

gc
974.702
B792br
v.2
1744278

M. E

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION



3 1833 01150 1811

Gc
974.702
B792br
v.2
1744278



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

<https://archive.org/details/eaglebrooklynrec02howa>

PROOF EDITION

THE EAGLE AND BROOKLYN:

THE RECORD OF THE PROGRESS OF THE
BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE

ISSUED IN COMMEMORATION OF ITS SEMI-CENTENNIAL AND OCCUPANCY OF ITS
NEW BUILDING; TOGETHER WITH THE

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN

FROM ITS SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME

EDITED BY

HENRY W. B. HOWARD

ASSISTED BY ARTHUR N. JERVIS

V. 2

WITH NEARLY THIRTEEN HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS

PUBLISHED BY

THE BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE

1893

840

counsel by Mayor Whitney. He was reappointed to the same office in 1888 and 1890 by Mayor Chapin, and also by Mayor Boody in 1892. In 1891 Governor Hill made him judge-advocate general of the state of New York, and he was reappointed by Governor Flower in 1892. In social circles Mr. Jenks is also prominent, and is one of the leading members of the Brooklyn Club. Politically Mr. Jenks is a Democrat, and has taken quite an active part in the councils of his party. He has been a delegate to numerous conventions, notably to the state convention of 1891, and he was also largely instrumental, in conjunction with the Hon. David A. Boody, in shaping the "hard money" plank of the Democratic platform of that year.

WILLIAM T. GILBERT, son of ex-Judge Jasper W. Gilbert, was made first assistant corporation counsel on February 1, 1886, and since that time has been reappointed every two years. Mr. Gilbert was one of those who founded the Crescent Athletic Club and has been a governor of that organization and chairman of its house committee; he also belongs to the Brooklyn and Hamilton clubs, the Union Democratic Club, and the University Club of New York. Since 1882 has held a seat in the Democratic General Committee of Kings County. Mr. Gilbert was born in Brooklyn, on July 6, 1857, and was prepared for college at Professor J. C. Overheiser's school; he entered Yale in June, 1874, and was graduated four years later with the degree of A. B. He became a student in the law school of Columbia College in 1878 and was graduated in May, 1880, with the degree of LL. B. He was immediately admitted to the bar and accepted a clerkship in the office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard. He subsequently became a partner in the firm of Gilbert & Cameron, and afterwards associated himself in practice with his father.

One to whom Brooklyn is much indebted for that well-directed effort which has enhanced the natural beauty of Prospect Park is GEORGE V. BROWER, in whom is now vested the entire control of the parks, which were formerly under the management of the tripartite commission. Born at Paterson, N. J., on October 17, 1842, George V. Brower is the descendant of a family that had been connected for generations with the history of Long Island. His ancestors, Abraham and Jeremiah Brower, owned the old "Tide Mill," on Gowanus creek, which the Americans destroyed during the revolutionary war to prevent the British from seizing the valuable stores which it contained. Jeremiah Brower wore an officer's sword in the Continental army, and his brother Abraham likewise offered his services to the patriot forces, and fought under Washington until the recognition of colonial independence by the mother country brought peace to the states. George V. Brower was a student at Princeton when the beginning of hostilities between the north and south interrupted his education. He became a law student in the office of Judge Charles P. Waller at Honesdale, Pa., and was admitted to the bar of Wayne County in 1866. From Pennsylvania he moved to Brooklyn, and has continuously practiced his profession in this city ever since. In July, 1885, President Cleveland appointed him general appraiser of the port of New York; he resigned when the national administration changed in 1889. In July, 1889, he was made one of the three Brooklyn park commissioners; he was elected president of the board, and continued to hold that office until his duties and responsibilities were merged in those of his present position. He has been secretary and is now chairman of the executive committee of the Tree Planting and Fountain Society of Brooklyn, and evinces an ardent interest in arboriculture. He is socially prominent, and belongs to the Brooklyn, Constitution, Royal Arcanum and Rembrandt clubs, the Atlantic Yacht and Brandt Island clubs. He is an enthusiastic yachtsman, and enjoys a good breeze as well as any amateur sailor.

Comptroller HALSEY CORWIN has held more than one position involving responsibility to the people both direct and indirect. Mr. Corwin has lived in this city since 1867. He was elected an alderman-at-large in 1883 and was reelected in 1885. Three years later Mayor Alfred C. Chapin appointed him successor to A. D. Wheelock, who retired from the office of city treasurer, and in 1890 he was reappointed by the same executive. When Mayor David A. Boody assumed his station at the head of the municipal government in January, 1892, he continued Mr. Corwin in office, and in the autumn of the same year the Democrats unanimously nominated him as a candidate for the position of city comptroller, which office he assumed in 1893 as successor to Comptroller Jackson, who refused a renomination. Halsey Corwin was born in New York in 1835, was graduated in 1851 from the Mechanics' Society School in that city, and became a clerk in the wholesale grocery firm of Oliver Corwin & Co., which was established on Front street. He continued in their employ and in that of their successors, Corwin & Co., until 1856, when he advanced to the junior partnership in the firm of Westerwell & Corwin, successors in turn to Corwin & Co. In 1861 Mr. Corwin became sole proprietor of the business and remained in control until he retired from commercial life, on



Wm. T. Gilbert.



MICHAEL J. CUMMINGS.

assuming the duties of a public official. Mr. Corwin is a trustee of the Brevoort Savings Bank, and was for years a director of the New England Association in New York city. He is also a member of the Lincoln and the Thomas A. Hendricks clubs.

The office of city clerk of Brooklyn has been held since 1890 by MICHAEL J. CUMMINGS, and his reelection by the common council to this responsible office gave universal satisfaction. Entering the city clerk's office in 1877, Mr. Cummings rose steadily through every grade until in 1884, after retirement of two years from the office through a change in the politics of the administration, he was made deputy by City Clerk John Shanley. On the death of Mr. Shanley, in 1890, Mr. Cummings was elected to succeed him. Michael J. Cummings was born in Kings County, Ireland, in 1846. He came to Brooklyn with his parents when he was three years old. They took up their residence in the sixth ward. Young Cummings obtained a good education in the public schools and left his class room at the age of sixteen to enlist in the 48th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers (known as "Perry's Saints"). Twenty days afterwards he was shot in the wrist at the battle of Olustee, Fla., but, notwithstanding, he served with his regiment during the war, rising to the rank of acting sergeant-major. During the Fenian raid on Canada he joined the army

of invasion as captain of Company B, of the 4th Regiment of the Irish republican army, and with it marched from St. Albans, Vermont, across the border to share in the mishaps and sufferings of those gallant, reckless enthusiasts. Shortly after his return to Brooklyn he began his career as an office holder in the lowest grade in the city clerk's office. Mr. Cummings is a member of the Knights of St. John of Malta, the Fort Greene Council of the Royal Arcanum, the Central Council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, of the National Benevolent Legion and of the Order of the World. He is past commander of Devin Post, No. 148, G. A. R., and has served as department inspector G. A. R. He is also chairman of the memorial committee of Kings County and with Mayor Boody and the president of the board of aldermen a member of the memorial arch commission. He has been for eight years a member of the executive committee of the Kings County Democratic General Committee and for ten years he has been a delegate to this body. He married Sarah E. Lawlor, by whom he has had nine children, six of whom are living.

Since 1888 the office of commissioner of city works has been occupied continuously by JOHN P. ADAMS, and during that period many of the existing extensive municipal improvements have been either made or perfected. To enumerate the public work accomplished during his administration would require more space than is here available, but it is due him to say that he has discharged the duties of his office with marked effectiveness and with results that have been of incalculable benefit to the community. Among the more important of the improvements he has carried out is the Greene avenue sewer (which is the third largest in the world), the extension of the water works, and the paving of over seventy-five miles of streets. One of his favorite projects has been the establishment of a large market which should equal, if not surpass, anything of the kind in this country. In the line of this effort he has secured the enlargement and improvement of the Wallabout market, has practically brought about the purchase of the land necessary for his purpose, and his elaborate but thoroughly feasible plans for the erection of a magnificent mart in Brooklyn are on the road toward accomplishment. His designs show commodious structures adapted to the diversified market requirements, and ample means for the receipt of foreign products are provided for in a system of docks at which numerous vessels will be enabled to simultaneously unload. The success of the present Wallabout market, the nucleus of Mr. Adams' proposed establishment, has earned very general support for his scheme, and the grand new market may be spoken of as an accomplishment of the near future. Mr. Adams was born in 1839 on a farm in Newbury, Essex County, Mass. After his school days had ended he studied law, was admitted to the bar and practiced law in Massachusetts. He commenced practice in Brooklyn and New York in 1875. From the first he took an active interest in local politics, and in January, 1885, was elected president of the Kings County General Democratic Committee, which office he held until 1892.



JOHN P. ADAMS.



ROBERT VAN BUREN.

That body never had a more earnest and energetic presiding officer, and in retiring he left a monument to his untiring zeal for the party in "The Thomas Jefferson," the inception of which handsome structure was due to his enterprise and persisting enthusiasm.

ROBERT VAN BUREN, who holds the position of chief engineer of the department of city works, has given nearly twenty-seven years to the service of the city of Brooklyn. Since he has been chief engineer the capacity of the water works has been extended from twenty millions of gallons to more than seventy millions. The sewerage system has grown from three hundred miles to five hundred; the street improvements include all kinds of pavement, and, in addition to these principal features of the work of the office, there are many minor undertakings which in the growth of a large city are multiplying continually. In the autumn of 1865 Mr. Van Buren, who had been recently graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., with the degree of civil engineer, was appointed as a rod-man in the service of the old water board of Brooklyn, and after a series of promotions he was advanced, in 1877, to his present position. He was born in New York city on March 25, 1843, and is the son of the late Colonel John D. Van Buren, who was a prominent New York lawyer and was a leader in the Democratic party. Robert Van Buren married the eldest daughter of Benjamin Aymar, an old time New York merchant, whose place of business was on South street for many years.

VAN BRUNT BERGEN, son of the late Teunis G. Bergen, is a civil engineer whose services have been engaged by the city of Brooklyn for nearly thirty years, and whose present position of principal assistant engineer of the department of city works has been attained through a series of promotions earned by faithful and efficient performance of duty. He entered the employ of the city in a minor capacity, having been appointed in 1864 as a rod-man on the Brooklyn water works. He was appointed to his present position in 1883. Mr. Bergen was born in Bay Ridge, L. I., in 1841, and received a thorough academic education. At the age of nineteen years he was graduated, in 1859, from the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, and then entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N. Y., to fit himself for his chosen profession. He was graduated in 1863 with the degree of civil engineer. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; the Engineers' Club of New York, Holland Society, Long Island Historical Society, Crescent Athletic Club and other organizations. He inherits the sterling character that made his father a man of mark, and is popular both in business and social circles.

Brooklyn has an excellent representative of the higher class of her adopted citizens in ANTHONY WEBER, who now holds the office of city auditor. He has been on more than one occasion entrusted with posts of political responsibility and, besides sitting as a delegate in the county convention which nominated Jerome Ryerson for sheriff, he has represented the fourth and ninth wards at the sessions of the Democratic General Committee. Mr. Weber was born on November 18, 1834, at Weinheim, in the province of Rhenish Hesse. His father was burgomaster of his native town. In 1847 Anthony Weber came to the United States in company with his mother and engaged in the cracker and biscuit business. Mr. Weber was prominent among the members of the old volunteer fire department. He afterwards became foreman and trustee of his company. He now belongs to nearly all the associations that perpetuate the memory of the old volunteer days and is also connected with numerous prominent German organizations. He is past master of Lessing Lodge, No. 608, F. & A. M., and is still affiliated with the Brooklyn Saengerbund, over whose affairs he presided for several years. In 1860 he married Miss Mary Lambert, of Brooklyn.



ANTHONY WEBER.

Deputy City Auditor WILLIAM DURYEA CORNELL was appointed to his present position on January 1, 1881. He is a veteran of the national guard of this state and for nine years faithfully fulfilled every duty that fell to his lot as a citizen soldier. In 1862 he joined the 47th Regiment, and in 1871 he resigned the captaincy of Company E. In 1863 he became a member of the masonic fraternity; he now belongs to Stella Lodge, No. 485, and to Aurora Grata Consistory. The paternal ancestry of Mr. Cornell is of English extraction, while on his mother's side he inherits the blood of the Duryeas, who settled in the American colonies in 1640. He was born at Flushing, L. I., on August 4, 1841, and was a pupil at the Flushing Institute until he was fifteen years old, when he came to Brooklyn and engaged in the fire insurance business, which occupied his attention for the next twenty-five years. He married Miss Vandewater, of Hempstead, L. I. They have six children.



WILLIAM D. CORNELL.

Adding to the natural brilliancy of the Celtic temperament those refinements which only a liberal education and literary tastes can bestow, and bringing to every official duty the qualifications of methodical business habits and legal acumen, JOHN C. MCGUIRE, as registrar of arrears, is an exemplary servitor. As a public speaker Registrar McGuire is possessed of that polished earnestness of diction which marks the most impressive style of oratorical effort. When Charles Stewart Parnell was about to recross the Atlantic, after the expiration of his visit to America, Mr. McGuire was present at the national conference held with the great Home Ruler at the New York Hotel in February, 1880, and was one of the committee of six appointed to draft a plan and summon a convention to organize the Irish National Land League in this country. During a period of three years he was president of the Land League in this city, and was a notable and influential delegate to all the great national conventions of that organization. He was one of the projectors and an incorporator of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, which was organized in Brooklyn in September, 1881. He

6C
974
379
r.2
L74

has ever since been its supreme president. John C. McGuire was born in Ireland about forty years ago, in the village of Ruskey-on-Shannon, which nestles on the bank of the beautiful stream that separates the counties of Roscommon and Leitrim and continues its picturesque course between the boundaries of Connaught and Munster, thence through the placid waters of Lough Ree and Lough Derg, until it widens to the sea below the city whose walls were so heroically defended by the immortal Sarsfield in the days when the waning star of the Stuarts paled before the crescent splendor of the house of Orange-Nassau. Born

of wealthy parents, he was prepared for college by private tuition and by attendance at a classical school in his native village. He entered the College of the Immaculate Conception, at Athlone, at an early age, and before he was fourteen successfully passed the examination in Latin, Greek and French composition and higher mathematics, which qualified him for admission to the Catholic University at Dublin. He subsequently studied for five years at St. Patrick's College, at Maynooth. He came to Brooklyn in 1868 and practiced law here for twenty years. He is a life member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences and belongs to the Brooklyn, Montauk, Columbia and Crescent Athletic clubs of this city, the Catholic Club of New York, and the Marine and Field Club of Bath Beach.

THOMAS A. WILSON, president of the board of assessors, was appointed to that office in 1886, having been previously connected with the department as an assessor for six years. He was for several years superintendent of the Brooklyn Arms Company, has been identified with several other manufacturing concerns and was at one time United States inspector of arms. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1835, and has resided in Brooklyn since 1850.

City Treasurer ROBERT BLACK is well known in Brooklyn in connection with political affairs as an active and effective worker in the Democratic party; he was elected alderman from the fourth ward in 1875 and served for seven years, filling the office of president of the board during the last two years of his service. When the local Democracy was reorganized he was chairman of the committee of one hundred and fifty which had the matter in charge. President Cleveland appointed him to the office of collector of internal revenue, which office he retained until the Cleveland administration ended. Mr. Black has had the honor of an election to the office of grand commander of Knights Templars of the state of New York and is one of the representative Freemasons of Brooklyn, being identified with both the York and Scottish rites. He is the oldest living charter member of Adytum Lodge, F. & A. M., and is a past master of that body; he is a past high priest of Nassau Chapter, R. A. M.; a past commander of Clinton Commandery, K. T.; a past district deputy grand master of Blue Lodge masonry of the state of New York, as well as past grand commander of Knights Templars; and he is a member of all the Aurora Grata bodies. Robert Black is a native of Ireland and was born in 1831; his education was obtained at a private college in Enniskillen. He came to America in 1848 and his home was in Troy until 1850, when he moved to New York city; in 1853 he married Miss McMullen, a native of Ireland who came to America when she was five years old. The year after his marriage Mr. Black came to Brooklyn to live and established a drug store.



JOHN C. MCGUIRE.



ROBERT BLACK.



THOMAS B. RUTAN.

Commissioner of Buildings THOMAS B. RUTAN was born in Newark, N. J., on February 10, 1837. He removed to Brooklyn in 1845, where he received his education at the public schools. He afterwards became a mason and builder and was doing a successful business when the war began and he joined the Union army. He enlisted for three years in Company A, 139th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, in September, 1862, and participated in a number of important engagements. He was mustered out with his regiment, as sergeant, on June 19, 1865, and was finally discharged at Hart's Island on July 1 following. He returned to Brooklyn and resumed his former business, and some of the finest buildings in the city were constructed under his supervision. He was appointed superintendent of construction of the Federal building on April 1, 1885, and served in that capacity until January, 1887, when he took up the duties of city auditor, having been chosen to that position at the preceding election; he was reelected and served until January 1, 1891. On June 18, 1892, he was appointed commissioner of buildings, in place of Joseph Platt, deceased. Mr. Rutan is ex-president of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, and ex-president of the Master Masons' Association of Kings County. He is past master of Cornerstone Lodge, No. 367, F. & A.

M., of Brooklyn, and Constellation Chapter, R. A. M., and Clinton Commandery, No. 14, K. T. He is also a member of Enterprise Lodge, Knights of Honor, and of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County. He is ex-president of the 139th Regiment Veteran Association of New York Volunteers. He was elected commander of Rankin Post, No. 10, G. A. R., in 1884, after having been but eight months a member, and was chairman of the Memorial and Executive Committee, G. A. R., of Kings County in 1888, and also in 1890. He helped to organize Moses F. Odell Post in 1888, was elected its first commander, and was reelected in 1889. He is also a member of the Constitution Club and Cœur de Lion Encampment, Knights of St. John and Malta.

ALDEN S. SWAN was appointed tax collector by Mayor Whitney, and was continued in that office during Mayor Chapin's two terms, and reappointed for the fourth time by Mayor Boody in 1892. Mr. Swan has been notably successful in politics as well as in business affairs, and holds undisputed leadership among the Democrats of the first ward. For several years he was a member and treasurer of the board of trustees of the New York and Brooklyn bridge. He is prominently identified with the Brooklyn, Hamilton and Crescent Athletic clubs, and is in every respect a public spirited and representative man.

The application of strict business principles to the achievement of success in political life has no better exemplification than in the career of Water Registrar EDWARD J. O'FLYN. He has filled the position since 1886. Mr. O'Flynn's supervision of the office has been characterized by many changes that have brought about an economy of labor, and, while the business of the office has doubled, the clerical force has not been correspondingly increased. Through a system of management based upon sound business precepts the immense volume of business attendant upon the collection of the revenue derived from the city water rates is promptly and efficiently conducted by the limited force of eighteen clerks. The genial disposition and invariable courtesy of the chief influences every attaché, and in no department of the city government is the public more thoughtfully treated when in search of information or in the transaction of business. Mr. O'Flynn was born in New York city on January 9, 1845. He began his studies in the metropolis and completed them in Brooklyn, to which city his parents moved in 1857. At the age of fourteen he entered the employ of J. R. Jaffray & Co., the predecessors of the present firm of E. S. Jaffray & Sons. With this house he remained for seven years and during that time rose from the humblest position to one in which he had the entire charge of a department. In 1866 Mr. O'Flynn was tendered an appointment in the register's office under Register Hugh McLaughlin. He was assigned to the duty of copyist and subsequently to that of a searcher of records. In 1871 he was made map clerk in the office of the department of streets under Street Commissioner Robert Furey, where he remained until 1873, when the consolidation of that department with the department of city works was effected under an act of the legislature. He then retired from public service and engaged in the business of searcher of taxes, assessments and water rates, but was again

GC
974
B79
v.1
174



EDWARD J. O'FLYNN.

called into official life by his appointment to his present position. Aside from the arduous duties that have occupied his attention, Mr. O'Flynn has been connected with many social organizations, and he looks back to exciting scenes when, with W. A. Fowler, Frederick S. Massey and Smith C. Bayliss, he helped pilot Pacific Engine, No. 14, of the volunteer fire department, from its house in Pierrepont street to many fires. He is also a member of the Constitution and Carlton clubs, and vice-president of the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn. In February, 1876, he married Mary L. Powers, daughter of George A. Powers, who is prominent in real estate circles and one of the oldest residents of Brooklyn.

HENRY I. HAYDEN, police commissioner of Brooklyn, was born in New Haven, Conn., on July 29, 1836. Before the war his father was chief of police of New Haven, and as clerk in his office Commissioner Hayden received his first training in police administration. He was also at one time a member of the New Haven fire department. When the war broke out Mr. Hayden was appointed an officer in the navy, and served during the entire conflict. During a large portion of his service he was with Admiral Farragut in the "Portsmouth." He was at the capture of New Orleans, in which famous fight he distinguished himself. When peace was proclaimed, Captain Hayden resigned and came to live in Brooklyn. He soon joined the 7th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y. In this organization he served twelve years, resigning from active service as captain of Company A, after holding all the positions from private up to that rank. In his history of the Seventh of New York, Colonel Emmons Clark says that Captain Hayden "served with distinction in the United States navy during the war, and, after his discharge, enlisted in the 7th Regiment. He served for twelve years in the various grades with great distinction, having, during the two years of his captaincy, secured a high position as an officer. He was a man of sterling worth and commanded the undivided respect of his comrades." Mr. Hayden retains his connection with the service through his membership in the Veteran and the War Veteran associations of the regiment. His first appointment as police commissioner of Brooklyn was made by Mayor Chapin on February 1, 1890, and he was reappointed by Mayor Boody in 1892. Previous to this service Mr. Hayden had been a park commissioner. He is an active member of the Lincoln Club, of which he was at one time president. He is a member of Dewitt Council of the Royal Arcanum, a comrade of Noah L. Farnham Post, No. 458, G. A. R., of New York city, and Hiram Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., of New Haven, the oldest masonic lodge in the United States, also claim him as a brother. Amid all the public and other calls upon his time, Mr. Hayden manages to conduct a successful business as a sailmaker.

GC
974
B79
v.1
1174



HENRY I. HAYDEN.

Although FRANCIS L. DALLON, deputy commissioner of police, is a native of New York city, his entire business and official career has been within the limits of Brooklyn. He was born in the sixth ward of New York on July 29, 1832. He came to Brooklyn in 1850, and he entered upon the study of law in the office of Crooke & Campbell. He was admitted to the bar in July, 1855. In the spring of 1857 he was elected a justice of the peace for Kings County, an office which he occupied for two successive terms, and until his voluntary resignation. From 1861 until 1863 he held a position in the sheriff's office under Anthony F. Campbell, and until 1865 served in a similar capacity during the shrievalty of John McNamee. In 1865 he resigned to accept the post of United States deputy marshal of the eastern district of New York, the office being established for the first time in March of that year, with Anthony F. Campbell as marshal. In 1867 Mr. Campbell resigned, and President Johnson, acting on the petition of many well-known residents of New York, Brooklyn and Kings County, gave the vacant office to Mr. Dallan, who occupied it until 1871. In 1879 Mr. Dallan was invited by Sheriff Thomas M. Riley to take charge of the equity department in the latter's office. He accepted, and some time afterwards he also undertook the additional responsibilities of under-sheriff. When Mayor Low appointed Colonel John N. Partridge to the office of police and excise commissioner, Mr. Dallan was made his assistant. In 1884 Colonel Partridge appointed Mr. Dallan deputy police commissioner, and he held the position until the administration of commissioner James D. Bell, by whom he was retired in 1888; but on February 1, 1890, when Henry I. Hayden became commissioner, he reappointed Mr. Dallan as deputy commissioner. Mr. Dallan has considerable musical talent and possesses a strong, rich voice. He has sung at various times in the choirs of well-known Catholic churches in Brooklyn. He is a member of the Hoadley Society, and of several fraternal and social organizations. He has been married twice; first on November 2, 1857, and again on October 19, 1874, and has three sons living.

JOHN SCHLIEMAN, excise commissioner, is a native of Oldenburg, Prussia, and is forty-four years of age. He came to America when sixteen years of age, and began mercantile life in the grocery trade. In 1866 he began business on his own account at the corner of Grand and Myrtle avenues, later removing to his present location on Myrtle avenue. He is an active member of the Retail Grocers' Association and of Zeradatha Lodge, F. & A. M. He has been an excise commissioner seven years. He resides in the seventh ward, and is active in Democratic politics.

Excise Commissioner JOHN W. CAHILL was appointed at the death of Commissioner John Cunningham

GC
974
B79
v.1
174

in 1888. He never held an official position in Brooklyn prior to his present one, but was for a time in charge of a department in the New York public stores. He resides in the sixth ward.

One of the youngest soldiers in the Union army during the civil war was DENIS SHORT, who is secretary to the board of excise, and it is probable that he was actually the youngest Brooklynite who shouldered a musket in those days of strife. He was only twelve years old when he enlisted as a private in the 52d Regiment, N. Y. S. M., and went to the front. In 1864 he reenlisted in the 56th Regiment, when Lee invaded Pennsylvania. After the war he became interested in the movement for securing the independence of Ireland, his native land, and studied military tactics under the tuition of General John O'Neil and Colonel J. W. Byron. Four years were passed in this way, and during the Fenian invasion of Canada in 1870 he with eighty men held an English regiment at bay in the battle of Pigeon Hill, until the withdrawal of the Fenians. Mr. Short was born in 1852, and was brought to America when he was an infant. He studied at the public schools in Brooklyn, and also attended three business colleges. The earlier years of his business life were occupied in various ways, and for a long period he was foreman of repairs in the department of city works. From 1878 until 1882 he was chief clerk to Mayor Howell. On February 1, 1888, Mayor Chapin appointed him to the office which he now holds. He is an earnest worker for the Democracy, and wields considerable influence. In the Twenty-third Ward Democratic Association he is one of the most active members, and previous to becoming a resident of that ward he was for several years a delegate to the general committee from the fourteenth ward. In 1879 he was a delegate to the state convention from the old seventh assembly district. He is a member of Mansfield Post, No. 35, G. A. R.

The position of cashier to the department of excise has been held by WILLIAM D. LOHMANN during the last seven years. He has resided in Brooklyn since 1877, and is prominent in political, social and musical circles, being a member of the Bushwick Democratic Club, the Twenty-second Ward Democratic Association, the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Honor, and president of the Brooklyn Saengerbund. He is also president of the Saengerbund of the northeastern states, and honorary president of the United Singers of Brooklyn. Mr. Lohmann was born in New York city on April 11, 1845, and received his education in the public schools there.

PATRICK CAMPBELL, superintendent of the Brooklyn police, was born on January 12, 1827, in the city of Charleston, S. C. While he was still very young his parents came to Brooklyn. He attended the public schools and subsequently entered the printing office of the EAGLE. He began work when young and from an humble beginning worked his way to the foreman's desk. His connection with the EAGLE covered a period of twenty years, or until he left the printing business to assume a political office. President Pierce rewarded his loyalty to the Democratic party by appointing him to a customs inspectorship. He remained in office under the administration of Buchanan, and also during a portion of Lincoln's first term. In 1866 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of sheriff of Kings County. When, in 1870, the old system of the metropolitan police was abolished by legislative enactment, and the constitution of the Brooklyn force as it now stands was provided for, Mr. Campbell was appointed chief of police. In 1873 the office of the chief was abolished by an act of the legislature, and on August 12, 1875, he was made superintendent of police and has retained the position until the present. In his management of the police force Mr. Campbell has evinced a strict regard for duty and a desire to enforce discipline at any cost.

He was the first to suggest to the public

the idea of leaving unoccupied houses in care of the police during the summer. By this method the operations of burglars and sneak thieves were considerably checked. He has kept a strict watch on every form of vice, and disorderly houses, gambling dens and policy shops find the official atmosphere of Brooklyn exceedingly uncongenial. During his career as a police official Superintendent Campbell has been chiefly instrumental in the detection and subsequent conviction of many famous criminals. Of these may be noted the arrest of Pesach N. Rubenstein, who murdered his cousin, Sara Alexander, in December, 1875; the arrest, in the succeeding year, of Andreas Fuchs, the slayer of William W. Simmons, and the extraordinary capture of Kate Stoddard, who murdered Charles Goodrich.



JOHN MACKELLAR.



PATRICK H. McLAUGHLIN.

GC
97.
B7:
v.:
17.



PATRICK CAMPBELL

JOHN MACKELLAR, senior inspector on the Brooklyn police force, is an official whose career has been marked by many valuable services rendered to the public. Somewhat reserved in demeanor, but possessing an acute understanding and an intuitive perception of the proper course of action to pursue under trying circumstances, Inspector Mackellar deservedly enjoys the confidence of his superiors and the respect of his subordinates. He was born in New York of Scottish parents, on May 4, 1843. Within two years of his birth his father and mother moved to Brooklyn. Here he was educated, and here, as a young man, he joined the volunteer fire department. In July, 1863, he enlisted in the special force of armed police organized to quell the famous draft riots, and during that week of bitter fighting with the mob he encountered much rough work and received numerous wounds from flying missiles. After this experience he was appointed to the Atlantic Dock squad, which was organized for the purpose of protecting the warehouse property along the water front of Brooklyn. In June, 1864, he was appointed patrolman of the metropolitan police force and assigned to duty in the forty-eighth, now the eighth, precinct. Half a year elapsed and he was promoted to the rank of acting sergeant. During 1871 and 1872 he was connected with the internal revenue department. In June, 1872, he received his captaincy, and six years later he was placed in command of the tenth precinct, where he served five years. At the end of that time he was given the inspector's badge. Inspector Mackellar is not an active politician, and devotes his time solely to the duties of his office. When illness or any other cause incapacitates Superintendent Campbell, Inspector Mackellar becomes acting chief of police, and in this capacity he was brought into especial prominence during the excitement succeeding the murders of Lyman Weeks and Christian W. Luca. Inspector Mackellar married in 1868, and has two daughters, aged respectively fifteen and twelve.

One of the most efficient police officers who ever donned a uniform is Inspector PATRICK HENRY McLAUGHLIN. He was born in Ireland on August 8, 1842; came to Brooklyn in 1850, and was educated in the public schools of this city and Connecticut. He learned the trade of an iron moulder at the Brooklyn navy yard, and remained there until the beginning of the Civil war. Then he enlisted in the 173d N. Y. Volunteers and went forth to active service. He fought under Sheridan in the historic valley of the Shenandoah, and it was for bravery displayed under the great northern cavalry commander that the young Brooklyn recruit received the shoulder straps of a first lieutenant. When peace was concluded, Lieutenant McLaughlin returned to Brooklyn, and was mustered out of the United States service on October 5, 1865. On January 11, 1866, he was appointed to the metropolitan police and assigned to patrolman's duty in the fifth precinct.

GC
97.
B7:
v.:
17.

Three years after receiving the shield he was elevated to the rank of roundsman and, in a few weeks more, to that of sergeant. In July of the same year, 1869, Sergeant McLaughlin was transferred from the desk of the third sub-precinct, where he had been stationed since his relief from patrolman's duty, and assigned to the captaincy of the eighth precinct. In November following he was transferred to the ninth precinct, which he commanded until July, 1886, when he was appointed inspector. In that office he has served with distinction, his special branch of the executive work being the drilling of the force and the inspection of the uniforms. In politics Inspector McLaughlin is a Democrat. He has given much of his leisure time to athletics, and his chief diversion is rowing. He acquired a good record with the Seawanhaka and Varma boat clubs, and he is still an active and prominent member of the latter organization. Inspector McLaughlin is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and he belongs to Moses F. Odell Post, No. 443. He was married in 1887 and has one child.

From his childhood Inspector EDWARD REILLY has been a Brooklynite, although New York was the place of his birth, which event occurred on June 9, 1842. He was not quite nineteen years old when on May 9, 1861, he enlisted in Hawkins' Zouaves, which went to the seat of war in the south as Company G, 9th N. Y. Volunteers. His company was Burnside's body guard previous to and during the battle of Fredericksburg. After this battle the regiment went to Suffolk, was mustered out and returned home, where it reorganized and Mr. Reilly was commissioned as second lieutenant. The regiment aided in suppressing the New York riots, and he resigned his commission a short time afterward. Mr. Reilly was appointed patrolman on June 9, 1867. Three years later, on June 11, 1870, he was promoted to the rank of sergeant and during 1871 and the two following years he was acting captain of the third sub-precinct, which was afterwards made the eleventh precinct. On September 4, 1875, Sergeant Reilly was promoted to a captaincy, and the eleventh precinct having previously been established he was placed in command of it. He was appointed to his present rank on July 7, 1886, and the special duty assigned to him is the command of the central office detective squad.

Much of the important business transacted through the office of superintendent of police falls under the personal supervision of Clerk FREDERICK L. JENKINS. It is his pen that has prepared for the last twenty years and more the annual report of the Brooklyn police department. Frederick L. Jenkins, whose father, James Jenkins, was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, was born in the tenth ward of New York, on July 8, 1844. The family from which he is descended claims an honored and distinguished ancestry, of which the more noticeable members were Sir Lionel Jenkins and Judge Jenkins, who achieved considerable fame as a jurist. The mother of Frederick Jenkins was left a widow when he was three months old. When he was ten years old he began work, for which brief study in the public schools of New York had in some measure qualified him. The civil war attracted him from peaceful pursuits. He became a supercargo in the transport service of the Federal government and assisted in carrying the necessities of war to Union forces operating along the southern coast. He was an officer on the schooner "Sam Colt," which was the first vessel to reach Richmond after peace had been restored. Mr. Jenkins moved to Brooklyn in 1866. On December 5, 1870, he was appointed clerk to Superintendent of Police Patrick Campbell, and has retained his post through all the changes in the management of the police department. In 1885 he assumed his present duties as treasurer of the newly organized Police Mutual Aid Society and has become so thoroughly conversant with the work of the association that his advice has frequently been asked in modeling similar institutions in other cities. He was the first to suggest that the criminal census of the country be taken and General Walker, inspector of the tenth United States census, acted upon his advice. Subsequently he appointed Mr. Jenkins census special agent for the indigent classes of Kings County. Mr. Jenkins is thoroughly versed in statistics and is an agreeable writer on subjects connected with his calling. The EAGLE has published his articles on "Sociology," "Excise Statistics and Comparative Tables," "Our Moral Status," "Juvenile Crime" and "On a Juvenile



FREDERICK L. JENKINS.

Reformatory." His other contributions to various publications are: "An Introduction to Criminal Statistics in the Tenth United States Census," "Statistics of Indigency in Kings County," "History of the Census," two articles on "Police and Criminal Statistics," and the statistics embodied by Prof. Colby in an essay entitled the "Disfranchisement of Crime," which was published in the *Princeton Review*. When the eleventh annual meeting of the national conference of charities and corrections was held in 1884, at St. Louis, Mr. Jenkins was appointed chairman of the committee on the police system and administration. He was the organizer and is now treasurer of the Model Building and Loan Association of Brooklyn. For twenty-three years he has been a prominent Mason and served during seven years as the chief officer of Stella Lodge, No. 485; he is secretary of the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans and a member of the Deming Literary Club. He married Miss Mary A. Cochrane.

Holding office as superintendent of the telegraph system of the Brooklyn police department since March 11, 1884, FRANK C. MASON has become one of the most popular officials in the employ of the city. At the age of eighteen he began to learn telegraphy, and soon became manager of the office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; afterwards he became successively superintendent of the Northern Mutual Telegraph Company and superintendent of the Long Island Telephone Company, which has been merged in the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company. He remained in the employ of the latter corporation until called to his present duties. He has greatly improved the police signal box system, and has otherwise enhanced the usefulness of his department. Frank C. Mason was born at Washington Mills, Oneida County, N. Y., on October 14, 1854, and was educated in the public schools at Utica and in Whitestown Seminary, at Whitestown. He is a descendant of an old New England family, and related to the late Lowell Mason, of Boston, and to the late R. B. Mason, ex-mayor of Chicago. Mr. Mason is a member of Commonwealth Lodge, No. 409, F. & A. M., and of Aurora Grata Consistory, 32°, Scottish Rite; he is senior warden of Aurora Grata Council, Princes of Jerusalem; he belongs to Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is a prominent member of Brooklyn Council, No. 72, Royal Arcanum. He is also a member of the Electric Club of New York. In 1876 Mr. Mason married Miss Medora Cole, of Sanquoit, Oneida County, N. Y.; they have one son, Homer B. Mason, now fifteen years old.



FRANK C. MASON.

Captain JAMES CAMPBELL, commander of the first police precinct, was appointed a patrolman in the twenty-eighth precinct, under the old metropolitan system, on December 10, 1853. After several changes he was transferred to the forty-first precinct (now the first precinct, Brooklyn) in 1867. A year later he became a roundsman in what is now the eighth precinct, and in 1869 was promoted to the rank of sergeant and assigned to the fourth precinct. In 1873 he was appointed captain of the tenth precinct, and finally, in 1879, he was assigned to his present command. Captain Campbell is now about fifty-four years of age.

With a long stretch of water front within its limits, the second police precinct has always been one of the busiest in Brooklyn. The notorious "chain gang" that once terrorized the neighborhood long ago became nothing save a tradition, but the presence of squalid tenements, huge factories, big warehouses and a good sized Italian colony, combine to furnish ample occupation for the police. Captain JOHN WASHINGTON EASON is the man upon whom rests the responsibility of preserving the peace in this section of the city. He was born in New York on February 22, 1844. His parents, Stewart and Mary Eason, were natives of Ireland. In 1848 they left New York and brought their family to Brooklyn. Mr. Eason's education, which he acquired at public schools No. 8 and No. 13, was concluded in 1858, when he entered the drygoods business. He afterward found employment at the trade of a brass finisher, but abandoned his occupation when the civil war began. On April 18, 1861, he enlisted in the 14th Regiment, New York State Militia, and fought with bravery and distinction in almost every engagement in which the famous "Fighting Fourteenth" participated. He was wounded at the first battle of Bull Run, at Antietam, and again on the last of the three days of Gettysburg. He was made third corporal of Company G on July 8, 1861, and was at

Gc
97.
B7:
v.
17.



JOHN W. EASON.

once appointed to the color guard. On April 1, of the same year, after the earliest pitched battle of the war had been fought and lost by the Federal forces, he was promoted to the rank of first corporal. He was made a sergeant on January 1, 1864, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service in June following, after sharing the vicissitudes of war with his regiment on every field of battle where it made an appearance, with the exception of the two days at Manassas. Within three weeks after his return from the front Sergeant Eason was assigned as a patrolman, under the old metropolitan police regime, to the fifty-first precinct, now the first precinct of Brooklyn. One June 1, 1870, he was promoted to the rank of sergeant, and fifteen years later, on May 23, he received a captain's shield. His record, in the different grades of public service through which he has passed, has been unexceptionable and he has earned commendation on many occasions from his superiors and from the press. In manner Captain Eason is plain and straightforward, and he possesses a clear conception of official duties and an idea of discipline which he unflinchingly, though not unkindly, enforces. He is a member of Rankin Post, No. 10, G. A. R., which he joined in 1878. He served on the staff of State Commander Curtis in the same year, and belonged to the memorial committee of Kings County in 1887. On February 22, 1876, he married Mrs. Abbie Louise Stanley, of Brooklyn.

PATRICK H. LEAVEY, captain of the third police precinct, was born in 1843. He was appointed a patrolman in the fourth precinct on May 7, 1866. On October 12, 1869, he became a roundsman in the third precinct, and was made a sergeant on June 17, 1871. He was acting captain of the ninth "sub" (now the fourteenth) precinct in 1872, and the following year was transferred to the third precinct as sergeant, being promoted to the captaincy on November 13, 1876.

The fourth police precinct comprises a stretch of city territory which embraces streets and wards that are among the most fashionable, and others that are among the most disreputable, in Brooklyn, and on more than one occasion have the residents testified to the appreciation in which the services of Captain WILLIAM J. MCKELVEY are held. Born at Providence, R. I., on March 12, 1843, William J. McKelvey when quite young was brought to New York by his parents. The boy had scarcely finished his education at the public schools and turned his hand to the machinist's trade, when the excitement of the Civil war kindled within him a desire to serve the Union. He joined the 10th New York Volunteers, one of the Zouave regiments, and went to the front in response to the call for "two years" men. He served gallantly with his regiment and in the "Seven Days" fight was wounded and taken prisoner; but he eluded his

captors and regained the Union lines. In June, 1863, the regiment was mustered out of service and Mr. McKelvey returned home with the rank of sergeant. He at once began to organize a company to go to the front, but while his volunteers were awaiting equipments the draft riots broke out in New York and he and his men offered their aid toward the preservation of order. His good work on this occasion attracted the notice of Police Commissioner Thomas C. Acton, who appointed Mr. McKelvey to a post on the metropolitan police force. After rising to the rank of roundsman, and having served in several of the New York precincts, he resigned in September, 1870, and entered the oil business. In 1872 he returned to police work, this time in Brooklyn, where he served in the tenth precinct under an appointment from Commissioner Jourdan. In 1876 he was detailed as a telegraph operator at police headquarters. Five years later he was promoted to the post of drill captain, and in 1885 he took command of the fourth precinct. In 1887 the citizens of his precinct presented him with a handsome chronometer, and on his forty-ninth birthday, March 13, 1892, a public dinner was tendered him at the Pouch mansion on Clinton avenue. This occasion was signalized by the presentation to the captain of a diamond badge. Captain McKelvey served eight years as a commissioned officer of the 13th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y. He is prominent among the members of Grant Post, G. A. R., and formed one of the guard of honor that escorted the remains of the greatest of the Union commanders from the cottage at Mount McGregor to the vault at Riverside Park. He is also well known in masonic circles. He belongs to Commonwealth Lodge, Zerubbabel Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Clinton Commandery of Knights Templars and Kismet Temple of the Order of the Mystic Shrine. He has taken all the degrees in the Scottish Rites order, up to and including the thirty-second degree. In 1870 he married Miss Annie Burgess, of Providence, R. I.



WILLIAM J. MCKELVEY.

The commander of the fifth precinct, Captain MARTIN SHORT, was appointed to the police force on January 19, 1868. From October, 1870, until May, 1888, he served as a detective, being appointed to his present position in the last named year. He was born in Ireland on November 24, 1844.

JAMES ENNIS was appointed captain of police in January, 1887, being at that time placed in command of the ninth precinct, from which he was subsequently transferred to the sixth. His first appearance on the force was made on August 8, 1870, as a patrolman in the sixth precinct. In November, 1875, he was made a detective. Captain Ennis was born on March 1, 1847.

The seventh precinct is under the command of Captain GEORGE R. RHODES, who was born on February 3, 1825. He was appointed to the old metropolitan police force on December 1, 1857, made a sergeant on January 1 of the following year, and on December 31, 1862, was promoted to the captaincy of the third precinct. On July 9, 1869, he was transferred to his present command.

THOMAS MURPHY, captain of the eighth precinct, became a member of the police force on December 23, 1867, when he was appointed patrolman in the fourth precinct. In 1870 he was made a roundsman, was assigned to the detective force in 1873, and was promoted to a sergeantcy in 1878 and transferred to the twelfth precinct, later becoming captain of the eighth. He was born on July 9, 1844.

JOHN BRENNAN, commanding the ninth precinct, was appointed captain on July 15, 1885. He joined the force as a patrolman on November 18, 1862, being made a roundsman four years later, and a sergeant in 1867. The captain was born on November 10, 1834.

Captain FRANCIS A. EARLY, of the tenth precinct, was born on September 3, 1850. He was appointed patrolman in 1872, roundsman in 1883, and sergeant in 1884. On April 8, 1889, he was made a captain.

DENIS DRISCOLL was appointed captain of the eleventh precinct on April 9, 1892. He was born on August 9, 1847. He became a member of the police force in January, 1871, and subsequently passed through the various grades up to his present rank.

The captain of the twelfth precinct, EDWIN DYER, was appointed to that post on April 9, 1892. On February 18, 1863, he joined the force as a patrolman, and was made sergeant on January 10, 1870. He was born on September 9, 1837.

STEPHEN MARTIN commands the thirteenth police precinct. He was born in 1844. On January 20, 1868, he was appointed patrolman, was made sergeant on July 16, 1875, and attained to the rank of captain on May 18, 1888.

Police Captain JAMES DUNN was born on May 3, 1838, and has lived nearly all his life in Brooklyn. He was appointed patrolman in the second precinct on August 23, 1866, and on June 11, 1870, was made sergeant and transferred to the fourteenth precinct, then known as the ninth "sub." He became acting captain in July, 1875, and shortly afterwards was given his present rank.

The commander of the fifteenth precinct, THOMAS L. DRUHAN, was appointed on the force October 10, 1870. He was made a roundsman in August, 1875, was assigned to detective duty in March of the following year, and shortly afterward rose to the captaincy of the thirteenth precinct, whence he was subsequently transferred to his present command. Captain Druhan was born on May 18, 1844. During the war he served in the 69th N. Y. Volunteers and in the 16th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.



JOHN ENNIS.

HENRY FRENCH, now captain of the sixteenth precinct, joined the police force of Brooklyn on June 28, 1876. His first service was rendered in New Lots, now the twenty-sixth ward. When that territory was annexed to the city Mr. French was appointed acting captain and then captain of what was numbered as the seventeenth precinct. In 1892 he was transferred to his present command. He was born on October 31, 1849.

HUGH F. GORMAN, captain of the seventeenth precinct, was born on September 24, 1849. He was appointed patrolman on December 7, 1870, roundsman in 1879, sergeant in 1887, and captain on January 3, 1889.

Captain JAMES KENNEY, of the eighteenth precinct, was born in Ireland on April 5, 1844. Prior to and during the civil war he held a position in the ordnance department on Governor's Island. He was appointed to the Atlantic Dock police squad on August 15, 1865. In June of the following year he became a member of the metropolitan police force. He was made sergeant in 1870, and captain on September 1, 1887.

The nineteenth precinct is commanded by MICHAEL J. CAMPBELL, who was appointed patrolman on September 13, 1872, was then transferred to the detective force, and promoted to his captaincy on October 27, 1888. He was born on January 30, 1837.

Captain WILLIAM H. KITZER, of the twentieth precinct, was appointed to that position on November 9, 1891. He joined the force as a patrolman on December 9, 1874, was promoted to roundsman February 9, 1878, and became sergeant on May 8, 1879. He was born on July 6, 1846.

SAMUEL HARDY was appointed captain of the twenty-first precinct on April 9, 1892. He was born on October 10, 1842, and joined the police force when twenty-four years of age. On September 23, 1883, he was made a roundsman, and received a sergeant's shield on October 12, 1885.

On June 29, 1892, THOMAS CULLEN was appointed to the captaincy of the twenty-second precinct. He joined the force on December 28, 1876, was made roundsman on June 7, 1881, and sergeant on July 16, 1882. Captain Cullen was born in Ireland on October 27, 1850.

The central office squad of patrolmen is commanded by Sergeant JAMES P. WHITE, who has been serving in the department since January, 1876, when he was appointed a patrolman. He was made a roundsman in 1884, and in 1887 was given his present command.

Fire Commissioner JOHN ENNIS is a representative of that class of public men who have attained to positions of honor and responsibility through force of individual character and natural ability. He was born in the County Westmeath, Ireland, early on the morning of January 1, 1838. As a lad he attended a private school near his home, but his subsequent education was acquired at night school and in the odd hours he could spare from the work by which he gained a livelihood. While he was an infant his father came to America and was killed in a railroad accident some time after his arrival. The family remained in Ireland until 1850, when John Ennis, his mother, a sister and three brothers came to the United States. They settled in Brooklyn, locating in the fifteenth ward, where Mr. Ennis has resided ever since. The present fire commissioner began his business career in a rope-walk in the seventeenth ward. When sixteen years old he was bound apprentice to a manufacturer of ladies' fine shoes. He served out his term and then for eight years worked as a journeyman. He accumulated sufficient money to establish a shoe factory at the corner of Lorimer and Withers streets, where his business has grown to large proportions. Shortly after attaining his majority he began to take an interest in politics, but his active political career did not begin until about the time of the passage of what is known as the Chapin primary election bill. Mr. Ennis was an earnest worker in the reorganization of the Democratic party in Kings County, which followed the passage of the bill, and was prominent in the formation of the Fifteenth Ward Democratic Association, of which he was the first and has been the only president. For several years past, too, he has been one of the most active members of the Democratic General Committee. Mr. Ennis was appointed fire commissioner by Mayor Whitney on February 1, 1886, Commissioner Richard H. Poillon's term of office expiring on that date. The best history of Mr. Ennis' career since that time is to be found in the condition of the fire department to-day and its records during his administration of its affairs. He has been quick to discern the necessary means for efficient service by his department and prompt to supply them by intelligent changes and improvements. He has increased and perfected the equipment and force of the department systematically and judiciously, and the erection of the handsome new fire headquarters building on Jay street was largely due to his efforts. About thirty years ago Mr. Ennis married Miss Elizabeth Gallagher, an Eastern District belle of that day. He has the respect and esteem of his men, who appreciate the strict discipline and just discrimination with which he conducts the department. Mr. Ennis gives close personal attention to the workings of the department and has not the time to devote to clubs or other organizations. His only memberships of the kind are in the David B. Hill Club of the fifteenth ward, and the Bushwick Loan and Building Association, of which he is a charter member.

WILLIAM D. MOORE, deputy fire commissioner, was born in Ireland in 1844. While yet an infant he became an orphan, and was placed under the care of a guardian who, in 1850, brought him to the United States, and ultimately to Brooklyn. He was sent to the public schools and then to the Polytechnic Institute, where he completed his studies. When fifteen years of age he began the study of law in the office of Philip S. Crooke, but at the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the 13th Regiment of Brooklyn, with which he served three months. He then served nine months in the 71st New York, after which he returned to Brooklyn, and was appointed shortly afterwards to the position of chief clerk in the United States marshal's office, under Anthony F. Campbell. Subsequently Mr. Campbell was appointed fire commissioner, and in 1871 Mr. Moore accepted the position of bookkeeper in his office. He was advanced to the desk of the chief clerk and accountant, and in February, 1884,



WILLIAM D. MOORE.

received the appointment of deputy commissioner under Fire Commissioner Poillon. This position he has held ever since. Deputy Commissioner Moore is one of the busiest of public officials. He is familiar with the minutest details of the work of the department, and his duties in connection with them are varied and important. He is prominent in Grand Army circles, being a member of Ricard Post, No. 362, and he is also actively connected with the Eleventh Ward Democratic Club.



The only influence to which Chief Engineer THOMAS F. NEVINS owes his position in the Brooklyn fire department has been that exerted by his own sturdy work. With the exception of the first year of its existence, he has been continuously the executive head of the paid fire department of Brooklyn. As an instance of his ability as applied to fires, it may be mentioned that but eight firemen have lost their lives while performing their duty, since the organization of the paid department. Thomas F. Nevins was born in Ireland in 1843. It has been said that he was also born a fireman. He was brought to Brooklyn when yet a child, was educated at public school No. 13, and afterward learned steam engineering. When but eighteen years of age he joined the volunteer department, having been one of the organizers of Hope Hose Company No. 9, of which he was made foreman. Subsequently this became Engine Company No. 9, he continuing foreman until the establishment of the paid department in 1869. Then he was appointed a district engineer and one year later he succeeded Chief Engineer Cunningham as the head of the department. He devoted himself to improving the discipline of the men and the effectiveness of the apparatus committed to his charge. The effect was almost immediate, and the appreciation of his work, too, was prompt. The local newspapers, firemen's journals and public officials had words of warm praise for the chief. In 1873 he visited Europe and inspected the leading fire departments abroad. He came to the conclusion that to the construction of the buildings rather than to the efficiency of the fire service was due the comparative infrequency of serious conflagrations. He is a leading member of the National Association of Fire Engineers, having been one of its original organizers in 1873 and its first treasurer. He was also chairman of the committee appointed to consider the adoption of a uniform size and pattern of hydrant and hose couplings to facilitate the work of engines when giving aid at fires in neighboring cities and towns. Chief Nevins is a working Democrat, but, except in 1875, when at the solicitation of his friends he was the

candidate for sheriff, he never has sought office. On that occasion he was defeated, but by so narrow a majority that a recount of the votes was necessary.

Senior Assistant Chief Engineer JAMES DALE, of the fire department, was connected with the New York department when, in 1864, he was tendered the position of engineer of Pacific Engine Company No. 14, of Brooklyn. He took charge on January 1, 1865. When the new department was organized, he was made foreman of No. 5, and in January, 1872, he was given the position of district engineer. He was promoted to his present post on August 1, 1890. He is a native of South Amboy, N. J., and was born on June 11, 1841.

Assistant Chief Engineer JOHN H. PERRY has been a fireman about forty years. He is a native of this city and was born in 1832. He was a member of the Williamsburgh fire department before consolidation. In 1864 he was elected fire commissioner, which office he resigned and became one of the bell-ringers. When the paid department of Williamsburgh was organized, he was displaced. He received a new appointment in 1882, and later was appointed district engineer. He was appointed second assistant chief engineer on February 1, 1892.

Inspector CANICE CASSIN was a volunteer fireman in Brooklyn from 1862 until 1869, and has been connected with the present department since March 3, 1886, when he was detailed as secretary at headquarters. He was made the first inspector of the uniformed force on October 4, 1888, and ranks as a district engineer. His service in the department has been efficient. He has instituted desirable reforms in the matter of furnishing uniforms; and to his executive ability is added the qualities of a first-class fire-fighter. He was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, on May 4, 1842, and was brought to America by his widowed mother in 1850, coming to Brooklyn six months after his arrival. From 1868 until 1873 he was a keeper in the Kings County penitentiary. Prior to his appointment to the fire department he was in the sewing machine business with his brother.

Fire Marshal BENJAMIN LEWIS was appointed to the position he now occupies under the mayoralty administration of James Howell. At that time the office was under the control of Commissioners Jourdan, Pyburn and Leach, who constituted the board to which the police system of the city was then subject. A year later he was legislated out of office, but in 1885 reappointment came through the medium of Police Commissioner Carroll, Daniel Whitney being mayor at the time. An act was passed at Albany some three years ago by which a radical change was effected in the relations which the post of fire marshal sustained towards the civic government, and the office was transferred from the control of the police commissioner to that of the fire department. In 1891 and 1892 this law was amended in two important respects; Mr. Lewis' salary was increased from \$2,500 to \$3,500 per annum and his tenure of office was limited only by his life. Mr. Lewis has rendered efficient service to the public, and it was mainly through his instrumentality that Miller the perpetrator of the numerous incendiary fires in the lower part of the city, including the Sands street tenement fire in which three lives were lost, was arrested and convicted. During 1891 he secured ten convictions through the confessions of prisoners, and the convictions obtained during his term of office have been in excess of those which have occurred under the administration of all his predecessors. Mr. Lewis was born at Cardiff, Wales, on February 12, 1839. His father, who was a sea captain, died when Benjamin was twelve years old. The latter conceived the idea of making his own living in America, and he finally came to Brooklyn in June, 1853. He found employment with John Murray, who owned a stone-cutting yard in South Brooklyn, and attended evening school No. 6. At the conclusion of his apprenticeship he left Brooklyn and found employment in South Carolina. While there he was compelled, through the operation of certain local laws, to enlist in some military company, and he became a member of the "Carolina Blues" shortly before the secession movement culminated in open hostilities. In 1862 he visited California. When he returned from the west he received an appointment from the New York city government, and for sixteen months he superintended the enrollment and drafting of soldiers in New York. Subsequently he engaged in business at Coney Island, and became a holder of considerable



CANICE CASSIN.



Benjamin Lewis

property. Transferring his interests to Brooklyn he opened an insurance office on Montague street in 1867, and the business was continued until the summer of 1890, when it passed into the control of his successors, Benjamin Lewis' Son & Frear. Mr. Lewis built and, until its sale to Hyde & Behman, owned the Grand Opera House on Elm place. During the presidency of General Grant Mr. Lewis performed a remarkable service in the interest of Alfred Foster, a prominent Brooklynite, who had been convicted in the United States Court of some infringement of the internal revenue laws. Several influential men had sought executive clemency, but failed in their mission, and it was reserved for Mr. Lewis to impress upon the president, during a personal interview, that the convicted man had been held responsible for the carelessness of his workmen, and not for any dereliction of his own. Fire Marshal Lewis is well known among Brooklyn Masons, and was master of Delta Lodge for five years. During two terms he held the presidency of the Masonic Mutual Relief Association. He is a member of the Kings County Democratic and the Constitution clubs, and vice-president of the Long Island Throat and Lung Hospital. He married Miss Helena Day, whose mother was a granddaughter of one of Great Britain's most distinguished Indian viceroys. Mrs. Lewis has literary talent, and devotes the proceeds of her writing to charitable purposes. She has originated and established numerous one-cent coffee stands throughout the city for the benefit of the poor. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have three children.

To the affairs connected with the management of county finances and institutions the supervisor-at-large sustains the same relation as that borne by the mayor of Brooklyn to matters which peculiarly affect the municipality under his control. If he is true to the obligations which he assumes on taking his official oath, he can protect the taxpayers from the rapacity of those whose only aim is to enrich themselves at the expense of the public. Within the last few years Kings County has been peculiarly fortunate in the possession of supervisors-at-large who have been unhesitatingly conscientious in discharging their official obligations. In John A. Quintard, Paul H. Kretzschmar and GEORGE KINKEL the electors of this county have thrice successively reposed a confidence which has not been abused. The last of these, who now holds the office to which he was called by the popular voice in the autumn of 1891, has maintained an independence which has been in marked contrast to the subserviency that has too often characterized men in official station. He has not been content on all occasions with the reports furnished by subordinates, but has made personal investigations and remedied abuses which had long been suspected as existent in the management of the county institutions. George Kinkel was born in the town of Hoechst, in the German province of



Hessen-Nassau, in 1832. Until he was fourteen years old he attended the public schools. Then he began to learn the trade of a butcher. At the age of twenty-two he came to New York, and a year later moved to Brooklyn, where he gradually rose to eminence in social and political circles. His ability and worth as a consistent Democrat were recognized in 1891, when he received the nomination for supervisor-at-large, and the choice of the party was afterward handsomely endorsed by the people. Mr. Kinkel has lent his influence to further the success of many worthy enterprises and some of the most important financial, social and military organizations of this city have profited by the advantages arising from his identification with their projects.

For more than thirty years EDWARD B. CADLEY has held the position of clerk to the board of supervisors, and through all the changes which in that time have varied the political complexion of the county legislature he has retained the confidence of those in power. Mr. Cadley abandoned business, though perfectly solvent, during the great panic of 1857 and accepted an appointment as a clerk in the court of one of the district justices. He afterwards served three years as assistant to William G. Bishop, city clerk. It was while occupying this latter position that Mr. Cadley was elected to represent the fifth ward in the board of supervisors. He held his seat for one year and vacated it on May 1, 1860. Twelve months later he received his present appointment. In his official capacity Mr. Cadley is called upon to perform labors that are at once varied and arduous, and his unusual efficiency has made him personally popular even with those members of the board of supervisors who differ with him politically. It is his duty to prepare voluminous reports, which necessitate a thorough acquaintance with legal terms and technicalities. He takes particular interest in apportioning the city and county taxes and is considered a most expert and reliable accountant. Edward B. Cadley was born in the second ward of Brooklyn on December 23, 1832. His father was Henry Cadley, a man whose sterling worth and high moral character were recognized and appreciated by all acquaintances; he was one of the first to fall a victim to the ravages of cholera in 1849. Clerk Cadley's mother lived to attain a very old age. Edward B. Cadley was educated at old public school No. 7 and was graduated there when sixteen years old. He embarked in business while still a youth and served some time learning the trade of a gas fitter. He is domestic in his tastes and lives with his six children in a comfortable residence on St. Felix street. He has been a widower for some time. He is an amateur musician of marked talent.

An important office connected with the county government is that of secretary to the supervisor-at-large. Since 1886 WILLIAM L. HOWARD has filled the place and his repeated reappointment is the best proof of the ability he has brought to the discharge of his duties. He was born in this city in 1852 and is the son of William Howard, president of the Howard & Fuller Brewing Company. William L. Howard received his education at a military academy in Stamford, Conn., after which he embarked in the grain commission business, and was for ten years a member of the New York Produce Exchange. Subsequently he became active in Brooklyn politics and attained to considerable influence in the twenty-third ward. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Home Circle, the Society of Chosen Friends and the Knights of Honor, and is generally interested in public and social affairs.

JOHN COTTIER, county clerk, was born on the Isle of Man in 1843, and was brought to the United States when four years of age. His parents settled in Brooklyn in 1849 and he received his education in the Brooklyn public schools. Subsequently he entered the retail drygoods house of Journeay & Burnham, continuing there in various capacities for twenty-eight years. He afterwards engaged in an importing business, with which he was actively identified until chosen to his present office, on January 1, 1892. Prior to his election as county clerk Mr. Cottier was prominently identified with the educational interests of Brooklyn. He served for six years as a member of the board of education, during five of which he was chairman of the committee on teachers, and he has been vice-president of the board and a member of the finance committee for evening schools and various other committees. He has always been a Democrat in



GEORGE KINKEL.



JOHN COTTIER.

politics and has been president of the Eighteenth Ward Democratic Association since 1876 and for years a member of the executive committee of the Democratic General Committee. For ten years he has been a member, also, of the Democratic state committee, and for fourteen years has been a delegate to the Democratic state convention. Mr. Cottier is an enthusiastic yachtsman and owner of the sloop yacht Alice. He is a member and vice-commodore of the Brooklyn Yacht Club and is also prominently identified with the National, Crescent and Long Island Athletic clubs, the New Utrecht Club and the Bushwick Democratic Club. His wife was formerly Miss Alice Haugh.

THOMAS J. KENNA, register of the county of Kings, has the distinction of having been elected by a larger majority than that of any other successful candidate for the office. A man of shrewd political judgment, a convincing and ready public speaker, affable in demeanor, with a record that lies beyond the reach of calumny, and possessing qualities that distinguish those who are leaders among men, Register Kenna's popularity is unconfined by the bounds of party or any line of caste. His father was born in Ireland, near Dublin, and emigrating to the United States in 1835, settled near Bordentown, N. J. Eventually he came to New York and worked there as a ship builder. His wife, whom he married in this country, was of English birth and good parentage. Their son, Thomas J., was born in New York on September 13, 1844, and when he was nine years old his parents moved to Williamsburgh. He was educated at private and public schools, until the time came for him to begin work, which he did as a tally-boy and slate picker in the yards of the old Pennsylvania Coal Company. He was so employed during the larger portion of the next eleven years, but there occurred intervals when he assisted his father in the ship yards. In 1865 he returned to the employ of the coal company as a day laborer. He was placed in the engineering department and familiarized himself with the details of machinery to such a degree that he was enabled in a short time to pass a creditable examination and to qualify for the post of chief engineer, which he obtained in 1867. In 1870 the Pennsylvania Coal Company lost his services owing to his acceptance of a clerkship in the department of excise. Within the space of eighteen months he was made secretary and chief clerk, and held that position until its abolition in 1873. That year saw him a successful independent candidate for alderman and supervisor of the fourteenth ward, but two years later, having received a renomination, he was defeated at the polls. In July, 1876, he was appointed to a bookkeeper's position in the police department, but resigned in the succeeding autumn to again enter the arena of civic politics as an aldermanic candidate, and this time he was elected. Having studied law at intervals in the events of



Thos. J. Lomas

his busy career, he eventually connected himself, in 1878, with the law firm of Barrett & Patterson. Four years later he was admitted to the bar. He was elected to a civil justiceship in 1879, and for some time afterwards was associated in legal practice with Charles J. Patterson. In 1884 he was appointed police justice and succeeded Frederick S. Massey on the bench of the second district court. He was reappointed in 1888 and served until he was unanimously demanded by the Democratic party as its candidate for register, in the fall of 1891. Register Kenna is a member of the Brooklyn, the Crescent Athletic, the Constitution, the Original Fourteen, the Thomas A. Hendricks, the Young Men's Democratic, the Bushwick Democratic, the Braden Tally-Ho, and the Connolly Court Club, and also belongs to the Arion Society and the Frederick Gluck Quartette. He is prominent in the councils of the Thomas Jefferson Association, and from 1875 until 1882 he represented the fourteenth ward in the Democratic General Committee, being one of those who compassed the reorganization of that body. He was vice-president of the reconstructed committee in the election of 1882 and has held the post ever since. During the last twenty years he has attended nearly all the state and national conventions of his party, and has gained the respect and confidence of prominent men with whom circumstances associated him on such occasions. He is married and has one child, a daughter.



DANIEL RYAN.

DANIEL RYAN has risen to prominence steadily and surely; his career has been one of constant progress. He was born about forty-two years ago in South Brooklyn, and is now a Democratic party leader in the eighth ward. Long ago he took his place in the front rank of Brooklyn builders, many of the most notable structures in the city having been erected under his supervision. Daniel Ryan had scarcely reached his tenth year when he began to earn his own living. When twenty years old he was enabled to begin business for himself, and he had secured a material status in the community before he turned his attention toward politics. He had been active in the Democratic party for some time when, in 1876, he was persuaded to run for supervisor of the eighth ward. The outcome of the contest demonstrated his strength, and thenceforth he became the controlling element in the local affairs of the district. Two years later he was reelected supervisor. At the conclusion of his second term as supervisor he was appointed to his present post as county superintendent of construction. Mr. Ryan has the esteem of both political and social acquaintances, in evidence of which he possesses several valuable testimonial gifts.

JOSEPH ALPHONSUS KENE, M. D., coroner of the Western District, received the regular Democratic nomination to that office in the fall of 1892, and was elected by the enormous plurality of 29,000 votes. Dr. Kene was born in New Rochelle, N. Y., on July 4, 1857, and at the age of twelve was sent to St. James' (German) School at Baltimore. After the lapse of several years he entered Villanova College, in Delaware County, Pa., where he spent four years as a student in the classical course. He then passed three years in the University Medical College of New York, and was graduated there in February, 1878, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He received an appointment as assistant physician in the Kings County insane asylum, and remained there until he began practice as a private physician in Brooklyn. In 1879 he was appointed assistant physician on the staff of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, and in 1883 he became associate visiting physician at St. Mary's Hospital. He held this latter post for several years, but resigned on becoming attending physician at St. Peter's Hospital. Dr. Kene belongs to most of the local medical societies, and is well known in the social life of the city, being prominent in the Columbia, Juanita and Constitution clubs. He is a director of the Emerald Association and the Orphan Asylum Society, and is vice-president of St. Patrick's Society. In November, 1891, Dr. Kene married Miss Mary Cecile Daly, daughter of Daniel Daly, a retired merchant of Brooklyn.



Joseph A. Kene, M.D.

JOSEPH M. CREAMER, M. D., coroner of the Eastern District, is a son of the late Dr. Joseph Creamer, who came from Halifax, N. S., and settled in Williamsburgh in 1850; he became noted as a surgeon; was the first police surgeon appointed in the city; served as autopsy surgeon to the Eastern District coroner for a number of years, and was for many years county physician. Coroner Creamer's grandfather, Alexander Tuttle, was the first tax gatherer in the village of Williamsburgh, and his (Tuttle's) mother was a Miss Burr, and first cousin to Aaron Burr. Coroner Creamer was born in South Second street, in the thirteenth ward, in 1852. He received early education at the Niagara Falls Seminary, but graduated from the medical department of the University of New York in 1872. As he was not yet of age his diploma was withheld until the following year, when he began practice. He has lived in the fourteenth ward for ten years past. For many years he has been active in political affairs. Prior to his election he served six years as physician coroner to George H. Lindsay, whom he succeeded in office. Dr. Creamer was nominated for the office of coroner by the Democratic county convention held in October, 1892, and was elected for a term of three years.



JOSEPH M. CREAMER, M. D.

FREDERICK KELLER, auditor of Kings County, began to take an active interest in politics as soon as he reached his majority, at which time he joined the Twenty-first Ward Democratic Association, and two years later, in 1884, he was elected secretary of that body. In 1885 he received the party nomination for



FREDERICK KELLER.

The president of the board of commissioners of the department of charities and corrections, Colonel B. FRANK GOTT, is the son of Benjamin G. Gott and Eliza Holmes Gott, and was born in Newark, N. J., in 1834. He was educated at Professor Rand's private school, in New York city, and subsequently embarked in the jewelry business. At the opening of the war Colonel Gott responded to the first call for volunteers. He accepted the position of captain in the 57th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, and served in it with the army of the Potomac under McClellan until the close of the peninsula campaign. He resigned to accept the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 174th New York regiment, which was ordered to form part of the 19th Army Corps under General Banks. Resigning from the army in 1864, Colonel Gott engaged in commercial pursuits in New York city, retiring from business in 1880. He was appointed to the board of charities and corrections in 1886 and reappointed in 1891. He has been president of the board since 1890. He is a member of the Constitution Club of Brooklyn, Mansfield Post, No. 35, G. A. R., the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Jackson Club, the Knights of Honor and the Society of the Army of the Potomac. He is also a member of the 19th Army Corps Association and of the Association of Surviving Members of the 57th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers. He married, in 1862, Julia D. Sharp, of Brooklyn.

FRANCIS NOLAN, commissioner of charities and corrections, has for years been an important factor in the political councils of the fourteenth ward, where he is recognized as a leader of the Democratic forces. He was born in Ireland in 1835. Three years later his parents emigrated to America and settled in the first ward of New York, where they lived until 1846. In that year they removed to the portion of Williamsburgh now known as the fourteenth ward of Brooklyn, where Mr. Nolan has resided ever since. After acquiring a good education at the public schools,

supervisor for the twenty-first ward, and the nomination was ratified at the polls. His renomination in 1887 was followed by his reelection and the expression of that popular approval which an increased majority indicates. His first nomination for county auditor was in 1889, and not only was he elected but the vote cast for him was the largest received by any candidate for any county office at that election. He is a popular official and in the discharge of his duties displays a faithfulness that wins general confidence. A number of local societies include Mr. Keller in their membership, these being the Arion Society, Frederick Gluck Quartette Club, Atlas Council of American Legion of Honor, Court Gorringer of the Ancient Order of Foresters, Bushwick Democratic Club, Constitution Club, Young Men's Democratic Club of the twenty-first ward, Horatio Seymour Club, of the same ward, and the Twenty-first Ward Democratic Benevolent Association. He is also a member of the Democratic General Committee from the twenty-first ward. Mr. Keller was born in New York city on April 27, 1857, and came to Brooklyn with his parents in 1861. After acquiring his education at grammar school No. 18, on Maujer street, he was apprenticed to an engraver at the age of fourteen years, and became a thorough workman in that trade. He is married and has two sons and a daughter.



FRANCIS NOLAN.

Francis Nolan began the active business of life as an employee in Affleck's cooperage. Eventually he became foreman cooper at the the Oleophene oil works, where he served until 1868, when political honors were conferred upon him. He was one of the organizers of Coopers' Union No. 1, and served four years as its president. Mr. Nolan early displayed great interest in public affairs and, identifying himself with the Democratic party, became one of its most active champions in the fourteenth ward. In 1868 he was called upon by the residents of the ward to represent them in the board of aldermen, and he was reelected in 1870, and again in 1872. Before the expiration of his term as alderman, in 1874, he was tendered the Democratic nomination for coroner, which he accepted and was elected. After three years of service he was reelected. Upon the expiration of his term of office in December, 1880, he turned his attention to business pursuits, but continued his active interest in matters of public concern. He held no public office between 1880 and 1890, although he was a member of the Democratic State Committee. In 1890 he was appointed commissioner of charities and corrections for a term of five years. He is married and has several children.

The only one of the three commissioners of charities and corrections whose indulgence in literary pursuits has ever led him into an editorial chair is Commissioner GEORGE H. MURPHY, the treasurer of the



GEORGE H. MURPHY.

board, who was one of the founders and for some time one of the editors of the Mystic (Conn.) *Pioneer*, the first weekly newspaper published in his native town. He has never wholly abandoned his early interest in literary affairs, and has been for many years identified with the Franklin Literary Society, of which he yet remains an active member. Commissioner Murphy is of New England stock, and was born in Mystic, Conn., on December 30, 1833. His father and grandfather were natives of the same place, and his ancestors have resided in that vicinity for over two hundred years. He received a common school education and at the age of sixteen began to earn his living. At the opening of the civil war he was a member of a machinery manufacturing company in Mystic, doing a large southern business. All its facilities were immediately turned to government work, but in 1864, unable to stand up under its southern losses, it was forced into liquidation. Mr. Murphy came to New York on New Year's day, 1865, and since then has been in commercial and manufacturing business. In 1868 he moved his family to Brooklyn. He identified himself with politics on the Democratic side, and became a member of the Jefferson Hall committee. He resigned his membership in the Young Men's Democratic Club when he accepted his present office, to which he was appointed in 1889. Since January 1, 1892, he has been a member of the Democratic Gen-

eral Committee, and has been a member of the Third Ward Democratic Association since 1881. Mr. Murphy married in 1857 Miss Jane E. Bridgham, of Mystic.

BERNARD LAMB, secretary to the commissioners of charities and corrections, is to be numbered among the more successful members of the young Democracy of Kings County. He has been a resident of the seventeenth ward for over thirty years and is prominent as a political leader in that section of the city. He was selected supervisor in 1885 and reelected in 1887, continuing in that position until 1889, when he was appointed to his present office. Mr. Lamb is president of the Seventeenth Ward Democratic Association, is a member of the Democratic General Committee, and is identified with several other political and social organizations. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1858, and after receiving a liberal schooling, began his business life, which has proved as successful as has his political career. As secretary to the board of charities his repeated reappointments constitute the best proof of his efficiency.

WILLIAM A. FUREY, who has held the office of commissioner of jurors since 1880, has been prominently identified with local affairs for many years. He was a contemporary of ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin and ex-Senator Jacob Worth in government employ at the navy yard, and he ran with Engine No. 7 of the volunteer fire department, of whose veteran association he is now a member. He was an active member of the committee of one hundred appointed in connection with the reorganization of the Democratic party in

9
7
7
•
7

1887

Kings County in 1883, and in that year he was elected secretary of the general committee, a position he has held continuously ever since. He was also elected president of the Kings County Democratic Club when it was organized on the occasion of Grover Cleveland's first election to the presidency of the United States. Mr. Furey was born in Brooklyn and resides in the ninth ward.



HENRY H. ADAMS.

HENRY H. ADAMS has been chosen to the office of treasurer of Kings County at four successive elections and had previously served a term of three years as highway commissioner. To the discharge of his official duties he has always given a conscientious attention that, together with his known business ability, has inspired the confidence of the people in his thorough fitness to be entrusted with the duty of caring for important public interests. He is a practical man of affairs and is successfully engaged, outside of his public position, in the management of two coal yards and a saw and planing mill. Mr. Adams has lived in the twenty-sixth ward for twenty years, having come to Brooklyn with his mother in 1857 when he was twelve years old. The family settled in the old Bedford district and Mr. Adams has lived in that vicinity ever since. He was born in Londonderry, Ireland, on October 23, 1845. His parents came to America in 1847 and settled in Buffalo, N. Y., where he attended the public schools. After coming to Brooklyn he continued his studies until he was thirteen years old and then began to work for his living. He is president of the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company and is a director of the Citizens' Gas Company, the Hamilton Trust Company and the Long Island Safe Deposit Company. There is a variety of elements in the character of Mr. Adams that makes him popular in the several circles wherein he moves. He is agreeable in society and takes an active interest in social organizations. He is a member of the Brooklyn, Oxford, Crescent Athletic, Bushwick Democratic, Glenmore and Fountain Gun clubs, and is identified as well with the Prospect Gun Club of Freeport, L. I., and the Accomac Club, of Accomac, Va. Hunting and fishing are his favorite sports, and his liking for these explains his membership in out-of-town clubs.

JAMES W. RIDGWAY, who has been district attorney of Kings County since January 1, 1883, was born at North Branch, Somerset County, New Jersey, on September 6, 1851, but since his early infancy has lived in this city, his home having been always in the seventh ward. He attended the local public schools and





JAMES W. RIDGWAY.



the Moravian school in Nazareth, Penn., after which he studied law in the office of his father, Joseph S. Ridgway. In September, 1872, young Ridgway was admitted to the bar and soon attained prominence as a criminal lawyer, appearing as counsel for the defence in nearly every capital case for several years previous to his election as district attorney. During that time he had a clear record of acquittals, never losing a case. Mr. Ridgway has been active in politics since arriving at his majority. He has been a member of the Democratic State Committee since 1883, has been identified with the Democratic General Committee of Kings County since 1877, was a delegate to the national conventions of 1884, 1888 and 1892, and has been a political speaker for the national and various state committees. His social proclivities find scope in numerous club memberships, which include the Brooklyn, Oxford, Lincoln, Crescent Athletic and Sayville Yacht clubs. He is also a member of Long Island Council, Royal Arcanum, and of the Brooklyn Bar Association. He is a member of the firm of J. W. & C. W. Ridgway, his brother, the junior member, being also assistant corporation counsel of New York city.

JOHN U. SHORTER, first assistant district attorney of Kings County, has held that office since 1883. He had previously attained to prominence as a member of the bar, and as a public officer has since made an enviable reputation. He was born in Russell County, Ala., on January 9, 1844, and is of distinguished southern lineage. His grandfather was the late Judge Eli S. Shorter, of Georgia. At the outbreak of the civil war John U. Shorter joined the army of Virginia, serving later in an Alabama regiment. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Baker's Creek, and removed to the prison for officers at Sandusky, O., where he passed a long confinement in study. After the war had ended he taught school at Bainbridge, Ga., while pursuing his law studies, and later he read law in the office of Governor Shorter, at Eufaula, Ala., where he was admitted to the bar. He removed to Brooklyn in 1870.

As second assistant district attorney, JOHN F. CLARKE has succeeded in winning a reputation as a shrewd, clever and eloquent member of the legal profession. He was born in the city of New York in the month of February, 1859, but his parents settled, when he was quite young, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. There at a private school he received his early education, subsequently attending a public school. He afterward entered St. Lawrence College, Montreal, Canada, and was graduated at that institution. Returning home, he began the study of law in the office of General Roger A. Pryor. At the same time he attended the law school of Columbia College, and being graduated when twenty-one years of age, was at once admitted to the bar. In company with Roger A. Pryor, Jr., he began the practice of law in Brooklyn. When James W. Ridgway was elected district attorney he appointed Mr. Clarke his third assistant. Upon the retirement of Almet F. Jenks to fill the office of corporation counsel, Mr. Clarke was advanced to the position of second assistant. Mr. Clarke is a member of the Brooklyn and Seawanhaka boat clubs, the Royal Arcanum, Legion of Honor, Tilden Club, Sixteenth Ward Democratic Association and several minor organizations.

PATRICK E. CALLAHAN has held the position of third assistant district attorney since May 9, 1891. He has become popular as a political speaker, too, and has "stumped" the county for the Democracy during several campaigns. Mr. Callahan was born in the seventh ward of this city in 1862, and that section of the city has since continued to be his place of residence. He was educated at the public schools, St. Patrick's Academy and St. John's College, having been graduated from the last named institution in 1880 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, which was supplemented two years later with the degree of Master of Arts. In 1883 he was graduated from the Columbia Law School and admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie in May of the same year. Mr. Callahan has been a member of the Democratic General Committee from the seventh ward for years, and is now vice-president of the Andrew Jackson Club, of that ward. He is president of St. John's College Alumni Association, and is a member of the Columbian Club, the Connolly Court Club, St. Patrick's Society and other organizations.

JOHN MAGUIRE, fourth assistant district attorney, is a lawyer for whom a roseate future has often been predicted. He has erudition, practical judgment, decision, and is gifted with a power of eloquence which has earned him the sobriquet of "Young Demosthenes." He was born on March 31, 1862, and was graduated at St. John's College in 1881. He studied law in a New York office, was graduated at Columbia College Law School in 1883 and admitted to the bar in the same year. He was appointed assistant district attorney in February, 1885. He is a member of the Constitution, the Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Democratic and the Jefferson club of the twenty-sixth ward.

ARTHUR H. WALKLEY, chief clerk in the district attorney's office, was born in New York city on Christmas day, 1849. In 1862 his family moved to Brooklyn and shortly afterwards he entered Adelphi Academy. Later he completed his studies in New Milford, Conn. Returning to this city, Mr. Walkley began his business career, and on January 1, 1872, was appointed assistant clerk by District Attorney Winchester Britton. On the removal of the latter from office by Governor Dix, in 1874, Mr. Walkley was continued in office by District Attorney Thomas H. Rodman. When he resigned, later in the same year, John Winslow, his successor, removed Mr. Walkley, but on the reelection of Winchester Britton in 1876, he again selected Mr.

Walkley for the position of assistant clerk. Mr. Walkley subsequently succeeded Levi Faron, who died in 1877, as chief clerk and remained in that position until retired by General Isaac S. Catlin on January 1, 1878. When James W. Ridgway first took office as district attorney on January 1, 1884, Mr. Walkley was made chief clerk and has ever since held that position. He is a member of numerous associations, including the Algonquin Club, the Prospect Gun Club, the Union Democratic Club, Kings County Democratic Club, the Royal Arcanum and the Order of United Friends.

JOHN COURTNEY, who was elected sheriff of Kings County in 1890, is a native of Brooklyn. After attending the public schools he learned the printing trade and subsequently was employed on the New York *Independent* and the Brooklyn *Eagle*. During this period he devoted his spare time to the study of law, and in 1866 was appointed administrative clerk under Surrogate Veeder. In 1877 he became clerk to Police Justice Riley, but was removed by Justice Fisher. In 1879 he ran against the latter and defeated him for the office of civil justice, which he continued to hold until his election to the shrievalty. He was a member of Washington Hose Company No. 6, of the old fire department, and is president of the Volunteer Firemen's Association and of the board of trustees of the widows and orphans' fund of that organization. He is also a director of the Firemen's Home at Hudson, N. Y. Mr. Courtney has always retained his membership in Typographical Union No. 98, is a member of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Varuna Boat Club, the Constitution Club, and of St. Patrick's Society. He is a member of the Democratic General Committee and also president of the Twentieth Ward Democratic Association.



Wm B Davenport

20, 1889, he was appointed public administrator, an office the duties of which in no way interfere with his private practice. He is a member of the Brooklyn, Crescent Athletic and Hamilton clubs of this city, and the Manhattan Club of New York. On September 9, 1874, he married Miss Charlotte C. Shepherd, of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM B. DAVENPORT, public administrator of Kings County, is a descendant of John Davenport, founder of the New Haven Colony, of Connecticut, and for many years pastor of its first church. Mr. Davenport's mother was descended from Joris Van Alst, who settled in 1636 at Flushing Bay, Long Island. Mr. Davenport was born in the city of New York, on March 10, 1847. In the succeeding year his father came to Brooklyn, where the son has since resided and where he was prepared for college at the Polytechnic Institute. He was a member of the class of 1867 in Yale College. In 1887 that university conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Mr. Davenport has retained a strong affection for the institution where his education was completed and is one of the most active members of the Yale Alumni Association of Brooklyn, of which he was one of the organizers. Upon leaving college he was appointed register, and afterwards cashier, of the New York Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, a line of work which he abandoned for the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1870. Mr. Davenport's professional attention has been given principally to real estate law, and to practice in the surrogate's court. He is an ardent and active advocate of the political principles of the Democratic party. On February

UNITED STATES INTERESTS IN BROOKLYN.

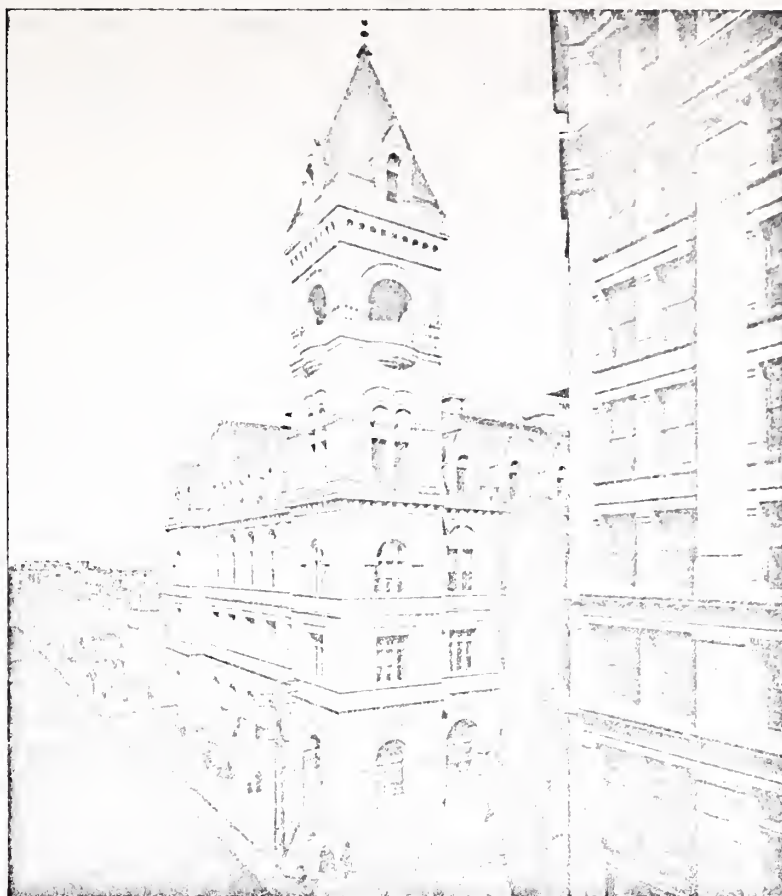
The magnificent Federal building, fronting on Washington, Johnson and Adams streets, is the outcome of a bitter controversy that had its inception as far back as 1868; that continued and grew in intensity for nearly sixteen years, and interested a large number of the citizens of Brooklyn, many of whom were active participants in the quarrel. The trouble all grew out of the choice of a site, a number of which were suggested when Secretary Folger sought a location for a United States building in this city. Among those offered was the old Dutch Church property, on Joralemon street; the corner of Fulton and Flatbush avenues,

the corner of Myrtle avenue and Washington street, and the site upon which the Federal building now stands. That the latter was selected is due to the pertinacity, shrewd management and delicate manipulation of a prominent real estate dealer, and the keen business sense of one of Brooklyn's leading merchants, which induced him to promptly furnish the financial aid necessary to the purchase of the land to be transferred to the government. Secretary Folger had power to pay \$450,000 for a site. The merchant bought the Washington street property agreeing to turn it over to the government through the real estate dealer at that price. But the land cost the merchant more than he was to receive, owing to the fact that his purpose leaked out before all the lots had been purchased, and the government finally acquired the site as now occupied for \$408,500, which was \$55,000 less than it had cost the merchant who secured it. It had required fourteen days' hard talking for the real estate man to finally induce Secretary Folger to select the Washington street property, and it took four or five months for him to fight down the charges of collusion and fraud that were made by those whose sites had been rejected. There had been one or two sites offered, especially one at the corner of Boerum place and Fulton street, that were regarded by Secretary Folger as being more desirable than the present Washington street location, but the prices asked for them amounted to more than the secretary could pay under the appropriation and have sufficient money remaining for building purposes. The Washington street site was regarded as the best to be obtained for the money available, but its purchase raised a hue and cry and corruption was freely charged. The result of a congressional investigation was the exoneration of all parties to the purchase, and showed that it had been an honorable and legitimate business transaction. Building operations were begun in 1884, and the structure was occupied in April, 1892; the various federal offices in Brooklyn, of which some account follows, being at last gathered under one roof. The total expenditure for site and building to the end of 1892 was \$1,886,115.25.

In 1819, when Joel Bunce, Brooklyn's first postmaster, was succeeded by Thomas W. Birdsall, the post office was located in a store at the corner of Fulton and Front streets. The third postmaster, Erastus Worthington, removed the office to Fulton street, opposite Hicks, and subsequently its location was repeatedly changed until, in 1848, it was burned while situated on Fulton street, between High and Nassau. It was at No. 6 Court street until 1853, and for some years it was on Montague street, near the Mechanics Bank. George B. Lincoln was appointed postmaster in 1861, and it was during his five years' incumbency that the money-order office was opened. In 1867 the post office was removed to Washington street, between Myrtle avenue and Johnson street, where it remained until finally located in the new Federal building in April, 1892. In 1854, the year of the consolidation of Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, the office employed five or six clerks and about twenty carriers; now there are four hundred and twenty-five carriers, fifty-four sub-carriers, one hundred and seventy-seven clerks and three sub-clerks. Under Postmaster George J. Collins and Assistant-Postmaster Samuel Smith there are the following heads of departments and stations: A. T. Sullivan, cashier; J. R. Gewecke, superintendent money-order division; C. H. Lyon, superintendent of mails; Charles Milligan, inquiry office; E. McIntyre, superintendent registry division; W. A. Smith, superintendent city delivery; station B—A. H. Frost; station W—W. B. Hopkins; station S—J. H. McCooey; station G—Edward Brooks; station V—B. F. Conlin; station E—G. A. F. North; sub-station A—F. N. Bliss; sub-station C—J. R. Martin; sub-station D—Henry Bohling; sub-station F—F. H. Newcomb; sub-station H—John R. Crossley; sub-station J—Charles J. Hazzard; sub-station K—Henry Asher; sub-station M—R. C. Knipe; sub-station R—William G. Hoyt; sub-station X—Louis G. Martin.

In March, 1871, Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond counties were constituted the first internal revenue district of the state of New York, and from May, 1873, the entire local business centred in the office of the collector, the previously existing office of assessor being abolished. The internal revenue offices were located on Court street until their recent removal to the Federal building. ERNEST NATHAN, the present collector, is assisted by Allan P. Nichols, chief deputy collector; John A. Strachan, chief of spirit department; William H. Manning, cashier, and a staff of division deputies, clerks, storekeepers and gaugers.

In accordance with an act of congress, passed on February 25, 1865, the counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk, together with the waters of the city and county of New York, extending from the Narrows into Long Island Sound, were taken from under the jurisdiction of the United States courts of the southern district of New York, in the second circuit of the United States, and placed under that of the circuit and district courts for the eastern district in the same circuit, both of which courts were created by the same act. These new courts were organized on March 22, 1865, and court opened in the county court house, Brooklyn. Judge Charles L. Benedict, who had been appointed to the bench by President Abraham Lincoln on March 9, 1865, presided at the organization. The business of the circuit court is very large, and consists principally of patent cases and actions at law wherein some of the parties are residents of other states than New York. Until the organization of the United States courts of appeals, which was created by an act of congress on March 13, 1891, the circuit court, in addition to its other powers, had appellate jurisdiction in cases tried before the United States district court. When the circuit court was organized, Charles



THE FEDERAL BUILDING, WASHINGTON AND JOHNSON STREETS

W. Newton was appointed to the office of clerk, and at the same time was appointed as one of the United States commissioners, the other appointee being Samuel T. Jones. Mr. Newton died on February 7, 1871, and was succeeded by Mr. Jones, who held the position of clerk until removed by death on December 24, 1873. His deputy clerk, Edwin B. Husted, acted as clerk until the latter part of 1874, when B. Lincoln Benedict, the present incumbent of the office, was appointed. Mr. Husted held the office of deputy clerk under Mr. Benedict, and continued in that capacity until 1879, when he resigned and Richard P. Morle was appointed to fill the vacancy. The present commissioners are: John J. Allen, Richard P. Morle, B. Lincoln Benedict and Henry S. Bellows. The United States district court was opened at the same date and place as the circuit court, Judge Benedict presiding, and Samuel T. Jones was appointed as clerk. The business of the United States district court includes admiralty, common law and criminal cases, and formerly included bankruptcy cases. The admiralty jurisdiction of the United States courts in Brooklyn is co-extensive with that of the New York courts, and a large portion of the maritime cases which centre at New York through the large shipping interests of this port are brought to Brooklyn for trial. The volume of business brought before these courts is large; one-fourth of all the admiralty suits brought in the entire United States are disposed of here, and in other important branches of law the causes tried here are numerous. Criminal cases for violation of United States laws are tried both in the district and circuit courts, as also are offenses committed on the high seas in all parts of the world and on land ceded to the United States, such as Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton and the Navy Yard. Lands required by the United States for its use or defense are obtained by condemnation on proceedings in this court. Customs, internal revenue and postal cases are tried here. By an act of Congress, passed in March, 1867, jurisdiction in bankruptcy proceedings was conferred upon the district court, and from that time until the repeal of the bankruptcy law in 1878, a large number of cases arising under it were adjudicated here. The extent and progress of business transacted in the United States courts in Brooklyn is shown by a few references to the dockets at the commencement of different fiscal years. The number of cases between individuals, to which the United States was not a party, pending in July, 1883, was 1,227, in 1885 it was 1,676, in 1888 it was 1,885, and in 1890 it was 2,116; somewhat more than one-half of these were admiralty cases. This shows a constant increase in business due to an extent to the growth of the commercial relations in this city with others. The comparative volume of business done in this district alone will appear by contrast with the aggregate of all the courts in one of the large western circuits, that containing Chicago for example, and comprising the States

of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, in which the cases reported on the docket at the periods named were less in number than stated above. The United States circuit court is held by Justice Samuel Blatchford, associate-justice of the United States supreme court at Washington; Judges William J. Wallace, E. Henry Lacombe, of New York, and Charles L. Benedict, of Brooklyn, who presides over the court the greater portion of the time. Judge Benedict also holds the United States district court in Brooklyn. The United States judges of Connecticut and Vermont are also from time to time assigned to assist in disposing of the business of the Brooklyn courts.

Under the bankruptcy act of 1867, D. C. Winslow and E. O. Mills and George H. Fisher were appointed as registers in bankruptcy. Mr. Mills was subsequently president of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and died by drowning at Coney Island. He was succeeded in the position of register in bankruptcy by Augustus M. Cunningham, and Messrs. Winslow and Fisher were both in office until legislated out by the repeal of the bankruptcy act in 1878.

The first district attorney appointed was Benjamin D. Silliman, who held office from the organization of the court until June 6, 1867. General Benjamin F. Tracy was the next incumbent of the office and held it until his resignation in 1873, his successor being Asa W. Tenney, who was appointed on February 9, in that year. Mr. Tenney served until the inauguration of President Cleveland's administration, and then resigned. Mark D. Wilber succeeded to the office, and at the end of his term of four years resigned and was succeeded by Jesse Johnston, the present district attorney. His assistant is John Oakey, whose predecessors have been, in order of their succession, John J. Allen, Joel E. Erhardt, Isaac S. Catlin, Frank Angel and John L. Devenney. In the office of United States marshal there have been a number of changes; the first person to hold the position being Anthony F. Campbell, who served from 1865 until 1867, when he resigned. Deputy Marshal Francis L. Dallan was promoted to the vacant position and was succeeded, in 1870, by Samuel P. Harlow, and held office four years. Charles M. Stafford was the next appointee, taking office under president Cleveland. President Harrison's administration made the next change in the office by appointing Daniel Lake as marshal, in 1889, and he remained in charge until his death, which resulted on June 4, 1891, from an accident which occurred in the Bath Beach & West End Railway tunnel. He was succeeded by the present marshal, Alexander Walker.

GEORGE J. COLLINS, postmaster of Brooklyn, was born in New York city fifty-two years ago. He was brought to Brooklyn while still in his early youth, and received a good common school education in this city. On April 19, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company E, 12th New York State Militia; and when, some sixteen months later, the regiment was mustered out of service, his name again went down as a private on the rolls of Company G, 127th New York Volunteers. His promotion was rapid. In September, 1862, he was made a sergeant-major, and two months later became a second lieutenant. His elevation to the first lieutenantcy occurred in March, 1864. For a time he held the post of acting adjutant and also served with distinction in the department of the south, as acting assistant inspector-general. Lieutenant Collins took part in many of the principal engagements in the famous Shenandoah valley campaign. He fought at the national lines of defence drawn around the national capitol in 1861-62, was present at the siege of Suffolk, and engaged in the pursuit of Longstreet. When General Keyes began his attack upon Richmond in the spring and early summer of 1863, Lieutenant Collins served under him as an officer of General Gordon's division. In August, 1863, General Gordon's division was sent to South Carolina, and Lieutenant Collins was stationed with the command at Morris Island. On June 30, 1865, he was mustered out, after participating in thirty-nine months of continuous service. Mr. Collins was one of the twelve representatives of the then newly formed U. S. Grant Post, of this city, who formed a guard of honor to the body of General Grant from Mount McGregor to the mausoleum in Riverside Park. In 1890 he was elected commander of Grant Post, and also he belongs to a number of local military, social and charitable organizations. He is a trustee of the Brooklyn Savings Bank and trustee and treasurer of the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church. In 1865 Mr. Collins began business in New York as head of the firm of Collins & Sesnon, blank book manufacturers and binders. Since his partner's death, in 1887, Mr. Collins has continued the business under the title of George J. Collins & Company. Postmaster Collins has served in the common council as an alderman from the twenty-first ward and also in the same capacity from the second district. He has been president of the Twenty-first Ward Republican Association and has been sent as a delegate to the general committee. He was appointed postmaster during the administration of President Harrison on July 1, 1890, and his management of the postoffice has been signally successful. Postmaster Collins' wife was Miss Susan E. Rapelyea. While this volume is in press, Mr. Collins' death has occurred—on April 13, 1893.



GEORGE J. COLLINS.

CHARLES L. BENEDICT, United States district judge, was born at Newburg, N. Y., March 2, 1824. He was the eldest son of the Hon. George W. Benedict, who was for many years a member of the faculty of the University of Vermont, at Burlington, Vt., where Judge Benedict was educated, graduating in 1844. After leaving college he came to New York and entered upon the study of law. After his admission to the bar, he was for several years engaged in the active practice of his profession as a member of the firm of Burr & Benedict, in New York. In 1861 and 1862 he was chosen a member of the Assembly, and served in that body with Henry J. Raymond and Benjamin F. Tracy. In March, 1865, he was appointed by President Lincoln the first United States district judge of the Eastern District of New York, comprising Long Island and Staten Island, and having co-ordinate jurisdiction on the seas with the United States courts of New York, and has continued to hold that position until the present time. In 1873 he was assigned by act of congress to preside at certain stated terms of the United States circuit court in New York, and has since continued to do so in addition to the discharge of his judicial duties in Brooklyn. He is also the designated judge assigned to hold the United States district court in New York, in the absence of the judge of that district. He is regarded by both the bench and the bar as especially eminent in admiralty law, and his opinions in *Benedict's Reports* and other publications are recognized as leading authority upon the questions treated.

JESSE JOHNSON was born in Bradford, Vt., on February 20, 1842. He is the eldest son of Elliott Payson and Sarah Taylor Johnson, whose ancestors were among the earlier settlers of New England. The name Jesse Johnson has been handed down in the family for nearly two hundred years. His boyhood was spent on a farm in the valley of the Connecticut, in the state of New Hampshire, to which his parents had removed in the year 1856. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1863, and thereafter from Albany College Law School. In 1864 he was admitted to the bar of the state of New York and until 1866 was the managing clerk in a law office in New York city. In that year he opened an office in Brooklyn, where he has since resided. In 1869, under the administration of William C. DeWitt, he became the first assistant corporation counsel of the city, and for nine years performed the duties of that office. During this period of public service he devoted himself to the study of municipal law, on which subject he is now regarded by his professional brethren as an authority. In 1877 he resigned his position as assistant corporation counsel

and returned to the general practice of the law. In 1881 he formed a copartnership with Albert E. Lamb and his brother, Alvan R. Johnson, under the firm name of Johnson & Lamb. The name of the firm has remained unchanged until the present time, although in 1889 Alfred E. Rudge became a partner. In politics Mr. Johnson is a Republican, and in 1883 he was nominated by his party in the second judicial district of the state as a candidate for justice of the supreme court. Although he was defeated by Willard Bartlett, he secured the full party vote. He became a member of the Republican General Committee of Kings County in 1886, and has participated actively in the councils, labors and conventions of his party. He was a delegate in 1888 to the Republican national convention, where he supported General Harrison for the nomination for the presidency. When commissioners were first appointed to organize a system of rapid transit for Brooklyn Mr. Johnson was made their attorney and counsel. He assisted in organizing the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company, the East River Bridge and Coney Island Transit Company and the South Brooklyn Railroad and Terminal Company. In July, 1889, President Harrison appointed Jesse Johnson to succeed Mark D. Wilber as United States district attorney for the eastern district of New York. At the local bar Mr. Johnson, by reason of his intellectual gifts and the fullness of his legal attainments, is regarded as a formidable opponent. He was married on November 12, 1868, to Sarah Ellen Russell.



Alexander Walker

United States Marshal ALEXANDER WALKER came to Brooklyn in his youth and began to be active in local affairs when he was eighteen years old. At that age he became a member of the volunteer fire department by joining Brooklyn Engine Company No. 17, with which organization he remained until the paid

2
7
7
•
7



fire department was established. During the four years from 1877 till 1880 he represented the twentieth ward in the board of supervisors and in 1881 he was appointed chief clerk in the coroners' office; he held that position for a number of years. On July 6, 1891, Mr. Walker took charge of the United States marshal's office under appointment of President Harrison. Mr. Walker is well known in New York as well as Brooklyn for his sound judgment in business matters: his advice is frequently sought by those who know of his intimate acquaintance with public affairs and the business world. In the discharge of his official duties he is energetic, but considerate, and as a citizen he is greatly respected.

In almost every department of the federal government there will be found some officials whose tenure of position depends upon their full and complete knowledge of the duties which they are called upon to perform and not upon the influence of political friends or upon personal services as partisans. Such an official is JAMES BIGGART, who is now chief United States deputy marshal, and who, for twenty years, has been connected with this branch of the local federal administration. Mr. Biggart was born in the fifth ward of this city in 1848. He was educated at public school No. 7 and spent his early manhood in acquiring the trade of a cooper. Having served his apprenticeship he became a deputy in the United States district court under Marshal Harlow; he resigned within a short time and during 1872 and 1873 held an assistant assessorship under General James Jourdan. Toward the close of 1873 he was reappointed to his former post by Marshal Harlow, remaining under that official for twelve years and being retained in the same capacity by Marshals Tate, Stafford, Lake and Walker. During his term of service Mr. Biggart has assumed charge of many celebrated counterfeiting, admiralty, and illicit distilling cases.



JAMES BIGGART.

THE NAVY YARD.

A little over ninety years ago the site of what is now the Brooklyn navy yard was a ship yard owned by John Jackson, the builder of the United States frigate "John Adams," which, after having done good service in the war of 1812, was burned off the coast of Maine to prevent her capture by the enemy. The United States government purchased the property for a naval station in 1801 for the sum of \$40,000. Lieutenant Jonathan Thorne was placed in charge. In 1824 an addition was made to the property of thirty acres of land bought from Martin Schenck for \$7,650. By these two purchases the government became possessed of land on the east and west side of Wallabout bay, and needed only the intervening plot of ground, owned by Frederick Griffin, to make the yard complete. This plot was purchased from Griffin in 1848 for \$285,000, and in 1867 the government bought from William Ruggles a piece of land on the northerly corner of the yard for \$90,000, thus completing the yard as it stands to-day. Excepting the site of the commandant's house and the hospital, the property then was but a waste of mud flats, swamps and creeks. Succeeding Lieutenant Jonathan Thorne, the first commandant of the yard, Captain Isaac Chauncey was placed in command. In 1812 he was succeeded by Captain Samuel Evans, who commanded the yard during the war of 1812-14. During that war there were more than one hundred vessels fitted out with stores and munitions from the Brooklyn station. The frigate "Fulton," a vessel of 2,000 tons burden, and the first steam war vessel ever built by any nation, was constructed there, during the year 1815, after plans submitted by Robert Fulton. Her trial trip was made under the command of Captain David Porter, father of Admiral Porter. Gradually improvements were made in the yard. It was enclosed by a fence in 1827. In 1841 the construction of a stone dry-dock was begun. This was finished ten years later, and was for a time the largest in the world; but now it has been surpassed by the new Simpson timber dock, constructed a year ago. Prior to 1858 ten vessels were launched at the yard. During the civil war the Brooklyn yard was the practical headquarters of naval construction and supply. From 1861 until 1865 Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding was in command. During this time 416 vessels were purchased by the government from the merchant marine and fitted out as cruisers. During those years there were, on an average, nearly 5,500 people employed, and the yearly pay roll reached something like \$5,735,000. Within the yellow brick

walls inclosing the navy yard are the various machine shops required for building or repairing vessels, two large and costly dry-docks, several marine railways and immense stocks of stores and munitions of war. Ammunition is not kept at the navy yard, except for saluting purposes and for defense. On the Flushing avenue side are the marine barracks, fronting upon a parade ground. Upon an eminence a little to the eastward of the yard proper, is the United States Naval Hospital, for the care of the sick, disabled or aged seamen belonging to the United States navy. It occupies the hill portion (56 feet above tide water) of the Schenck farm, purchased by the government in 1824. The hospital is appointed to accommodate one hundred and twenty-five patients, though during the civil war the lists ran up as high as four hundred and fifty; but many of these were billeted in a wooden annex, which was torn down after hostilities ceased. Connected with the grounds is a naval cemetery, where many officers, sailors and marines, and members of their families have been buried. In 1892 there had been registered 1,187 interments. The naval Lyceum, an institution established by officers of the navy in 1833, and comprising a library and a museum, was until 1891 an interesting feature of the yard; but in that year it was donated to the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md. Another noteworthy institution is the naval clothing factory, which was established in 1879 by



THE NAVY HOSPITAL IN 1863. DRAWN BY G. HAYWARD.

Paymaster General George F. Cutter. Since its organization this bureau has been the means of a great advance in the grade of garments furnished the navy, with a corresponding reduction in price, as compared with the old contract system. Within a few years a portion of the navy yard has been sold to the city of Brooklyn, and is now occupied by the Wallabout market. This sale in no way crippled the yard, sufficient room yet remaining for all practical purposes. It is at present well supplied with guns, and the progressive impulse of recent years is rapidly converting the yard into one of the finest naval stations in the world.

The present commandant of the navy yard, Commodore HENRY ERBEN, was born in New York sixty years ago. In June, 1848, he was appointed a midshipman and ordered to the old "St. Lawrence," a frigate of fifty guns. In 1854 he was assigned to a coast survey schooner for a time, and then sent to the Naval Academy, where he won his promotion to passed midshipman, and was ordered in the same yard to the frigate "Potomac," of the home squadron. A few months later he attained the rank of master, and was detailed to the prize bark "Amelia," captured from the filibusters at Port-au-Prince, Hayti. The next year young Erben spent on the store ship "Supply." In 1856 he was promoted to a lieutenancy. Just prior to the civil war he was assigned to the store ship "Supply" on the gulf station. He was present, in January, 1861, when the Pensacola navy yard was surrendered to the confederates, and from that time on performed active service. In 1862 he joined the Mississippi fleet, and commanded the ironclad "St. Louis." In July, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-commander, and was ordered to join the naval howitzer battery serving under General McClellan in Maryland. He took part in numerous engagements before being sent to the Brooklyn navy yard in 1865. He was promoted to the rank of commander in 1864. From 1878 until 1882 he commanded the schoolship "St. Mary." In May, 1891, he took command of the Brooklyn navy yard on the retirement of Rear-Admiral D. L. Braine, and a year later, April 3, 1892, was commissioned commodore, and continues in command of the Brooklyn navy yard.

HENRY WALKER, rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, has passed all his active life in the naval service of his country and was a participant in the great civil war. He was born in Virginia on December 24, 1808, and was appointed as midshipman from Ohio on February 1, 1827. Early in his career he exhibited exemplary qualities in contests with the elements, and when the civil war began he distinguished himself by his brave and effective service under the old flag. He had attained the rank of commander, and wherever placed was ready to act to the full limit of his powers. He prevented the capture of Fort Pickens by the confederates, thus enabling the federals to maintain control of the bay waters on the coast of Florida. His action, taken largely on his own responsibility, not only rescued a large number of loyal servants of the government



REAR-ADMIRAL HENRY WATKE.

from want and imprisonment, but also secured the state of Florida to the Union, and prevented the imminent recognition of the southern confederacy by the government of Great Britain. Throughout the time of war, sometimes in the unexciting work of lighthouse inspection and then amid the din of battle, he was an active and capable officer. He began the battle of Fort Donelson on February 13, 1863, as commander of the gunboat "Carondelet," and was the last to retire after a battle of two days. He captured Island No. 10, in the Mississippi, on April 7, 1862, and on the same vessel he participated with great honor in several other important engagements. Later in the war he commanded other vessels, and rendered distinguished service. He was made captain on July 16, 1862; commodore on July 25, 1866; rear-admiral on July 13, 1870, and with that rank retired voluntarily on April 26, 1871. As a fighter he was always ready to get into close quarters when there was a chance for victory, and it is one of the noteworthy features of his career that, while always ready for duty, his command was held to the observance of the Sabbath whenever no exigency required the observance to be ignored.

Rear-Admiral DANIEL LAWRENCE BRAINE, now on the retired list of the United States navy, was one of the most popular officers in the service. He was born in New York city on May 18, 1829, and enjoyed the usual educational advantages provided by the people. On May 30, 1846, he was appointed to the navy as a midshipman from Texas; but he considers himself a Brooklynite, as he has resided in this city with his family whenever the nature of his duties would permit. The shore duty of the admiral has been comparatively brief, while his sea service covers a period of over twenty-one years. During the Mexican war he was present at the actions of Alvarado, Tabasco, Laguna, Tuspan, Tampico and Vera Cruz. He was made passed midshipman on June 8, 1852, and master in 1855. On September 15, 1858, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. At the outbreak of the civil war he was selected by the Union defence committee to command the "Monticello," fitted out by him in forty-eight hours, to clear Chesapeake Bay and the coast of privateers and join the U. S. ship "Cumberland" at Fortress Monroe. For "cool performance of duty" during the war he was recommended for promotion, and on July 25, 1866, was commissioned commander. On December 11, 1874, he was commissioned captain, and took command of the U. S. ship "Colorado," then at the Brooklyn navy yard. On March 2, 1885, he was made commodore and assigned as president of the board of inspection at New York. He was appointed acting rear-admiral on August 12, 1886, and ordered to the command of the South Atlantic Squadron. On September 4, 1887, he was made rear-admiral. On November 14, 1889, he took command of the Brooklyn navy yard. On May 18, 1891, he retired from active service and has since resided in Brooklyn, enjoying his well-earned rest.

DELAVAN BLOODGOOD, M. D., medical director in the United States navy and director of the laboratory at the navy yard, is a direct descendant of Frans Hansen Bloodgood, who emigrated from Holland in 1658, and settled at Flushing, L. I. Dr. Bloodgood was born at Springville, Erie County, N. Y., on August 20, 1831. After graduating from Madison, now Colgate University, at Hamilton in this state, he began his professional studies in the medical school of Michigan University and continued them in similar institutions at Buffalo, N. Y., Pittsfield, Mass., at Columbia College in New York and at Jefferson College in Philadelphia, from which he received his degree. On March 13, 1857, he entered the naval service of the United States as assistant surgeon. With the years 1861, 1862, 1875 and 1884 came his promotions to the rank of passed assistant surgeon, surgeon medical inspector and, finally, medical director. Dr. Bloodgood was in active service throughout the entire period of the civil conflict. In a naval career of thirty-five years his cruising have extended up and down the coasts of North and South America, from Labrador to Alaska, through the West and East Indian islands, along the shores of India, China and Japan, through European and African seas and upon the great lakes of North America. He is a member of the American Medical Association and other professional and technical organizations. He is a Freemason, and a member of the Holland Society of New York, the St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the University and St. Nicholas clubs of



MEDICAL DIRECTOR DELAVAN BLOODGOOD.

New York and the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn. In 1857 he married Jennie, daughter of the late Honorable John Ruger, of Onondaga County, N. Y.

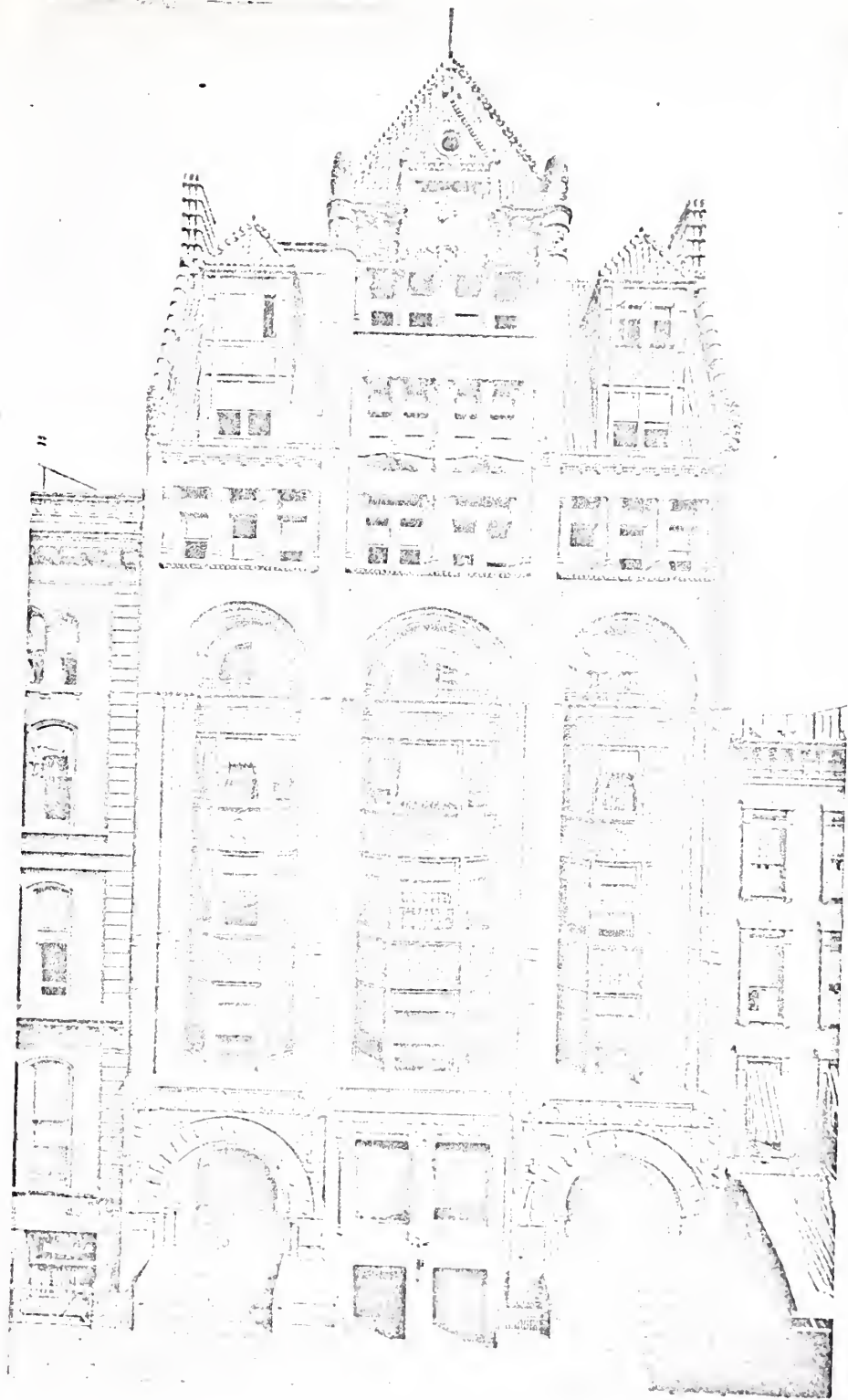
SAMUEL LORING PERCIVAL AYRES, chief engineer United States navy, was born in the village of Stamford, Connecticut, on July 29, 1835. He was educated a civil engineer, but on July 21, 1858, he was appointed from his native state to the post of third assistant engineer on the steam frigate "Roanoke," then the flag-ship of the home squadron. He remained with the "Roanoke" until 1860, when he was detailed for special duty at the Brooklyn navy yard. He was promoted to the rank of second assistant engineer in 1861. At the outbreak of the civil war he applied for service at the front, and, on August 9, 1861, was ordered to the "Pensacola," then fitting out at Washington for a passage down the Potomac, which was blocked by secessionist batteries for nine miles. The "Pensacola" made the passage safely, although under a continuous fire. She was then ordered to join the west gulf squadron, with which she participated in the bombardment of forts Jackson and St. Philip, the passage of the Chalmette batteries and the capture of New Orleans. Mr. Ayres was made a first assistant engineer in April, 1863, and ordered to join the "Nipsic" of the south Atlantic blockading squadron, off Charleston. The "Nipsic" made a topographical survey of the approaches to Fort White and Georgetown, S. C. He was promoted to chief engineer with the relative rank of lieutenant-commander in 1870. During the years 1874-6 he was a member of the examining board of engineers. He was again a member of the examining board during 1880-4, and on June 1, 1886, he was promoted to chief engineer with the relative rank of commander. For the third time he was a member of the board of examining engineers from 1889 until 1891, and in January of the latter year, he was assigned to duty in his present position as chief engineer of the Brooklyn navy yard.



CHIEF ENGINEER S. L. P. AYRES.



COMMANDANT'S HOUSE, NAVY YARD.



THE "THOMAS JEFFERSON."



HUGH McLAUGHLIN'S ORIGINAL "WHITE HOUSE," JAY AND CONCORD STREETS.

POLITICAL LIFE.


 SINCE 1856 the political history of Brooklyn has been the history of the Democratic and Republican parties. Prior to 1856 there was a Whig party, an American party and a Know-nothing party. All of these parties are now simply memories. As long ago as 1822 a branch of the Columbian order, or Tammany society, of New York, was established in the village of Brooklyn. With the incorporation of the village of Brooklyn as a city the individuality of the present Democratic organization may be said to have had its inception, although it was not until eight years later, in 1842, when Henry C. Murphy was elected mayor, that it became the dominant political party of the city, a position it has maintained with few lapses until this day. From 1834 until 1855 Henry C. Murphy was the master spirit of the local Democratic organization. Together with his law partners, Judge John A. Lott and John Vanderbilt, he ruled the destinies of the party with as undisputed a sway as Hugh McLaughlin does to-day. For twenty years No. 3 Front street, where the firm of Lott, Murphy & Vanderbilt had its office, was the Mecca toward which all the Democratic politicians of the time turned their faces. Mr. McLaughlin has very distinct recollections of No. 3 Front street. As early as the year 1849 he was active in local Democratic politics and assisted in carrying the primaries. Already in 1853 he had secured the nomination of George Taylor for congress, and had gone to the Syracuse convention of that year to help Henry C. Murphy have his law partner, John

Vanderbilt, nominated for lieutenant-governor on the Democratic ticket. About the year 1855 Mr. McLaughlin was made master foreman of laborers in the Navy Yard and began to be known as "Boss McLaughlin." He has held the title until the present time and with it the undisputed leadership of the local Democratic party. The beginnings of the Republican organization in Brooklyn were coincident with the birth of that party in 1856. There never has been a "Boss" of the Republican party, although various men have aspired to leadership. James S. T. Stranahan and ex-Charities Commissioner Joseph H. Reeve were active factors in the early years of the Republican party. "Ned" Webster, General Tracy, Silas B. Dutcher and General James Jourdan were powerful leaders at a later date. In the seventies ex-Sheriff Albert Daggett came nearer to realizing the prevailing idea of a "Boss" than any other Republican before or since his time. Although the Prohibition party succeeded in electing its candidate, George Hall, to the mayoralty, it never has exerted any decisive or permanent influence on the politics of the city. The same may be said of the Socialistic-labor party, which first began to nominate candidates for all the city offices in 1878. Neither of these parties has a permanent habitation, and neither of them has a permanent general or county committee. Their aggregate vote at a general election never exceeds 3,000. The only principle for which the Prohibition party contends is the abolishment of the liquor traffic. The doctrine of the Socialistic-labor party is that every man should reap the fruits of his toil. The issues of the tariff and the currency which divide the Democratic and Republican parties have no bearing on the agitation carried on by the minor political parties.

Practically, then, the political history of the city is contained within the histories of the two great national parties. The unit of power in both the Democratic and Republican parties in this city, is the ward association, but the basis of representation in the respective general or county committees differs materially. In the Democratic General Committee each ward association is entitled to the same number of delegates, namely, twelve. In the Republican General Committee the basis of representation from each ward association is one delegate, and in addition thereto one delegate for each two hundred Republican votes and moiety thereof cast for the Republican candidate for governor at the next preceding election. In the Democratic General Committee the twenty-third ward, which gives the largest Republican majorities, and the tenth ward, which gives the largest Democratic majorities, meet on equal terms. In the Republican General Committee the Republican wards have a preponderating representation over the Democratic wards. The number of delegates to the Democratic General Committee never changes, unless the legislature creates a new ward. The number of delegates to the Republican General Committee changes with each recurring gubernatorial election. In the month of January, in each year, the delegates from the ward and town associations who compose the general committees of both parties elect the officers of these bodies. In the case of the Democratic General Committee the officers consist of a president, three vice-presidents, three secretaries, a treasurer and a collector. The Republican General Committee delegates elect a president, four vice-presidents, three secretaries, a treasurer and two sergeants-at-arms. The standing committees of the Democratic General Committee consist of an executive committee, a discipline committee, a finance committee, an auditing committee, a printing committee and a naturalization committee. The standing committees of the Republican General Committee consist of rules and orders, legislative, city and county affairs, and naturalization. The president of the Democratic General Committee appoints all of the standing committees except the executive and printing committees. The executive committee is composed of two members from each ward association, who are selected from their own number by the votes of a majority of the members of the General Committee. The executive committee of the Republican General Committee consists of one member from each ward, who is chosen by a majority vote of the ward delegation to the General Committee. The functions of both of these executive committees are similar. They have practically the full management and control of the business of the respective general committees, and sixty days prior to any general election they appoint from among the members of the general committees the campaign committees, which have full management of the campaign interests of the respective parties. The general committees call all primary elections for delegates to the committees and officers of the ward associations; also elections for delegates to all conventions. Under the constitution of the Democratic General Committee each ward is entitled to an equal number of delegates to any convention. Under the Republican constitution each ward is entitled to a number of delegates to conventions corresponding to its qualified members in the general committee. All ward associations are under the jurisdiction of the general committees, and subject to such provisions and regulations as the committees may prescribe. The general committees have power to disband any association which shall act in hostility to them. For the purpose of maintaining unity of action, the general committees recognize but one Democratic or Republican association in each ward as regular. These ward associations are formed under the rules prescribed by the general committees. The officers of a Democratic ward association consist of a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary, an assistant secretary, a treasurer, a finance committee and three inspectors of election. The officers of a Republican ward association consist of a president, one or more vice-presidents,

a secretary and two inspectors of election. These officers are chosen annually at the time and place designated by the general committees for the election of delegates to these bodies. These ward associations are required to hold one regular meeting each month, excepting in the months of July and August. Any person is entitled to enrollment as a member of any association who is a Democrat or a Republican as the case may be, a resident and a voter of the ward where he wishes to be enrolled.

The unit of power in each of the political parties being the ward association, it is at the primary that each member most thoroughly realizes his individual importance. There, if he is in good standing with his association, he is entitled to cast one vote, and rarely on any other occasion of his exercising the franchise is his vote possessed of more apparent and immediate value and potency. Not infrequently it may actually decide a contest. Each ward, either by direct ballot at the primary, or through delegates elected to a ward convention, nominates candidates for supervisor and constable. Delegates are elected in the wards to the city convention, county convention, assembly district convention, senatorial district convention, congressional convention and aldermanic district convention. The city convention, composed of delegates from each of the twenty-eight wards, nominates candidates for the offices of mayor, comptroller, city auditor, aldermen-at-large, justices of the peace and judges of the city court. The county convention, which consists of delegates from the city wards and the towns of Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend and New Utrecht, nominates candidates for the offices of register, county clerk, supervisor-at-large, coroner, auditor, treasurer, sheriff, district attorney, county judge, justices of the sessions and surrogate. Assembly district conventions, besides nominating assembly candidates, also elect delegates to the state and judicial conventions. The senatorial and congressional conventions consist of delegates from each of the wards in the respective districts. The aldermanic district convention nominates the district aldermen, and the judicial convention, composed of delegates from each of the assembly districts in the judicial district, nominates the candidates for justices of the supreme court. The state convention is composed of delegates from each assembly district. The state convention nominates candidates for the offices of governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, comptroller, treasurer, attorney general, state engineer and surveyor, and justices of the court of appeals. In the national convention each state's representation is double the number of electoral votes to which the state is entitled in the electoral college. Delegates to Democratic national conventions are chosen at the state conventions, but to national Republican conventions delegates-at-large are chosen at the state conventions and the district delegates by the congressional districts. The national convention nominates candidates for the office of president and vice-president. These nominations are made by a two-thirds vote in Democratic conventions, but in Republican conventions a majority suffices. Presidential electors in the various states are nominated by state conventions or committees. The various congressional, senatorial, assembly and aldermanic districts in the city of Brooklyn are as follows:

Congressional—Second district: 1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 11th and 20th wards. Third district: 3d, 4th, 9th and 10th wards; the 22d ward (excepting election districts 29 to 33, inclusive), 23d ward (excepting election districts 26 to 40, inclusive), and Flatbush. Fourth district: 8th, 12th, 24th, 25th and 26th wards, New Utrecht, Gravesend, Flatlands, election districts 26 to 40, inclusive, of the 23d ward, and election districts 29 to 33, inclusive, of the 22d ward. Fifth district: 18th ward, 19th (except the 29th election district), 21st, 27th and 28th wards, and the 19th election district of the 13th ward. Sixth district: 13th ward (except the 19th election district), 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th wards, and the 29th election district of the 19th ward.

Senatorial—Second district: 7th, 9th, 10th, 12th and 22d wards. Third district: 13th, 19th, 21st, 23d and 25th wards. Fourth district: 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 27th wards. Fifth district: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th and 20th wards. Sixth district: 8th, 24th, 26th and 28th wards, Flatbush, Flatlands, New Utrecht, Gravesend and Richmond County.

Assembly—First district: 1st and 2d wards. Second district: 3d and 4th wards. Third district: 5th and 11th wards. Fourth district: 6th ward. Fifth district: 7th, 19th and 20th wards. Sixth district: 8th ward. Seventh district: 9th ward. Eighth district: 10th ward. Ninth district: 12th ward. Tenth district: 13th and 14th wards. Eleventh district: 15th and 18th wards. Twelfth district: 16th ward.

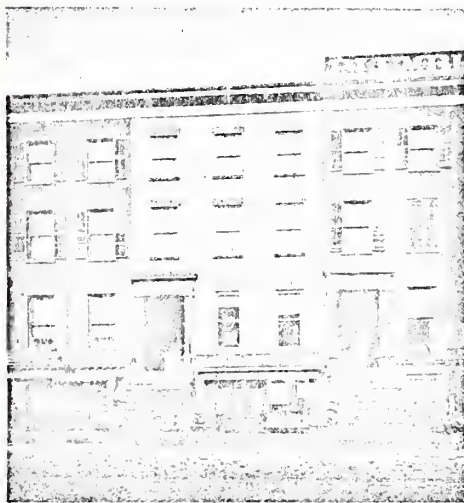


BUSHWICK DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Thirteenth district : 17th ward. Fourteenth district : 21st and 27th wards. Fifteenth district : 22d ward. Sixteenth district : 23d and 25th wards. Seventeenth district : 24th ward, Flatbush and New Utrecht. Eighteenth district : 26th and 28th wards, Flatlands and Gravesend.

Aldermanic—First district : 1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th and 22d wards. Second district : 3d, 4th, 7th, 11th, 13th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 23d wards. Third district : 9th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th wards.

Since 1855 there has been but one recognized leader of the Democratic party in this city, Mr. Hugh McLaughlin. In the whole history of parties in this country there is no similar record. Mr. McLaughlin has maintained his leadership against all comers, and for at least ten years there has been no attempt made to question his right to be regarded as the arbiter of Democratic party politics in this town. Powerful as some of the ward leaders are in their respective bailiwicks, they all bow to the will of the supreme leader. No nomination is made by a Democratic convention unless with the assent of Mr. McLaughlin. It must not, however, be supposed that the leader, or the "Boss," as he is commonly called, decides who shall be the candidate without previously ascertaining party sentiment. Invariably before making a decision he consults the leaders of the different wards and influential Democrats not engaged in ward politics. In this way he feels the party pulse and the public pulse at the same time, and in rare instances does it happen



WILLOUGHBY ST. DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS.

that the man selected by the "Boss" as the candidate is not also the choice of the rank and file of the party. Appointments by Democratic incumbents of local public offices follow the same course. They are suggested by the "Boss" after full and thorough consultation with his lieutenants. In one thing, however, the "Boss" uses his own judgment, and rarely solicits the opinions of others. This is in reference to the attitude of the local organization in the domain of state and national politics. As the recognized leader of a well-disciplined and obedient machine, the "Boss" manœuvres the local delegation to a state or national convention as he sees fit, the object in view, of course, being to attain some benefit for the organization. He makes the same use of the Democratic congressmen, senators and assemblymen. The result of this power has been to make the "Boss" something more than a mere county leader and to give this city, at least in the Democratic party, a voice in state and national politics. Mr. McLaughlin is universally recognized as one of the five men who dominate the Democratic politics in this state and control the party organization. These five men—the other four are Senator Hill, Richard Croker, Edward Murphy, Jr., and Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan—acting together, can nominate anybody they please for a state office, from governor down, on the Democratic ticket. They can also, if there is a Democratic majority on joint ballot in the legislature, elect a United States senator. If the President happens to be a Democrat, their influence is felt at Washington as well as Albany. It will thus be seen that this city is a potent factor in Democratic state and national politics. On the other hand the city plays a comparatively unimportant part in Republican state or national politics. This is due largely to the absence of a recognized leader of the local Republican organization. There seems to be an inherent dislike among Republicans to a "Boss," and efforts made by ambitious men to attain to undisputed leadership have generally resulted in disrupting the party. General Tracy, Collector of Internal Revenue Ernst Nathan, Naval Officer Willis, Elections Commissioner Jacob Worth, Quarantine Commissioner John A. Nichols and District Attorney Jesse Johnson, not to mention numerous others, are all leaders, but none of them is really a leader in the sense that Mr. McLaughlin is. They are really divisional leaders, dictating perhaps the nomination for certain offices, but never naming a whole city or county ticket. The Republican party in this city, instead of being a compact, well-disciplined machine like the Democratic party, is split up by the spirit of faction which has given rise to innumerable cliques bent on destroying one another. An outgrowth of a well-disciplined machine like the Democratic organization is the ward leader. His authority is supreme within the confines of his ward, or bailiwick, as the politicians term it. Nothing can be done in his ward from the erection of an electric light to the paving of a street without his knowledge and consent. The supervisor from the ward, the alderman, if the ward has one and he is not himself the leader, the assemblyman, if the ward happens to be a separate assembly-district, all of these officials are expected to consult the ward leader in all matters and to be guided by his wishes. Failure to observe the etiquette of the organization in these respects often results in the "turning down," as the politicians say, of the official who has the temerity to run counter to the ward leader. "Turning down" means the relegation to private life of the recalcitrant and independent official. On the other hand the organization, by which in the Democratic party is meant the "Boss,"

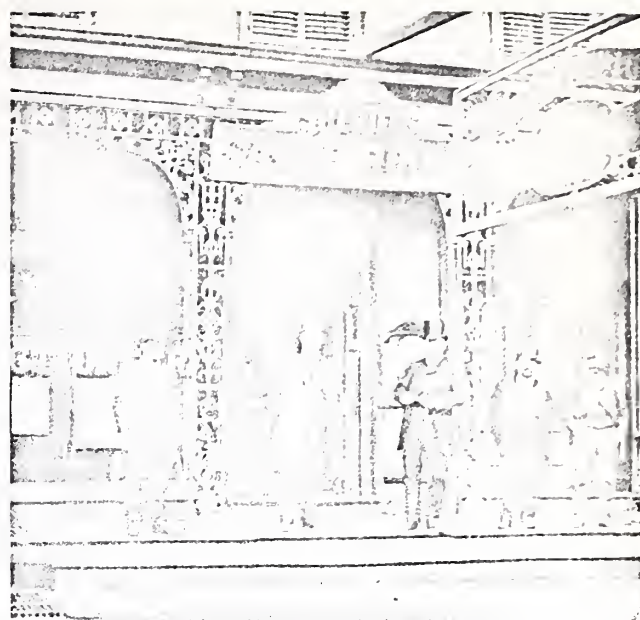
expects the ward leader to be able to control the delegates from his ward to all party conventions. By "control" is meant that the "Boss" decides upon the nomination of a certain man for a certain office; in order to effect his purpose, he must be sure of the votes of the delegates to a convention; he issues his orders to the respective ward leaders, who, in turn, are expected to influence the votes of the delegates from their wards in the direction indicated by the "Boss." The ward leader who cannot control his delegation is very soon deprived of his leadership.

It is sometimes the work of years to attain to ward leadership. The process in nearly every instance is the same. In the days of the old volunteer fire department, when every fireman was a politician, men had to fight their way to leadership. A more peaceful era has since set in and the old methods of carrying a primary by force are eschewed. In order to attain to ward leadership a man must give up his entire time to politics.

He must make it his business to get acquainted with the people in his ward. He must attend every wedding, wake, funeral, picnic and chowder party that takes place, or has its origin, in the ward. He must induce his friends to name a club, battery or association in the ward after him. He must stand at the polls all day on election day. He must be an adept at carrying a primary. When he feels that he is strong enough to make a fight against the existing leader, he must precipitate a row which will range all the dissatisfied elements in the ward on his side. The next step is to run a ticket of his own at the primary called by the general committee for the election of ward officers and delegates to the committee. If his ticket wins he is duly installed as the recognized leader of the ward. The fall of a ward leader is a much swifter process than his rise. Any one of a hundred causes can bring it about. The slightest sign of independence of the "Boss" will accomplish his ruin. The political graveyard of the Democratic organization is marked by the tombs of innumerable ward leaders who thought they could afford to fight the "Boss." If his ward makes a poor showing on election day, or there is a palpable difference in the votes recorded for the several candidates on the regular ticket, the ward leader's head not infrequently pays the penalty. If he permits the impression to get abroad that his leadership is a close corporation, the spirit of revolt raises its head, and often results in his overthrow.

In addition to the general committees and the regular ward associations, there are scores of clubs of a semi-political and semi-social character. Of late years there has been a tendency among both the Democratic and Republican ward leaders to encourage the formation of clubs of this description in the hope of attracting the younger voters and fostering their interest in politics. The result has been that there is scarcely a ward in this city which has not its Seymour club, its Hendricks club, its James G. Blaine club or its Charles Sumner club. The members are invariably young men, and when their leisure is not engaged in political work they give themselves up to social relaxation. Some of these clubs are housed in elegant quarters and their annual balls and outings are among the social features of city life. Then, besides these ward clubs, there are others not localized which are powerful factors in determining party policy and party nominations.

The meeting place of the Democratic General Committee and the official home of the county organization and its committeemen in campaign times is "The Thomas Jefferson," on Court square, a building which is one of the architectural adornments of the city. For a long time prior to 1888, the year in which an active effort was first made toward the erection of this structure, the Democratic leaders had been impressed with the desirability of having a permanent central headquarters. John P. Adams, then president of the Democratic General Committee, was the most energetic of those who realized this need, and urged upon the representative men of the party the feasibility of supplying it. Believing that if a properly digested plan for the establishment of such a headquarters was presented to the leaders of the party they would interest themselves in carrying it to fruition, he caused designs to be prepared at his own expense. Next a meeting of prominent Democrats was called, and held in the mayor's office on March 24, 1888. There the proposition to organize and build was carefully considered, and an organization was effected with David A. Boody as president, John P. Adams, secretary, and William J. Coombs, treasurer. The present site, a refusal of which had been obtained from the owners, was selected and the amount of money necessary for the purchase was pledged. At a subsequent meeting \$75,000 of the \$150,000 required



THE ORIGINAL "KERRIGAN'S."

for the erection of the building was also pledged. On November 13, 1889, the corner-stone was laid, and on September 23, 1890, "The Thomas Jefferson" was formally opened. The structure, which is Romanesque in style of architecture, is seven stories in height, with a frontage of 55 feet on Court square (formerly part of Boerum place) and a depth of 110 feet. The first story is of Gatelaw Bridge stone, rock-faced, while the upper portion of the front is of moulded brick and handsomely designed terra cotta. A steep Spanish tiled roof, with a massive tower flanked by large dormers, is the crowning effect. The upper stories and basement are rented for offices and business purposes. On the first floor is a beautifully decorated hall, having a large platform and a commodious gallery. This is designed for meeting purposes. There are store rooms for documents over the stage and handsome reception and committee rooms on the first and second floors.

The principal Democratic centre, however, and the true Mecca of the Democratic politicians at all times, has been for years wherever Hugh McLaughlin has chosen to make his headquarters, and for a very long time that has been in the auction rooms of Thomas A. Kerrigan. Before 1892 they were at 35, and for a few months at 13, Willoughby street, and seated beside an old, almost shabby, desk in the office there, the Democratic chieftain spent a considerable portion of the day. He was rarely alone. Politicians, great and small, were constantly coming and going, and Mr. McLaughlin's time was fully occupied in hearing reports and giving advice or directions. In 1892 Colonel Kerrigan removed to 9 Willoughby street, and Mr. McLaughlin continued his headquarters in the office of the auction rooms. The building is a plain brick structure, and the rooms are very plainly appointed, and Mr. McLaughlin still sticks to his old-fashioned desk.

There never has been for Republican politicians any single place of rendezvous, recognized by all, and this for the reason that the party never has had a "Boss," but has at all times been more or less split into factions. For each faction there perhaps have been temporary trysting spots where the faction leader was to be found with his lieutenants, but these have shifted with the whirligig of political favor and supremacy, so that in the survey of the Republican political field there is to be found no place of historic hue like the Willoughby street auction rooms. In the days of the Tracy-Dutcher-Jourdan combination, one or another of the residences of these gentlemen was ordinarily the meeting place of the leaders. Later the offices of Albert Daggett, in the insurance building at the corner of Montague and Court streets, became a headquarters for those who directed local Republican destinies at the time. The Nichols-Goodrich faction, which caused the Tracy-Dutcher people to pass many an uncomfortable quarter of an hour, also held their meetings on the "house-to-house" plan; and the rival Nathan and Willis factions do most of their important deliberating behind the closed doors of private houses. True, the respective clans hover to some extent around the Nathan cigar store, on Fulton street, and the Willis hardware store, on Court street, but these places bear no resemblance in political importance to Kerrigan's auction rooms.

The headquarters of the Republican General Committee are at 157 Lawrence street, where a three-story-and-basement brick house, formerly a dwelling, is held under a lease. The first floor is devoted to meeting purposes, and on the second are the committee rooms. The third floor and basement are used by the janitor. The meetings of the Republican General Committee are not held in this house, however, but in one or another of the public halls in the city. For several years prior to 1892 the Athenæum was generally hired for the purpose, but the Criterion, on Fulton street, near Grand avenue, has since been the scene of the larger gathering of the Kings County Republicans.

Although the Republican party is not the dominant factor in the political life of Brooklyn, the chief political club of the city, the UNION LEAGUE CLUB, surpasses in many ways any similar organization of the party in power. The Union League since its organization has been essentially a political club. At the present time it has the largest and best appointed club house in the city. It has over 1,000 members and its social complexion vies with the most exclusive. While strict Republicanism is an essential qualification for membership in the Union League, and while it is a patent factor in party policy, its constituents are not in the main "practical politicians," and the club has become such an important element in social life that for these reasons and for other editorial considerations the full account of the institution is given in the chapter on Social Clubs and Social Life.

Besides the Union League, there are more than a score of Republican clubs and many of them have club houses of their own, though none of great pretensions. In many respects, the BROOKLYN YOUNG REPUBLICAN CLUB is the most effective as a political factor, and its members are active workers during campaign times. On the membership rolls are over 1,200 names, many of them those of prominent citizens, and the club is thoroughly prosperous. The headquarters are in the Johnston building on Flatbush avenue, and the officers are: Charles A. Schieren, president; Stephen M. Griswold, vice-president; J. G. Wall, secretary; Anthony H. Creagh, treasurer. In a foremost place among the Republican political clubs which are also of social caste is the INVINCIBLE CLUB in the "banner" Republican ward of the city, the twenty-third. It occupies a commodious frame house at 343 Gates avenue which, by reason of additions made from time to time, affords a spacious and well appointed club home. The officers are: C. H. Luengene, president; H. A. Stearns, secretary; G. B. Van Wart, treasurer.

THE LAFAYETTE CLUB of the twentieth ward takes a very positive part in political work for the Republican party and has considerable social activity. W. H. Thornton is its president and James W. Quinn its secretary.

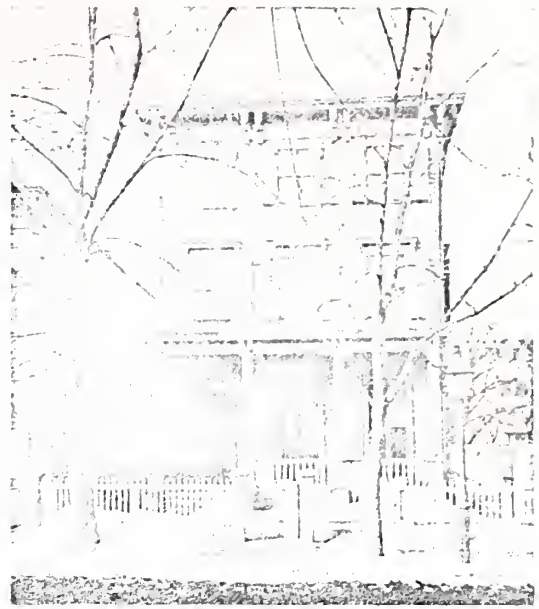
Another very energetic Republican organization is the HARRISON ASSOCIATION, with headquarters at 71 Woodbine street. It was organized in 1888 and, besides being of good standing among social organizations, it has been notably active in political affairs. Its club house is a two-story-and-basement frame house. On the first floor are large double parlors and an ante room, the second floor is devoted to card and committee rooms, and in the basement are a billiard room, kitchen, etc. Among the interesting functions of the association are its annual dinners, in which prominent people from all sections of the city participate as guests. During political campaigns both indoor and outdoor meetings are frequent at the club house. Bigelow Meeker is president and George F. Bell secretary of the association.

THE BROOKLYN REPUBLICAN CLUB, of which Franklin Woodruff is president, has its headquarters at 141 Pierrepont street, and this is a resort for many representative men of the party.

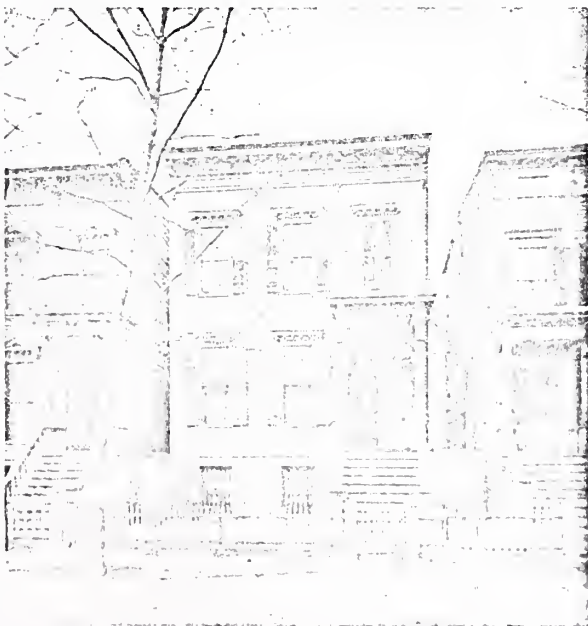
There is a federation of local Republican clubs known as the BROOKLYN REPUBLICAN LEAGUE. Nearly all the clubs are represented in it by delegates and it plays an important part in local politics. This association meets once a month, but has no social activity. Its president is Robert D. Benedict.

Among Democratic clubs, the finest club house is that of the BUSHWICK DEMOCRATIC CLUB, which was organized in October, 1890. Shortly before that a few Democrats met to consider the feasibility of organizing a permanent Democratic social club in the eastern part of the city. The result of this preliminary meeting was that a committee was appointed to draught a constitution, and a call was issued for a meeting of representative Democrats at Arion Hall for the purpose of organizing the proposed club. The second meeting was held on October 14, 1890. A constitution was adopted, and the club was organized by the election of Adolph H. Goetting, president; Henry Claus, vice-president; August C. Scharmann, secretary; Gottfried Westernacher, treasurer; Julius Muth, financial secretary; and Andrew Beek, sergeant-at-arms. A board of trustees was also elected. Articles of association were prepared, signed and filed in the office of the secretary of state at Albany. The club entered vigorously into the campaign work of 1890. After the election the club set about providing permanent quarters for its members, and the trustees decided

to purchase a site and build a club house at a cost not to exceed sixty thousand dollars. An option to purchase land at the northeast corner of Bushwick avenue and Hart street was obtained, and in due course the club house was built. It is a beautiful structure, Romanesque in style, slightly modernized. The exterior trimmings are of light terra cotta and red sandstone which, with the old gold mottled brick of which the walls are composed, produce a fine effect. There is a court yard of twenty-five feet in front of the building, and the main entrance is reached by a series of steps and landings, on which are handsomely wrought bronze lamps with incandescent electric lights. The furniture, including buffet, billiard and pool tables, is of quartered, figured oak, the carpets are of velvet; the draperies are of soft, warm-colored figured silk, and the decorations on the walls and ceilings are in delicate tints, harmonizing perfectly with the other appointments. The basement is occupied by the bowling alleys. The café and billiard room are on the first floor, making practically one apartment with vaulted ceilings twenty-five feet high. On the mezzanine



TWENTY-THIRD WARD INVINCIBLE CLUB (REPUBLICAN).



HARRISON ASSOCIATION, WOODBINE STREET.

floor are the officers' rooms and the ladies' rooms. On the third floor are the banquet hall and card rooms, and on the top floor is the gymnasium. The steward's apartments and the club kitchen are above the main building at the rear. The club house was formally dedicated on September 28, 1892, by Lieutenant-Governor William F. Sheehan; Mayor David A. Boody, ex-Postmaster Joseph C. Hendrix and others delivered congratulatory addresses. The membership is about four hundred. The officers elected for 1892-93 were: Samuel S. Whitehouse, president; George Straub, vice-president; Peter P. Huberty, secretary; Gottfried Westernacher, treasurer; Julius Muth, financial secretary, and Diedrich Michelsen, sergeant-at-arms. The membership is not limited to any locality. It is neither a ward nor a sectional organization. A number of the members reside in New York city, and every ward in Brooklyn from the first to the twenty-eighth is represented in the membership.

Next to the home of the Bushwick Club the building at 899 Kent avenue, erected by the ANDREW JACKSON CLUB of the seventh ward, is the handsomest of what may be styled the strictly political club houses of the city. It is 120x30 feet in ground dimensions, is three stories in height and is built of brick, brownstone and terra cotta. A large bust of Andrew Jackson ornaments the front of the building. On the first floor is a hall which, with its balcony, accommodates one thousand persons. It is the meeting place of the seventh ward association. On the second floor are parlors, committee rooms and card, pool and billiard rooms. The third floor is devoted to the janitor's use, and in an annex there are well appointed bowling alleys. The club was organized in 1885 and incorporated three years later. In 1892 it had a membership of over three hundred. Its first headquarters were at the corner of Myrtle avenue and Graham street, and Colonel Francis Murray was its first president. The officers elected for 1892 and 1893 were Thomas A. Kerrigan, president; Patrick E. Callahan, vice-president; Michael F. Reilly, treasurer; George R. Holahan, financial secretary; John F. Dwyer, corresponding secretary; Edward Crofton, recording secretary; Thomas Kane, sergeant-at-arms. James W. Ridgway, John P. Adams, Edward Freel, James B. Bouck and Thomas Tracy are among the trustees.

THE BROOKLYN DEMOCRATIC CLUB, at 201 Montague street, and of which George Foster Peabody is president, is another important political organization, as is also the KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CLUB, of which William A. Furey is president, the meetings of which are held in Jefferson Hall. The KINGS COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC CLUBS, with headquarters at 44 Court street, is of the importance which its name implies, and the TENTH WARD YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION, John J. McGarry, president, has come into special prominence as being a representative organization of the "banner" Democratic ward of the city. The YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUB, A. L. Sessions, president, is among the most prominent of the associations of the dominant party; its rooms are at 44 Court street.

Other of the more important political organizations are: the BROOKLYN BALLOT REFORM LEAGUE, Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, president; BROOKLYN REVENUE REFORM CLUB, Thomas G. Shearman, president; BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S PROHIBITION CLUB, F. R. Boocock, president; SINGLE TAX CLUB, W. E. Young, president; WOMAN'S SINGLE TAX CLUB, Miss Eva J. Turner, president; NATIONALIST CLUB, George Cosgrove, president; COUNTY COMMITTEE OF THE PROHIBITION PARTY, James E. Ramsay, president; and the SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF KINGS COUNTY, John Filmer, president.

The general recognition of ex-Register HUGH McLAUGHLIN as a Democratic leader was almost coincident with his first active participation in local politics. He came upon the field at a time when the labor element of the party, owing to the famine in Ireland and the European uprisings of 1848, had been largely augmented by immigration, and his avocations had brought him into intimate relations with the working population, among whom he had a wide acquaintance. His universally acknowledged industry, ability and integrity, together with the reputation of "always keeping his promises," constituted a very important factor of that representative position to which he so quickly attained. The old leaders saw in him a valuable agent through whom to influence the labor vote, and he was solicited to participate in the work of the organization; but when he made his first appearance in a convention he found that it was himself, not his seniors, whom his friends desired to support and serve. Rivals among the old leaders solicited his coöperation, and the fact of his influence was forced upon him; but this did not turn his head, and to his sagacity in equally balancing contending claims, and treating all comers with equal courtesy and honesty, his attainment and long-continued occupancy of the position of commander-in-chief of the Kings County Democracy is due. Mr. McLaughlin is a man of very few words; he listens, observes, thinks, and then acts. He rarely adopts any course until he has heard all that can be said on all sides of a question. Well intended advice always receives courteous attention from him, in fact, he welcomes it from those whom he deems informed upon what they speak, and in the councils of his party there is no better listener nor a more silent man than he. Despite the warring of factions, petty local dissensions, national or state party differences, he maintains his place—a trusted leader; the structure of whose reputation and position is based upon the belief of both opponents and allies that "his word is as good as his bond." In private life Mr. McLaughlin is retiring and unassuming, but is an interesting person to meet. He is a man of domestic tastes; temperate in all things.



HUGH McLAUGHLIN.

His benefactions to the poor and to religious and other institutions are liberally but unostentatiously bestowed, and not a few have cause to gratefully remember his private charities. Hugh McLaughlin was born in 1825, on Furman street (then called Everett street), this city. His father, who came to the United States prior to 1813, was a lighterman and through his industry and thrift owned the home in which the family lived, at the foot of the Heights. Subsequently the elder McLaughlin purchased property at the corner of Jay and Concord streets, upon which he erected a new home—the building long known as the "White House," which was for many years locally prominent as a political headquarters. In this house the father died in 1835, and shortly afterwards Hugh, who was then only ten years of age, began to earn his own living by working on his brother's lighter-boat. When seventeen years of age he was apprenticed to Thursby & Co., rope manufacturers in Bushwick. Four years later Mr. McLaughlin and one of his elder brothers became partners in the fish business in the old market on Atlantic avenue, and when the new Atlantic market was built they opened a stand in it. On the death of his brother, Mr. McLaughlin continued the business, and it was not long before he was the principal dealer in the market. There Mr. McLaughlin remained until about 1854, when, shortly after the consolidation of Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Bushwick, he retired from the business, with a bank account of over ten thousand dollars. He had for some time been constantly importuned by his numerous friends and associates to take a deeper interest in the management of the political affairs of the city. The leadership of the Democratic party was then largely in control of Messrs. Lott, Murphy and Vanderbilt, a legal firm prominent in party management. Mr. McLaughlin then being young, vigorous and popular with the young men of that day, was urged to the front by them to look after their interests and obtain for them that recognition of their services to which they believed they were entitled. Some time elapsed before he consented, but he finally acceded to their requests. In 1856 and 1857 there were two factions in the party; one was styled the "Vanderbilt faction," composed of the old timers of that day; the other was the "Bradley faction," which took its name from Daniel Bradley, who was president. The latter faction worked in sympathy with Hugh McLaughlin, and was according to usage the regular organization of the party. The rivalry

between the factions resulted in a contested delegation from Kings County to the state convention of 1857. The Bradley (or McLaughlin) delegation, having been admitted to the convention, was designated as the regular delegation of the county. Previous to this, in 1855, George Taylor was elected to congress, and Mr. McLaughlin was one of his main supporters. Mr. McLaughlin, through Mr. Taylor's influence, was appointed "Boss Laborer" at the Brooklyn navy yard. In 1858 Mr. Taylor came up for reelection, but the Vanderbilt wing of the party nominated E. C. Litchfield against him, which resulted in another split, and James Humphrey, the Republican candidate, was elected. Mr. McLaughlin was selected in 1860 as one of the delegates to the national Democratic convention which met at Charleston, S. C. He was subsequently nominated in the same year for the office of sheriff. The Vanderbilt wing of the Democratic party nominated John McNamee as candidate against him, causing a split in the party, whereby Anthony F. Campbell, a Republican, was elected. Then the civil war began and party lines were not so tightly drawn as before. Previous to the election of 1861 a call was issued from prominent citizens of the city, without respect to party affiliations, for a union ticket. A meeting was held on Fort Greene to further the object in question, and Mr. McLaughlin was unanimously nominated for the office of register of Kings County, and was triumphantly elected. He was reelected in 1864. In 1867 he was renominated for the third time, but was defeated by Charles Schurig by a small majority. In 1870 Mr. McLaughlin was again nominated for the office of register and was elected over Benjamin Wilson, Republican, by more than 12,000 majority. At the end of this term Mr. McLaughlin retired to private life and has never since been a candidate for office.

JAMES SHEVLIN is the chief lieutenant of Hugh McLaughlin, and while his duties in that capacity have necessarily subjected him to adverse criticism he has had the good fortune to command the confidence and the warm personal friendship of the various ward and township leaders of the organization. Mr. Shevlin was born in the county Monahan in 1842, where his father had been well-to-do. The father's death led the widow, with James and three other sons, to come to this side of the Atlantic. James was set to work, and the force of habit has kept him an example of industry ever since, though prudence and application long ago placed him above the necessity of toil. When the civil war began, he enlisted in the navy from this city and was forwarded to Norfolk with a company of blue jackets designed for service aboard the frigate "Pensacola." Some delay in the getting ready of this vessel enabled young Shevlin to pass through a thrilling experience. He and his companions were sent aboard the frigate "Congress," then lying in Hampton roads and anticipating the opening of the conflict on the water with the forces of the confederacy. The story of the sinking of the "Congress" by the rebel iron-clad "Merrimac" is familiar enough. Shevlin was one of the crew that preferred to go down with their ship rather than surrender. Although the "Congress" went to the bottom with her flag flying, not all of her men were drowned or otherwise killed. Not a few made their way into the open water through the port holes before she finally settled. Shevlin was one of these, and being a powerful swimmer he succeeded in reaching the beach. In due time Shevlin secured his discharge from the navy and returned to Brooklyn, where his lines of active life have lain ever since. He resolved to learn a trade, and with this end in view entered the boilermaking shop in the navy yard, where he remained until the close of the civil war found him in a condition to make some little business ventures on his own account. He bought two or three horses and carts, and proceeded to carry goods for whoever cared to employ him, and he prospered at the work. At the end of less than three years he found himself to be a well-to-do citizen. In the meantime he had secured the honor of being elected foreman of No. 7 engine, and in this relation he began to take what may fairly be called an active interest in politics. In 1869, when the volunteer fire department was abolished and the paid department established, he became identified with the latter as a district engineer, and there he continued to serve till 1872, when he was appointed warden of the penitentiary. He remained warden for ten years. Since 1882 Mr. Shevlin has neither held nor sought office. In these later years his informal relationship to politics has made very heavy demands on his time. Local, state and national conventions are left, in their details at least, to be looked after by the chief lieutenant. He is a director in the chief electric lighting company of the city; he has heavy real estate investments to look after, and he combines thrift with diversion by holding an advisory relation to the Brooklyn Jockey Club. He has a particular fondness for horses. He does not keep a stable, nor does it appear that he ever paid a fancy price for an animal, but he likes to know that when he chooses to do his utmost few can compel him to ride in the dust.

JOHN DELMAR has been one of the most active members of the Democratic party in Brooklyn ever since attaining his majority, and early in his political career he became recognized as a leader in his ward. His influence extended rapidly, and at the present time he is one of the most influential and best trusted aides of Hugh McLaughlin. Mr. Delmar was born in Ireland on September 6, 1838, and came to Brooklyn in 1849. After obtaining an education and some business experience, he went into the milk trade in 1860, and was engaged therein three years. In the meantime he had been particularly attentive to municipal affairs, and, obtaining an appointment as chief clerk to the superintendent of the poor, he held that position four years.



MICHAEL J. COFFEY.

He was elected justice of the peace in 1867 to serve an unexpired term and subsequently was reelected twice. In 1876 he was elected county clerk of Kings County, and served until the end of the term. Since 1881 he has been engaged in the real estate business. In the days of the volunteer fire department he was a member of Eureka Hose Company No. 14, and was for two years its foreman, a position he resigned in 1867.

MICHAEL J. COFFEY, president of the common council, is one of America's adopted sons, and first landed on her shores with no other capital than an honest name, indomitable pluck and an ambition which his native environment could not bound. It was in a lowly cabin near Limerick that the twelfth ward leader was born. He was only five years old when he crossed the Atlantic to make a home in the new world, and in Chicago he spent his first five years on the American continent. He was still quite a youth when he came to Brooklyn and settled in the twelfth ward, where he began his education at public school No. 13, on Degraw street. On leaving school he learned the trade of ship-caulking, which he followed until the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted in the navy, serving on board the United States ships "Monticello" and "Morse" during engagements at Newport News, Sewall's Point, Hampton Roads, Port Hatteras and Fort Clark. After the reestablishment of peace Mr. Coffey returned home with an honorable discharge. Politics soon after began to absorb his attention and he became a successful candidate for the office of alderman. Each ward at that time sent its own representative to the common council, and Mr. Coffey was elected to represent the twelfth ward. He was reelected, and at the conclusion of his second term he was sent to the state legislature from the then second assembly district. Again and again he was reelected. After serving five terms he retired from active politics and became a member of the dock building firm of O'Connell & Coffey. His retirement was only temporary, however, for in 1885 he was again elected to the common council, where he is now serving his fourth consecutive term. Upon the retirement of President John McCarty to receive the nomination for a state senatorship, in the fall of 1891, Alderman Coffey was the unanimous choice as his successor. In 1892 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention held at Chicago. Mr. Coffey is a member of the Democratic General Committee, the Constitution Club, Union Democratic Club, Twelfth Ward Young Men's Democratic Club, Brooklyn Jockey Club and Rankin Post, G. A. R. He is married, and is the father of several children.

As a political leader whose influence, becoming paramount in one section of the city, has more or less permeated surrounding interests, Alderman JAMES MCGARRY has few compeers. His grasp upon the reins



James McGarry

of power in the tenth ward is maintained by the most perfect organization known to that famous system of political mechanism which has so long kept Brooklyn in the column of Democratic cities, and in the matter of majorities he has succeeded in placing his ward ahead of any other in the municipality. This situation of affairs is due, in great measure, to the able generalship and masterly comprehension which Alderman McGarry displays at opportune moments. It might be said of him that he begins a new campaign immediately after election. Drifting into politics naturally, he has attained prominence by certain self-assertive qualities which render retrogression almost an impossibility. In politics, as in all other relations, it may be said of him, as of few others, that "his word is his bond" and his friendship is of that character which no variation of fortune can affect. When Winchester Britton assumed the duties of district attorney, Mr. McGarry was made an attaché of his office. When the superior was removed from his post the subordinate was likewise officially decapitated. When Mr. Britton returned to the court house, triumphantly vindicated, the future alderman was one of those who shared in his good fortune and resumed under him the duties which he had previously relinquished. His next appointment was that of superintendent of streets and supplies in the department of city works, and he remained in office until Mayor Schroeder obtained alterations in the city charter which abolished the triple commission presiding over that portion of the municipal government and substituted in its stead a single official. Mr. McGarry was elected to the common council in 1884 and has since been reelected at the expiration of every term. In his own ward he is known to all classes and conditions, and has exercised a paternal care over the interests of his constituents. He has perhaps fathered more local improvements in the matter of street repairing, lighting and paving than any other of his colleagues who legislate in the city hall. The house where James McGarry was born, in 1842, stood on the southeast corner of Smith and Wyckoff streets. His father, John McGarry, was a prosperous contractor and well-known Democrat, who held office in the New York custom house under the presidential administrations of Pierce and Buchanan. James McGarry was educated at the Sisters' school attached to St. Paul's Church and afterward at the institution of the Christian Brothers, on Jay street. He left school when sixteen and became a clerk for Scranton & Co., a grocery firm on Atlantic avenue. Four years later, under his father's auspices, he began business for himself. He opened a grocery store at the corner of Nevins and Warren streets and conducted a successful trade in that location for many years. In addition thereto he has

busied himself with real estate dealings and speculations, and still finds time to devote to his political interests and responsibilities. None worked harder than he for the success of the national ticket in 1892, and his efforts resulted in the tenth ward's giving Mr. Cleveland a majority of 3,297, thus distancing its rival Democratic stronghold, the sixth ward. Alderman McGarry belongs to the Democratic General Committee and is a member of the Constitution Club. He lives at 176 Nevins street; he is domestic in his tastes and spends most of his leisure time in the society of his family. He was married about twenty-five years ago and has two sons. John J., the elder of the boys, is president of the Young Men's Democratic Club of the tenth ward and has contributed in no insignificant measure to the success of the Democracy in that section of the city. He is married. Joseph A., a bright young man verging on his majority, is his father's amanuensis and business lieutenant. Alderman McGarry is active in the church of St. Agnes, and his charities are liberal and numerous.

Possessed of a strong individuality and with talents developed by self education, ERNST NATHAN, collector of internal revenue, has for many years been among the leaders of the Republican party in Brooklyn and the county of Kings. He was born at Calbe-on-the-Main, in the Province of Brandenburg, Prussia, on April 8, 1842, and in 1850 was brought to America by his parents, who settled in New York. Not long after the family's arrival on this side of the Atlantic they moved to Williamsburgh. Ernst, after the death of an older brother the only surviving son, was the sole support of his father and mother, and at the age of nine he began to earn a sum sufficient to provide his parents with the necessities of life. In the meantime he had contrived to educate himself and succeeded in attaining proficiency in Hebrew, German and English. When not quite twenty-two Mr. Nathan married Miss Johanna Schloss, of Williamsburgh, and not long afterwards he became foreman of a large cigarette manufactory in New York. A year later he engaged in the wholesale tobacco trade, and eventually opened a store on Myrtle avenue, where he conducted a jobbing business, both wholesale and retail. Within twelve months he disposed of his establishment at a profitable price, and during the succeeding two years devoted his attention to the wholesale tobacco business. In 1869 he bought a brownstone house on Fulton street, near Albany avenue, in the centre of a district which was then suburban in every sense, and here he continued to reside and prosecute his business. He rapidly amassed money, which enabled him to still further extend his enterprises and to purchase another building adjoining his own. His influence in political circles had been gradually increasing, and in 1875 he was elected to the board of supervisors from the twenty-third ward. In 1878 he was reelected by an increased majority. In 1886 he came before the public as a candidate for the Republican nomination in the third senatorial district. He was opposed in the convention by William H. Waring and Eugene O'Connor. The fight was a hot one, and half a dozen ballots were cast without the attainment of a decisive result. Fifty-seven votes were requisite to secure the nomination, and fifty-four delegates gave their support to Mr. Nathan until the seventh ballot, when, to the surprise of most of those interested in the struggle, he cast his influence into the scale in favor of O'Connor, who was afterwards elected. In 1889 Mr. Nathan was appointed collector of internal revenue. For many years he has prominently associated himself with the more important Hebrew charities, and fourteen years ago bore the principal share in founding the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. He was elected as the first president of this institution, and for eleven years received the honor of an annual reelection. On the last occasion he declined to serve and retired in favor of another candidate. He is still a member of the board of trustees. Mr. Nathan retired from active business some time ago and transferred his interests to his sons.



Ernst Nathan

JOHN V. MCKANE comes of Scotch-Irish parentage, and was born on August 10, 1841, in the County Antrim, Ireland. When fifteen months old he was brought by his mother to Gravesend, to which place his father had preceded them. His early education was gained at a Gravesend district school, and when sixteen



John F. Kennedy

years old he began work at the carpentry trade in Flatbush. In 1866 he commenced as a carpenter and builder on his own account in Sheepshead Bay. Here it was that he first became a public officer. He was made constable, and held the office for one year. Then he was elected commissioner of common lands, for a term of seven years. He was next chosen supervisor, and from its present organization in 1883 until his defection from the Democracy in 1887, he was president *pro tem* of the county board. He is also police commissioner, and president of the town, health, police and water boards of Gravesend. He is, by election of the police board, the chief of police. It is Mr. McKane's political influence which has contributed more than anything else to make him a conspicuous figure in Brooklyn and Kings County. It is a well-known fact that he personally controls the majority vote in Gravesend for the candidate whose cause he chooses to espouse, and his power extends through New Utrecht and into the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth wards of this city. His entire career in the town of his adoption has revealed him to be a man of thoroughly democratic instincts, a literal believer in the equal rights of men and in fair play for all. It has shown him, too, as one whose nature brims over with human sympathy and who in all private and official acts has been a practical friend to the poor. Throughout Gravesend and Coney Island, hundreds esteem him as a personal friend and benefactor, and all place implicit confidence in his judgment. In 1887 arose his celebrated quarrel with the Democratic party in Kings County. Mr. McKane had always, until then, staunchly supported the candidates of that political faith. Just prior to the assembly conventions in that year, D. W. Tallmadge, of Bensonhurst, was recognized as the probable champion of the Republican party in the twelfth assembly district. The Democrats would, it was understood, nominate E. D. Benedict, of the twenty-sixth ward. Cornelius Ferguson, supervisor from New Utrecht, had an interview with Hugh McLaughlin and suggested that the Democratic candidate should be a county man. Mr. McLaughlin demurred and finally refused. Mr. Ferguson announced that John Y. McKane had promised to support his (Ferguson's) candidacy and the supervisor from New Utrecht declared himself for Mr. Tallmadge. Mr. McKane was true to his pledge to Mr. Ferguson, and Mr. Benedict was beaten at the polls. The Democratic General Committee expelled Messrs. McKane and Ferguson from the organization. The former, however, still remained in the board of supervisors, but he no longer sat as president *pro tem*. At the presidential election of 1888, Mr. McKane threw his influence on the Republican side of the scale and contributed largely to Cleveland's defeat. Having made his power felt, he was frequently approached by Democratic politicians with overtures of reconciliation from the party managers, but Mr. McKane declared that when he went back to the Democratic organization it would be upon his own terms. At the election of 1891 he opposed the Democratic candidates for governor and lieutenant-governor, and supported the entire Democratic county ticket with but one exception—the Democratic candidate for assembly in the twelfth district—whose defeat he accomplished. After the election the Democratic General Committee reinstated him in his former offices, and now he is again president *pro tem* of the board of supervisors, and a delegate to the general committee. In addition to performing the duties of his numerous offices, Mr. McKane carries on an extensive business as a builder and contractor, having erected nearly all the hotels and two-thirds of all the other buildings at Coney Island, as well as in the town of Gravesend. For over twenty years, too, he was superintendent of the Sunday-school connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Sheepshead Bay. He is a member of Franklin Lodge, I. O. O. F., and has held all the offices within its gift. In 1865 he was married to Fanny, daughter of Captain Cornelius B. and Marie Nostrand, of Gravesend.

Not many men in Brooklyn who still count their years on the sunny side of forty have mingled so actively in local and general politics as THEODORE B. WILLIS, naval officer of the port of New York. He became an indefatigable, aggressive worker in the Republican column during the Hancock-Garfield campaign of 1880, and was at the head of the Garfield Legion of the first ward. The following year he was elected to the board of supervisors as the representative from the first ward. He remained four terms in the ranks of the county legislators. Having risen



THEODORE B. WILLIS.

to prominence in party councils he succeeded, in 1885, in defeating John V. McKane for the presidency of the board of supervisors. He was the youngest man who ever held that position. In 1887 he was chairman of the local campaign committee which brought Andrew D. Baird within eight hundred votes of the mayoralty. Mr. Willis has been a delegate to many state and national conventions, and in 1888 and in 1892 represented the fourth congressional district of Brooklyn at the conventions held in Chicago and Minneapolis. During the deliberations of the Chicago convention Mr. Willis was among the first to advocate the nomination of Benjamin Harrison as the Republican candidate for the presidency. In the ensuing election he was chosen as the best man to control the work of the Republican general campaign committee, and succeeded in keeping the Democratic majority in Brooklyn and the county towns down to twelve thousand, a most remarkable achievement. On October 1, 1889, Mr. Willis was appointed by President Harrison to his present position as naval officer, which after the collectorship of the port is the most important office in the customs department of New York. He succeeded Colonel Silas W. Burt. Theodore B. Willis was born in Brooklyn in 1856. His father conducted the oldest established hardware store on Long Island, at the corner of Court and Schermerhorn streets, and Theodore, who had been educated in the Polytechnic Institute and Browne's Business College, joined him in business and succeeded to the senior partnership of the firm in 1875. Mr. Willis belongs to the Brooklyn, Hamilton, Montauk, Union League, Brooklyn Young Republican, Brooklyn Saengerbund and the Parkway Driving clubs. He is a member of the executive committee of the Republic General Committee and belongs to the Builders' and Mechanics' Exchange. He is married and lives on Brooklyn Heights.

Few men have been more prominently identified with local affairs during the last forty years than has FRANKLIN WOODRUFF, who began his residence here in 1853. He was at that time engaged in a confidential capacity with the New York firm of A. Woodruff & Robinson, and five years later he became senior member of the warehousing and importing house of Woodruff & Robinson. In 1875 this partnership was dissolved, and—excepting from 1880 until 1883, when he had Samuel McLean as a partner—Mr. Woodruff thenceforward conducted the business alone until the enterprise came under the control of the Empire Warehouse Company, Mr. Woodruff becoming one of the principal stockholders. In 1870 he began to take an active interest in politics, and for twelve years thereafter he was one of the leading Republicans of Kings County. Then for a time he relaxed his efforts for the party, but on the occasion of President Harrison's first nomination, Mr. Woodruff again buckled on his armor and came to the front as a leader. During the years 1889 and 1890 he was president of the Republican General Committee, and is still influentially identified with that organization as well as with the First Ward Republican Association. He was president of the Brooklyn Library Association four years, during which period the money for the site and building was raised and the structure was carried to completion, and is still a member of the board of trustees of the institution. He is also a member of the Union League and the Brooklyn Republican Club. Mr. Woodruff was born in Farmington, Conn., in 1832. He was sent to the district school, and subsequently to private schools in New Britain and East Hartford, Conn. He became a resident of New York city in 1850, and there began his business career as a clerk in the firm of which he subsequently became the head.

The man who for years has been generally recognized as Mr. Nathan's associate in the leadership of one wing of the Republican party in Kings County is DAVID A. BALDWIN. His political activity in Brooklyn began with his arrival here in 1860, and he has ever since been among the most active and ardent of politicians. His skill as a leader is undeniable. He has voted the Republican ticket ever since the Fremont-Buchanan campaign. During the years 1863, 1864 and 1865 he was a delegate from the sixth ward to the Republican General Committee. In 1872 he moved to the eighth ward, and for two years was the official head of the ward association in that section. From the eighth ward he moved to the twenty-third, where he has lived ever since and which for fifteen years he has represented in the councils of the general committee. He has belonged to the ward association for eighteen years, and has been its presiding officer for three terms. He served as chairman of the general committee from 1884 until 1888, a longer period of service than that of any other man who ever wielded the gavel. In 1889 he was again a candidate for reelection, and was opposed in a memorable contest by Franklin Woodruff. In 1888 Mr. Baldwin opposed James Kane in the fight for the office of register. David A. Baldwin was born on April 25, 1832, in Susquehanna County, Pa., but came to New York with his father in 1835. He was educated in the public schools of New York, and for a time was a bookkeeper and salesman in that city. From 1860 until 1870 he was a liquidator in the New York custom house; in the latter year he entered the employ of the Bowery Savings Bank, where he now holds a position of trust and responsibility. In 1858 he married Miss Mary K. Acheson, of New York; they have one child, a son.

WILLIAM W. GOODRICH has won a reputation at the bar as an admiralty lawyer, and in the conventions and campaigns of the Republican party his name has figured conspicuously for years. Mr. Goodrich was born at Havana, in New York state, about fifty-six years ago, and for more than thirty years past he has resided in Brooklyn. After graduating from Amherst College in 1852 he transferred his residence to Albany



MICHAEL J. DADY.

and entered a law office. He also studied at the Albany Law School until his admission to the bar in 1853, and then began practice in New York. Mr. Goodrich has been a Republican from the days of the Fremont-Buchanan presidential campaign. In 1866 he was sent to Albany as assemblyman from the district which then comprised the seventh, ninth and eleventh wards of Brooklyn. In 1868 he failed to secure a nomination as state senator, and in the next year was defeated by a narrow margin while seeking reelection to the assembly. In 1871 he regained his seat in the lower branch of the legislature. In 1867 Mayor Schroeder appointed Mr. Goodrich to the board of education. He subsequently served with distinction as one of the United States delegates to the international marine conference, which met at Washington on October 16, 1889. He is a director of the Philharmonic Society and the Apollo Club, is president of the Homœopathic Hospital's board of trustees, and has an interest in the Kings County Bank. For a long time he was president of the Amherst College Alumni Association, and also belonged to Amherst Chapter of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity. In 1890 he was elected chairman of the Republican General Committee.

MICHAEL J. DADY stands in the foremost rank of the men who are credited with leading the forces of the local Republicans, and his influence is unconfined by the limits of any particular section of the city. During fifteen years he held the important post of chairman of the executive committee of the Republican General Committee. He is a member of the Third Ward Republican Association and the Federal Battery, and has been a delegate to two national conventions. Mr. Dady was born in the fifth ward of Brooklyn on April 24, 1850, and was educated at public schools Nos. 7 and 14. He began work as an office boy in the employ of the *Standard*, and then spent some time with the late William C. Kingsley, the prominent contractor. His next move was to apprentice himself to Edward Griffin with the idea of becoming a mason. Mr. Dady began work as a mechanic in 1870 on the New York post office, and in 1875 he became assistant superintendent of all the federal buildings then in course of construction in New York city. Shortly afterward he was given the superintendency of the new municipal building, which was then about to be erected in this city. He was dismissed within a short time, owing to his refusal to bolt the nomination of Frederick A. Schroeder for senator. He then began business for himself and formed a partnership with Charles Hart, which lasted five years. He next became a member of the firm of John Cox & Company and subsequently associated himself with John H. O'Rourke. This partnership was dissolved in 1893. Mr. Dady married Miss Goff, of New York. They reside at 192 Dean street and have two sons, who, respectively, bear the names of President Chester A. Arthur and his secretary of state, James G. Blaine.



JOSEPH C. HENDRIX.

JOSEPH C. HENDRIX was born at Fayette, Howard County, Mo., on May 25, 1853. He is the son of the late Adam Hendrix, who journeyed to the west in his early days, as a teacher, and later became the leading banker of that town. Mr. Hendrix was graduated from Central College, in his native place, but he left his home to pursue a course of studies at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. He helped to support himself at college by work in a printing office, newspaper correspondence and by conducting a small Democratic daily at Ithaca. In 1873 he borrowed \$10 from W. O. Wyckoff, now head of the Remington typewriter firm, and started to make his way to New York. He went to the *Sun* office, and explained to "Doc." Wood, then managing editor, that he was a green college student with a notion that he could do newspaper work. He was tried for two days, then put on a small salary, which was increased twice within six months, and eventually he became night city editor. He was subsequently assigned to Brooklyn work, and at once began a close study of affairs in this city. In 1880 he was active in the reform movement in local Democratic politics, and represented the Jefferson Hall Democracy as chairman of the conference committee, which devised a plan of reorganization for the party on the basis of enrolled primaries. In 1881 he was appointed a member of the board of education. He undertook the settlement of an intricate problem, involving some arrearages of teachers' salaries, which was successfully solved by the committee of which he was chairman. In 1883, when thirty years old, he received the Democratic nomination for the mayoralty, having for his opponent Mayor Low, when the latter was a candidate for his second term. Both candidates conducted a spirited canvass which attracted national attention. Mayor Low was reelected by a reduced majority. Mr. Hendrix succeeded General Henry W. Slocum as trustee of the New York and Brooklyn bridge, and in 1885 became secretary of the board. In 1886 he was appointed by Grover Cleveland to be postmaster of Brooklyn, and during the four years he held that office he reorganized the service and instituted so many improvements that he was pronounced by ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James, in an article in the *Forum*, to be "the ideal postmaster of the present day." In 1887 Mr. Hendrix was elected president of the board of education, and he has since been reelected, annually, to that office. He was named as a rapid transit commissioner in 1890, but declined the appointment because of the pressure of other business. In 1889 he organized the Kings County Trust Company, and was elected its president, J. S. T. Stranahan being vice-president. Bishop Eugene R. Hendrix, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose home is in Kansas City, is a brother of Joseph C. Hendrix. In 1892 Mr. Hendrix received the Democratic nomination for congress in the third congressional district, and was elected by between five and six thousand majority.

WILLIAM J. COOMBS was first an aspirant for congressional honors in a district which nearly always had returned a Republican candidate by majorities ranging from 6,000 to 4,000. In 1888, a year disastrous to Democratic prospects, Mr. Coombs was nominated as a candidate for the third district representation. He conducted his canvass as an independent Democrat and was defeated by William Copeland Wallace. Two years passed and the convention of 1890 placed the same candidates in the field for a second trial of strength. The result was that the third district returned a Democrat and Mr. Coombs defeated Mr. Wallace by a narrow margin. In 1892 Congressman Coombs was reelected to congress, but this time from the fourth district. He distinguished himself by an active interest in the subject of American commercial relations with foreign countries. William J. Coombs was the youngest of three children. He was born at Jordan, Onondaga County, New York, on December 24, 1833. When he was ten years old he began to earn his own living, but he contrived in the intervals of his youthful labors to qualify himself for admission to Union College. He proved himself sufficiently proficient for matriculation when in his fourteenth year, but his age prevented the consummation of his educational ideas. After serving for a time in the employ of Arnold Woodward, drygoods merchant of Syracuse, he came to New York when sixteen and soon controlled the branch house which Mr. Woodward had established. Subsequently he turned his attention to the work of introducing American goods into foreign markets, and in this field he was among the pioneers. He became a member of the firm of Joseph H. Adams & Coombs, and in 1870 he founded the firm of Coombs, Crosby & Eddy, of New York, in which he is now the senior partner.

THOMAS F. MAGNER, the congressional representative from the fifth district of Kings County, is among the youngest of our national legislators. He was born in this city on March 8, 1860. His experience in political life began about six years ago, when he made an effort to obtain the Democratic nomination to the assembly from the district composed of the fourteenth and fifteenth wards. He failed to get it the first time, but when twelve months had passed and a new assembly convention was called he secured the nomination. Paths of higher distinction soon opened before him. He was selected to rescue the Democracy from the peril which had threatened it in the two preceding elections in the congressional district comprising the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth wards. Mr. Magner was elected over his opponent by a majority of nearly 2,200 votes. He was reelected in 1890 and 1892. Mr. Magner was educated at the Brooklyn public schools and received his professional training for the career of a lawyer at Columbia Law School.



JOHN M. CLANCY.

Representing in the national legislature a district that comprises some of the more important sections of Brooklyn, Congressman JOHN M. CLANCY has given evidence on every occasion of his qualification for the responsibilities of a public official. He was born in Ireland on May 7, 1837, and while still in his boyhood emigrated to America in company with his parents. He was educated in the common schools of Brooklyn; and afterward engaged in his present occupation as a dealer in real estate. Early in life he began to manifest an interest in the political affairs of the city, and he at last openly entered the field as an aspirant for office. In 1868 he received the Democratic nomination to a seat in the common council. He was elected, and continued to represent the fifth ward in the civic legislature until 1875. In 1874 he served as president of the common council. Shortly after his retirement from the board of aldermen Mr. Clancy was elected to the assembly. He was reelected by increased majorities, served four terms and declined a fifth. In 1888 he was pitted against the late "Richelieu" Robinson in the race for congressional honors. Both candidates were Democrats and contested the fourth district, an overwhelming Democratic stronghold. When the votes were counted, it was found that John M. Clancy had been elected by a plurality of nearly six thousand. He was reelected in 1890 from the fourth district and in 1892 from the second district. Congressman Clancy is a veteran of the old volunteer fire department. He is a member of the Columbian, Union, Democratic and Constitution clubs, and has served one term as president of the last named.



JOHN H. GRAHAM.

business and public affairs in this city until his death in 1884. John H. Graham studied in public school No. 4, on Classon avenue, under the late Samuel C. Barnes, and for five years was an apprentice to an architect and builder. Abandoning this occupation he engaged in the hardware trade, which has since engaged his attention. He served seven years in the New York State Militia, and when the Civil war began he organized Company A, 5th N. Y. Heavy Artillery Volunteers, and served as its captain under the command of his father. He was promoted to the rank of major in due time, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel "for gallant and meritorious conduct" at Harper's Ferry and in the famous Shenandoah campaign. He was taken prisoner in 1862, but was paroled, and later, in the autumn of the same year, was exchanged. Just before the close of the war he was employed by B. B. Hotchkiss, the inventor of the famous machine gun bearing his name. On January 1, 1870, he embarked in the wholesale hardware business on his own account. In the autumn of 1892 Mr. Graham was the recipient of double honors from the Democratic party. He was nominated as a presidential elector, but resigned owing to doubts as to his eligibility, which arose from his holding a directorship in a national bank. He was also nominated for congress in his own district, normally a Republican stronghold, and won by a gratifying majority. Congressman Graham lives in the twenty-first ward, and is the representative from that section in the advisory committee of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. On June 2, 1858, he married Annie Oliver, daughter of John Oliver, of this city.

WILLIAM COPELAND WALLACE was born in this city, the son of William H. Wallace, an iron and steel merchant. He was prepared for college at the Adelphi Academy, and entered the Wesleyan University, at

One of the greatest Democratic statesmen of later years announced in the national house of representatives on a certain occasion that practical business men were more needful to the federal legislature than any other class. In electing JOHN H. GRAHAM to congress the voters of the fifth district seemed to have coupled a substantiation of this statement with an endorsement of Democratic principles and a tribute to personal worth. Congressman Graham is essentially a man whose success in life is due to natural capabilities rightly directed and energetically exercised. He has prospered in private enterprises, and is associated with more than one financial institution of note. He was the representative of the hardware board of trade in the World's Fair commission of one hundred, and was named as one of the incorporators in both the state and national bills. He is a trustee in the East Brooklyn Savings Bank and a director in the National Shoe and Leather Bank, of New York. He served for seventeen years on the Democratic General Committee, and during 1857, 1858 and 1859 was deputy commissioner of repairs and supplies under the municipal government of this city. He was born on April 1, 1835, and is the son of General Samuel Graham, who came to the United States from Belfast, Ireland, in 1835, and occupied a prominent position in relation to



William C. Wallace

Middletown, Conn., in the class of 1876, with which he was graduated, taking high honors. He began the study of law at Columbia College, and after his admission to the bar he entered the office of U. S. District Attorney Woodford. Mr. Wallace served as clerk of the United States court, and in 1880 acted as assistant district attorney. On the retirement of Gen. Woodford from office Mr. Wallace became his partner, and has conducted many important cases. Mr. Wallace was largely instrumental in organizing the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, and was president for some time of the Twentieth Ward Republican Association. In 1888 Mr. Wallace received the nomination for congress from the third district. He resigned from the Young Republican Club, and accepted the offered honor. An active campaign resulted in his election by 3,000 majority over his opponent, William J. Coombs. Mr. Wallace won for himself an enviable reputation in congress, and rendered Brooklyn services of great value. In 1890 Mr. Wallace stood for reelection on the Republican ticket, being opposed, as in his former campaign, by Wm. J. Coombs. In this campaign Mr. Coombs was successful, and Mr. Wallace returned to the practice of law at the expiration of his term of office. He is a member of the Oxford Club, and was its first president.



P H McCarren

In viewing retrospectively the legislative record of Senator PATRICK H. MCCARREN, the dweller in the greater Brooklyn of the future will gratefully contemplate the effort which bridged the East River for a second time and established another bond of union between the mighty twin cities of the Atlantic seaboard. It was due to his unwavering championship, in the face of hostile influences, that the project which will culminate in throwing another "rainbow of commerce" across the outlet of the sound, was legally sanctioned at Albany and placed upon a basis from which its completion may be safely assured. Patrick Henry McCarren was born at East Cambridge, Mass., on July 18, 1849. When he was three years old his parents moved to Brooklyn and settled in the fourteenth ward. The future legislator was educated for a time at private schools in the Eastern District and eventually completed his studies at public school No. 17. When sixteen years of age he was apprenticed to a cooper and worked at his trade until 1868, when he became a journeyman. After a short period of independent labor, Mr. McCarren entered the oil and cooperage inspection business as an employee of I. H. Archer & Co., of New York. Meanwhile he became an

active worker in the fourteenth ward, where he has always lived, and in the nominating conventions of 1881 he received the Democratic endorsement as candidate for the assembly from the sixth district, comprising the fourteenth and fifteenth wards. He was elected by a substantial majority, and was reelected the following year. In 1885 the Democracy selected him as the candidate to contest the fourth senatorial district with Jacob Worth, the nominee of the Republicans. This time certain influences of the opposition party proved too strong and Mr. McCarren was defeated. He remained in private life until 1888, when he was again elected to the assembly by his old constituency. In 1889 he repeated the senatorial venture he had made four years previously, with more fortunate results. He was reelected in 1891. When Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan named Senator McCarren as chairman of the committee on commerce and navigation it was in the very teeth of the opposition from important sources. Previous bills authorizing the construction of the new East River bridge had been smothered in their infancy, but the energetic senator from the fourth district was determined ultimately to wrest success from the wreck of former attempts, and before the session of 1892 closed "the McCarren bridge bill" became law. In the national Democratic convention, which met at Chicago in June, 1892, Senator McCarren sat as a delegate from the fifth congressional district of Brooklyn.

Senator JOSEPH ASPINALL has been a life-long resident of Brooklyn. He is of English descent, and is a nephew of the Rev. George Hollis, who came to Brooklyn from England some seventy years ago. Mr. Aspinall attended the public schools and also a private school, from which he was graduated at the age of eighteen. He found employment with William Wall's Sons, rope manufacturers, but his desire to follow a professional career induced him a little later to enter the office of his cousin, William H. Hollis, as a student of law, at the same time attending lectures at Columbia College with the class of 1875. On the death of William Hollis, in 1881, Mr. Aspinall succeeded to the firm's business, which consisted largely of surrogate's, civil and real estate practice. He is counsel for the National City Bank of Brooklyn, and is custodian of many important interests. As a Republican worker he was frequently a delegate to city and state conventions. In 1888, 1889 and 1890 he was elected to the assembly from the eleventh district of Kings County. In 1891 he was elected to the senate; his opponent being Charles Sutherland, formerly a member of the assembly. Senator Aspinall is prominent in masonry, having taken the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, is a member of Kismet Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of the Aurora Grata Club, and of several social organizations, such as the Union League Club, the Garfield Club and the Brooklyn Club, of which he was president for two years. He is also a member of the Lake Mahopac Yacht Club, the Adriance Club and the Adelphi Riding Club. He was for many years secretary of the Irving Literary Society.

In various situations in the field of politics Senator JOHN MCCARTY, representative in the upper branch of the New York state legislature from the second district, has won the approval of his constituents. He was born in Westchester County, N. Y., on July 13, 1844. His father was of Irish birth, but came to America when twelve years old and worked his way through life until he amassed considerable property, and finally he purchased real estate on Fulton street and built several stores, in one of which it was decided that his son John should begin his career as a groceryman. Imbued with this idea the young man came to Brooklyn in 1863, but circumstances prevented the consummation of the design and he entered the employ of the city as chief clerk in the board of health. This position he held for some years and in 1877 became clerk to the late Police Justice Andrew Walsh. Mr. McCarty resigned in 1878 and soon afterwards became the Democratic candidate for alderman of the fifth ward and was elected by a handsome majority. His services to the city in this capacity lasted until the summer of 1891, when he retired from the presidency of the board of aldermen. When he resigned he was honored as the guest at one of the most elaborate banquets ever given to commemorate the worth and services of a Brooklyn official. Some time before his retirement from the common council, it became generally known in political circles that he would succeed Senator Jacobs in the second district, and his nomination and election followed in the ensuing autumn. For eighteen years Senator McCarty was a delegate to the Democratic General Committee, and during most of that time lived in the fifth ward. He belongs to the Carleton, Constitution and Columbian clubs, to the Catholic Benevolent Legion and to Fort Greene Council, Royal Arcanum. He has acquired wealth, and has devoted much of his capital and enterprise toward developing the suburban district of New Utrecht.

Assemblyman THOMAS F. BYRNES is noted for his close attention to legislative duty and for his assiduity as a committee worker. He now represents the seventh district, but for three years he went to Albany as assemblyman from the old tenth district. He is now serving his fourth consecutive term and has been returned each time with increased pluralities. He was born in Brooklyn, of Irish parentage, on May 2, 1859, and was educated at the public schools. He has always been a Democrat, but prior to entering the political arena as a candidate for legislative honors he was prominently identified with labor matters. He was a delegate to District Assembly No. 75, Knights of Labor; member of the Central Labor Union and, for two terms, president of the National Association of Journeymen Horseshoers. Mr. Byrnes formerly pursued the trade of a horseshoer, and for some time held the position of foreman in the employ of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. For the last few years he has conducted a successful business as a contractor.





John McAuliffe

Assemblyman JOHN KELLY is now serving his fifth term as a member of the legislature, having been first elected in 1888 as the Democratic representative from the fifth assembly district. He was born in New York city thirty-seven years ago, but his family removed to Brooklyn when he was only five years old. He first attended public school No. 30, and afterward became a pupil at Villa Nova, Delaware County, Pa., where he was graduated in due course with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then engaged in the building trade with his father, in which he has since remained. He is an active member of the Twelfth Ward Democratic Association and is also a delegate to the Democratic General Committee of Kings County.

JOHN D. COONEY has won honors both as a lawyer and legislator, and, like many other prominent figures in public life, stepped from the ranks of journalism to grasp success and achieve triumphs in other fields. He has always been a sturdy Democrat. His championship of party principles has been fearless, constant and unflinching. He was a political enthusiast in the presidential campaign of 1856, when the man who had found a pathway to the Golden Gate tried in vain to follow the beaten track to the White House. He held office in this city as assistant corporation counsel under John T. Schumaker, and in 1889 he was elected to represent at Albany the third assembly district of Brooklyn. He has been annually reelected by increasing majorities ever since. In the state legislature he has rendered much valuable service other than that which the local demands of his constituency of necessity entailed. John Cooney was born in Albany in June, 1836. He was graduated from the Albany Academy and, after a term of study in the law office of James T. Brady, of New York, was admitted to the bar in this city in 1857. When quite a young man he became the leading paragrapher on the staff of the Albany *Knickerbocker* and was also editorially associated with the work of the Brooklyn *Weekly Standard*, which flourished during the civil war. Mr. Cooney lives in the third ward and is a member of the Young Men's Democratic Club of that section.

HUBERT G. TAYLOR, the assemblyman from the fifth district, is one of twelve children born to William Taylor, who was in 1870 a trustee of the Brooklyn Bridge. He was born in this city on July 9, 1847,



HUBERT G. TAYLOR.

and was educated in the public schools and at the Polytechnic Institute. Just before the outbreak of the Civil war he organized, in imitation of the Ellsworth Zouaves, a company of boys, who called themselves the "Brooklyn Gray Cadets." This company afterwards became the nucleus of the 47th Regiment. When Mayor Kalbfleisch was elected to congress he offered Mr. Taylor an appointment as a cadet at West Point, but in the winter of 1862 an event occurred which changed the current of his life, and prevented his acceptance of the offer. He had agreed to go to California with William O. Mills, who had been offered a position in the banking house of his uncle, D. O. Mills, in the city of San Francisco. His parents would have opposed the scheme, so he decided to leave Brooklyn without their knowledge. He failed to secure passage in the same steamer with his friend, and was forced to take a berth on board the clipper ship "Snow Squall," then ready to sail for the Pacific coast. Though but sixteen years old, he shipped as one of the crew and sailed from New York on January 2, 1863. The voyage of the "Snow Squall" was extremely unfortunate; in attempting the passage of the Straits of Magellan the vessel was driven on the rocks. The

crew abandoned her, and made the best of their way along the coast to the Falkland Islands; there young Taylor entered his name on the book of an English ship, in which he reached San Francisco on July 18, 1863, with seventy-five cents in his pocket. He went at once to the office of Messrs. Dibble & Hyde, to whom the ill-fated "Snow Squall" had been consigned, and they, after hearing his story, gave him money for his necessities. Within two weeks he left for Sacramento, where his friend, Mills, had made his home, and there he found employment as junior bookkeeper. Mr. Taylor formed an acquaintance with Edward B. Partridge, and the two young men became so impressed with the prospects of acquiring a fortune in China, that they left California and shipped as seamen on the bark "Rival," bound for Hong Kong. Both carried letters of recommendation, but owing to the depression in the American trade incident to the civil war, their applications for employment in Hong Kong were unsuccessful. As the last resort they made an effort to enlist in the British army, but found the period of service longer than either cared to undergo. They eventually returned to the "Rival," which was still in port. After a long voyage the "Rival" dropped anchor in Queenstown harbor. Cork was the next port made, and here Mr. Taylor found that the American Consul had received letters from his parents asking that provision be made for their son's passage home. The opportunity to return to America was extremely welcome, and Mr. Taylor accepted it. Three weeks after his return he obtained a situation in the First National Bank of Brooklyn, where he soon rose to the post of teller. Failing health at last rendered Mr. Taylor's resignation imperative, and in 1869 he embarked, with two others, in the cotton seed oil business at Vicksburg, Miss. They also owned a line of freight steamers. In



1874 fire destroyed the property, and Mr. Taylor returned to New York. In 1878 Isaac S. Catlin, then district attorney, appointed him to a position in his office, where he remained as managing and chief clerk until Gen. Catlin's retirement, six years later. For two years after this he was receiving teller of the Manufacturers' National Bank, but resigned when an opportunity to engage in the real estate business presented itself. In conjunction with Charles Fox he founded the Taylor & Fox Realty Company, Limited, of which he is now president. He is a trustee of the Kings County Savings Institution, and is a member of several clubs and societies. Mr. Taylor has lived in the nineteenth ward for about forty years, and has always shown an active interest in the success of the Republican party in Brooklyn and Kings County. In 1892 he was the only successful candidate of his party on the assembly ticket in this county, being returned from the fifth district by a good majority.

A. AUGUSTUS HEALY was born in Brooklyn in 1850. He attended the high school, and later studied at the Polytechnic Institute. Upon the completion of his education he turned his attention to the leather trade, and for the past twenty years has been a member of the firm of A. Healy & Sons, his father, Aaron Healy, having been for many years the head of that firm. From boyhood Mr. Healy has been a regular attendant at Plymouth Church, and was an ardent admirer and steadfast supporter of the late Henry Ward Beecher. In politics he has been always a Democrat, a strong tariff reformer, and an enthusiastic admirer of Grover Cleveland. From the organization of the Young Men's Democratic Club until the time the rupture occurred in that association, he was one of its most active members. When the split came, he was one of the founders of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, of which he became president. Mr. Healy has always taken a lively interest in all public affairs, and for some years past has held positions under the city government. In 1884 Mayor Low appointed him a member of the first Brooklyn civil service commission, a position which he held until the inauguration of Mayor Whitney. In January, 1892, Mayor Boody appointed Mr. Healy a member of the board of education, and the public school system finds in him a deeply interested supporter. Mr. Healy inherits from his father a pronounced taste for art, and he is the possessor of a valuable collection of art treasures. He is one of the trustees of the Reform Club of New York, a director in the Hide & Leather National Bank of New York, vice-president of the Rembrandt Club and a member the Hamilton Club, of Brooklyn.



A. AUGUSTUS HEALY.

When, after the presidential election in 1892, the Republican party in Kings County bethought itself of reorganization, it was suggested that a young man be chosen for president of the general committee, and among those mentioned for the position was JOSEPH BENJAMIN, the leader of the Republican organization of the sixteenth ward. From his twenty-first year he had been active in politics; he had been a member of the general committee, and representative in its councils; and had been a delegate to the state convention three times and once represented Kings County in the national convention. Later, when called upon to preside over the county convention in 1892, he developed notable ability as a chairman and speaker. These qualifications, together with the fact that it was Mr. Benjamin who, in the early part of 1892, first introduced a resolution providing for reorganization, placed him prominently before his party. Mr. Benjamin was born in the Eastern District of Brooklyn in 1859. After being graduated from the public schools, he embarked in the real estate business, and soon attained to a prosperous position. His first public office was that of deputy, under Coroner Hess. Later he became deputy county clerk under Mr. Kaiser, whose election campaign Mr. Benjamin had successfully conducted. As an appraiser of Wallabout market lands Mr. Benjamin also served efficiently, and he was reappointed to the position in January, 1893. He is prominent in secret society circles, being a member of Harmonia Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Olmansk' Lodge, No. 446, F. & A. M. In 1889 he was a candidate for justice of the peace, and carried his judicial district by a substantial majority, but lost in the entire city by 500 votes. Mr. Benjamin's political progress has been rapid, but it has also been made upon a substantial basis of ability, and this is recognized by his party.

FREDERIC W. HINRICHS was born in Brooklyn on September 12, 1851. He is the son of Charles F. A. Hinrichs, who came to Brooklyn from Germany more than half a century ago. His mother was born in Brooklyn and her father's house is yet standing on the corner of Middagh and Willow streets. Mr. Hinrichs obtained his primary education in the city of Dresden, Germany, where his parents lived for a time. He afterwards continued his education at Professor Deghuée's German-American Academy, from which he was graduated at the head of his class. He then entered Bryant & Stratton's Business College, where he obtained a business education. At the age of sixteen he became a clerk in his father's office, remaining in that position for three years. Dissatisfied with commercial life, he entered Columbia College, with the aim of becoming a lawyer, and after completing his course of law studies there he read civil law in Germany. Mr. Hinrichs began early to interest himself in public affairs. He was among the organizers of the Young Men's Democratic Club, of which Alfred C. Chapin was the first president. Although an ardent Democrat, Mr. Hinrichs strongly advocated the separation of party politics from municipal affairs. This led to his advocacy of Ripley Ropes for mayor and, subsequently, his work in behalf of Seth Low. Mayor Low appointed Mr. Hinrichs to the board of education, in which he served for two years and a half, most of the time as chairman of the teachers' committee. He resigned before the expiration of his term and refused a reappointment tendered him. This was the only public office ever held by Mr. Hinrichs. During the election after the close of Mayor Low's administration, Mr. Hinrichs was very active in the Citizens' League, and was chairman of General Woodward's campaign committee. Notwithstanding the stand taken by Mr. Hinrichs with regard to city affairs, he was elected president of the Young Men's Democratic Club in the three successive elections of 1889, 1890 and 1891. As secretary of the Brooklyn Reform Club, of which the late Henry Ward Beecher was president, he was often heard in public. Mr. Hinrichs suggested to the EAGLE and to Mr. J. Q. A. Ward the fitness of rearing in Brooklyn a statue to Mr. Beecher. The result

of this suggestion and his work in connection with the citizens' committee appears in the city's chief square.

ARNOLD HARRIS WAGNER was born at Palatine Bridge, New York, in 1831. In the seventeenth century the ancestors of Mr. Wagner settled at Palatine, where they were the owners of a large tract of land. Johann Peter Wagner was a colonel and Johann Peter Wagner, Jr., a lieutenant-colonel in the Revolutionary army and both were in the battle of Oriskany under General Herkimer. Webster Wagner, of palace car fame, is a member of this family. What is now known as Fort Plain was originally Wagner's Village. When nineteen years of age Arnold Harris Wagner came to New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. For a short time he was clerk in the general term of the supreme court, after which he began practice. In 1870 he removed to Brooklyn. He became popular in social and political circles. In 1891 he filled the position of chairman of the Republican campaign committee. He also represented the third district of New York in the national convention. His practice in recent years has been devoted to real estate and the examination of titles and he is considered an authority on all matters relating to titles and wills. He is a member of the Union League Club, and served on its executive committee. In 1858 he married Miss Cecilia Gerard, of New York.



ARNOLD HARRIS WAGNER.

HENRY A. MEYER was born in this city on May 12, 1860. His father was Christopher H. Meyer, who at the time of his son's birth lived on Wythe avenue, on the spot where the latter now resides. Mr. Meyer's education was gained in the Brooklyn public schools and in a business college. In 1876 he determined to qualify himself for the German Lutheran ministry, and went to the Concordia Theological Seminary, at Fort Wayne, Ind. There he studied so hard that his eyes became affected, but by untiring industry he was enabled to complete in two years what is usually a three years' course. Upon leaving the seminary in 1878 he gave up all idea of becoming a minister in consequence of his impaired eye-sight, and entered into partnership with his father in the retail grocery business. In 1885 Mr. Meyer started in the same line of business for himself, and successfully conducted for several years two establishments in Brooklyn. On August

26, 1886, Mr. Meyer was elected president of the Retail Merchants' Association, over which he presided for three terms. Mr. Meyer was instrumental in effecting the union of the two grocers' associations in the city. He retired from the grocery trade and resigned his presidency in the United Grocers' Association on April 26, 1892, to enter the wholesale wood and willow ware business, and to form an agency for manufactured specialties for the grocery trade. In business he amassed considerable money, and has it invested largely in city property. Mr. Meyer's staunch Republicanism was the cause of his being made the candidate of his party for mayor of Brooklyn in the municipal election of 1891. He made a vigorous and able canvass, but was defeated after polling a handsome vote, running many thousands ahead of his ticket. He is a member of the Aurora Grata Lodge, No. 756, F. & A. M., an active member of the Legion of Honor, the Brooklyn Athletic Club, the Cecelia Singing Society, the Germania Hospital Society, the Brooklyn Institute and the Union League Club. He is president of the Germania Real Estate and Improvement Company, and he also belongs to various other social organizations.

WALTER L. DURACK, of the law firm of Judge & Durack, was born in New York city on July 8, 1857, of Irish parents, and since he was ten years old he has been a resident of Brooklyn. He was educated in the public schools, being graduated from No. 16, and in 1873 he entered the drygoods house of Lord & Taylor, where he remained till 1878, when he became a traveling salesman in the wholesale drygoods line. In was in 1882, while engaged in this pursuit, that Mr. Durack began to study law, and in July of the same year he married Miss Selina Augusta Williamson, of Brooklyn. Mr. Durack was admitted to the bar in 1885, and began the practice of law in New York. He became interested in the building loan association movement in which he has become very prominent and influential. He was chosen attorney for the East Brooklyn Coöperative Building Association and his firm now holds a similar relation with eight of these organizations in New York and Brooklyn. He was instrumental in organizing the State League of Building Associations, was vice-president of that organization and at the present time is a member of the executive committee for New York in the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations. Mr. Durack is connected with the great exhibition at Chicago as one of the advisory board of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the Columbian Exhibition. In 1892 his friends prevailed on him to accept the Democratic nomination for the assembly in the sixteenth district. This district, having a normal Republican majority of about four thousand, was generally considered so strongly Republican as to preclude the possibility of Mr. Durack's election. Besides the regular Republican, an independent Republican candidate appeared in the field. The friends of Mr. Durack were encouraged to work enthusiastically in his behalf, and his election resulted by a plurality of one hundred and thirty-five.

Ever since attaining his majority JOHN M. RANKEN has been engaged as an active champion of the aggressive Democracy of Kings County. In 1885 he was chosen as a candidate for the office of county clerk. The honor was not of his own seeking and was conferred by the convention almost without the knowledge of the prospective recipient. He was elected by a majority of ten thousand votes. Mr. Ranken has served twenty-three years in the National Guard, enlisting as a drummer boy in Company C, 47th Regiment, in 1864, and being honorably discharged as captain of Company A, of the same regiment, in 1867. He is a member of the Constitution Club and has been one of its directors for the last three years. He aided in establishing the Tilden Club and has been its president since the date of organization. He has served three terms as president of the Seawanhaka Boat Club, which he joined in 1873 and of which he is now a trustee, and has been the club's delegate to the national convention of amateur oarsmen for nineteen consecutive years, and in that time has attended all the national regattas held in various parts of the United States. Mr. Ranken was prominent in organizing the Long Island Amateur Rowing Association, which embraces all the amateur boating clubs on Long Island; he was its president for three years and finally declined the honor of a reelection. John M. Ranken was born in New York on October 5, 1847.



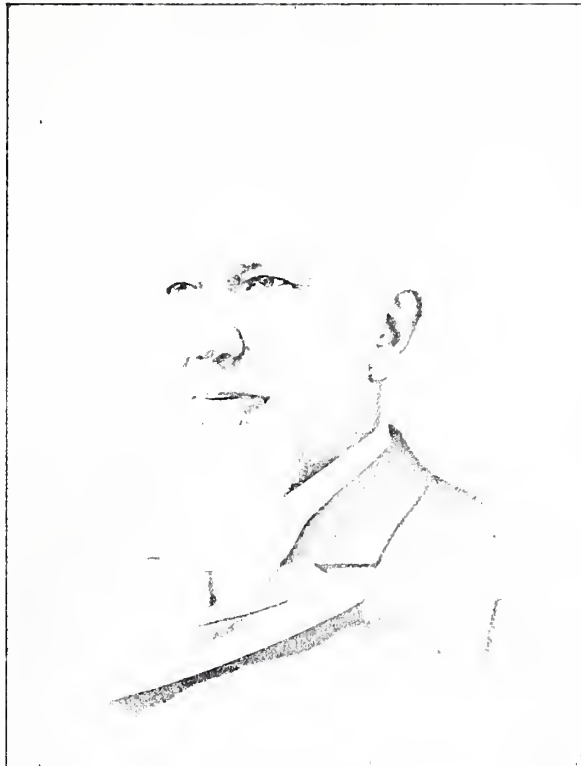




JOHN M. RANKEN.

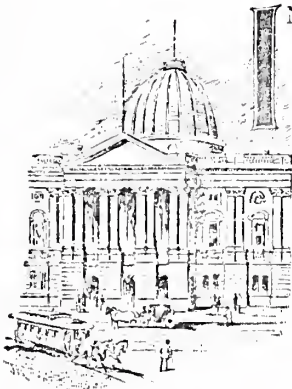
His father, Henry Ranken, was born in Germany, near the city of Bremen, on December 1, 1812, and came to America when fourteen years old. He conducted a grocery business in the Eastern District of this city for more than twenty years and died on October 1, 1882. The maiden name of Mr. Ranken's mother was Lydia W. Benton. She was a native of Guilford, Conn., and was descended from the Scottish refugees who fled to the New England province early in the seventeenth century to escape religious persecution. Mr. Ranken's education was obtained at public school No. 19, in Brooklyn, and in a private institution in New York. Having previously spent a brief period in his father's employ, young Ranken, after completing his studies, secured a situation in the hardware establishment of J. E. Halsey & Co., with whom he remained until the dissolution of the firm. He then engaged in business with his father, and since the latter's death has devoted his time to managing the extensive real estate interests committed to his charge.

GEORGE W. LEETE, who for many years has been associated as naturalization clerk with the Democratic General Committee, was born in the fourth ward of this city on November 4, 1849. He was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn and was afterwards graduated from Robinson's Institute. For some time he held the position of assistant accountant in the department of city works, under Commissioner George R. Conner. For the last ten years Mr. Leete has been the efficient secretary of the Twenty-fifth Ward Democratic Association.



CALVIN E. PRATT.

THE BENCH AND BAR.



IN Washington Irving's Knickerbocker history, the story of the first judicial decision in the colony of New Netherland, when the renowned Wouter Van Twiller, after duly weighing and counting the pages of the account books of the warring parties, decided that each should render the other a receipt, and that the constable should pay the costs, would, if true, serve as an excellent background against which to display the learned and honorable decisions of the various courts which sat in Kings County during the two centuries that have elapsed since that time. The legal fraternity is always looked to for legislative initiative, and often for forming and voicing public opinion, but to the jurists of Brooklyn must be accredited an unusual proportion of the movements which have advanced the city's interests in material directions. They have been among the foremost in outlining its internal policy, in extending its physical limits, in developing its resources, in advancing the value of its real estate and in founding its institutions—educational, industrial, philanthropic, commercial and financial. The bench of the county of Kings has traditions that connect it with some of the most famous names in America. Its courts have been presided over by John Marshall, John Jay, Joseph Story, Oliver Ellsworth, Bushrod Washington, Samuel Nelson and other justices of the United States supreme court, and by distinguished judges of the supreme court of the state, whose names will always live in the history of its jurisprudence, among them Brockholst Livingston, John Sloss Hobart, James Kent, Ambrose Spencer, William L. Marcy, Esek Cowan and John W. Edmonds. At this bar Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr appeared to plead, and Josiah Ogden Hoffman, Daniel Lord, Ogden Hoffman, James T. Brady and William Curtis Noyes were advocates. The formation

of the bar of Kings County followed immediately upon the act of the colonial assembly, passed in 1683, dividing the province into counties. Previous to that the Dutch ministers combined civil with religious duties, and acted as justices of the peace by common consent. The first court house in Kings County was built at Gravesend in 1668 on the present site of the Dutch Reformed Church. Here courts were held at regular intervals until 1685, when the court house was removed to Flatbush, as being a more central location. The court continued to sit in that town until 1832, occupying three different buildings erected for the purpose, all on the site of the residence of the late Abraham A. Lott. In November, 1832, the Flatbush court house was destroyed by fire, and the court moved to Brooklyn, where it occupied quarters in the building of the Apprentices' Library, on the corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, afterward used as a city hall. In 1833 Brooklyn became the recognized county seat. This, the first court in Brooklyn, was presided over by Judge John Dikeman, and Abraham Vanderveer, the county clerk, was *ex officio* clerk of the court. The court continued to be held there until 1839, although the municipal court, which corresponds to the city court of to-day, continued to sit in that building for ten years later. Early Brooklyn courts acted under three different judicial systems. The first, which existed from 1665 till 1683, was organized under a code promulgated by an assembly that met at Hempstead in 1665. This provided for a court of assizes, a court of sessions and a town court. The Dutch courts of the burgomasters in New York were changed to the mayor's court. The governor was also empowered by a commission to establish a court of admiralty. The second system, which prevailed from 1683 till 1691, provided for town or justices' courts, courts of session, a chancery court and a court of oyer and terminer. The third system, inaugurated in 1691, continued until the Revolution. It added a court of common pleas and a supreme court, the latter absorbing the court of oyer and terminer, previously established. After the formation of the national and state governments, these courts were continued until 1821, when material changes were made in the mode of procedure. By the constitution of 1846 still greater changes were made. The court of chancery, the court of common pleas and the old court of sessions were abolished, the supreme court was reorganized, a county court and a new court of sessions instituted, and the court of oyer and terminer retained as a part of the supreme and circuit courts. The court of appeals was also organized at this time. In Brooklyn there existed from the beginning town and justices' courts, presided over by the high constable and overseers of the town. Justices of the peace were empowered to try minor causes, assisted by the freeholders. Subsequently three justices were empowered to try without a jury any offender who could not find bail within twenty-four hours and whose offence was less than grand larceny. These justices had also capital power in the trial of slaves. None of these courts has left any records. The first court of records in Kings County was held at Gravesend on March 17, 1668. Several cases were tried that are of importance to the student of our legal methods, but much of the interest lies in the peculiar phraseology of the court papers. The supreme court of New York state was originally established by act of the legislature on May 6, 1691, and continued by various acts until 1698, when, the acts having expired by limitation, it was continued by the governor's proclamation of January 19, 1699, and finally by an order of the governor and the council of May 15, 1699. This court consisted at first of five judges, two of whom, with the chief justice, constituted a quorum. From 1701 until 1758 it was composed of a chief justice and two associate justices. Attorneys were admitted to practice by the governor, on the recommendation of the chief justice, after having served seven years under an attorney, and having subscribed to the usual oaths, including an oath never to be concerned in any duel. The court of common pleas was established in every county of the state in 1691. At first it was composed of a judge and three associates, but after 1702 it was ordered that there should be a judge and two or more associates. This court took cognizance of all cases involving interests of £5 or over. These courts were continued without great change, except that after 1821 there were five judges in each county, one of whom was styled "first judge." The first circuit court and court of oyer and terminer held in the county after the organization of the government began its sittings at Flatbush on June 6, 1800, the Honorable Egbert Benson, one of the justices of the supreme court, presiding. His famous charge to the grand jury during this session fixed a standard steadily maintained by the bench and bar of Brooklyn. He said: "Your county, gentlemen, over which the smoke of battlefields has but recently floated, has before it a magnificent future. Upon grand juries, upon courts of justice, upon all officers of courts and upon all persons connected with the administration of the laws, rest solemn responsibilities which are to tell on that future; for now is the seed time; now is the ground fallow which is to yield fruit for generations to come. See to it, then, gentlemen, that the responsibility with which the law clothes you is properly executed and directed." The clerk of this court was Leffert Lefferts, Jr., appointed on April 5, 1800. The sheriff was Cornelius Bergen, appointed on February 17, 1800. The Kings County bar in 1800 comprised only fifteen members. So late as 1836 the number had increased to only twenty-one members, and the list includes some who were associated with the life of the city down to very recent times—James B. Clark, Richard D. Covert, George C. Dixon, John Dikeman, Theodore Eames, Gabriel Furman, William A. Green, Nathan B. Morse, Henry C. Murphy, Nathaniel Porter, Alpheus P. Rolph, Gilbert Reed,

Wililam Rockwell, John Smalley, Cyrus P. Smith, William B. Waldo and Nathaniel F. Waring. Other names that occur in the early history of the bar are Grenville T. Jenks (father of the present corporation counsel), John A. Lott, George M. Wood, Charles J. Lowrey, Alden J. Spooner, John Greenwood, John Vanderbilt, Henry A. Moore, Philip S. Crooke, Harmanus B. Duryea, Richard C. Underhill, Jesse C. Smith, Moses F. Odell, James Humphrey, William E. Robinson, Joshua M. Van Cott and many others, some of whom have served on the bench and in other conspicuous public stations, and all of whom have been identified with important interests of the city outside of their professional careers. Some of them are yet living in the community in the maturity of their powers. The courts of the present day which have jurisdiction in the city of Brooklyn and Kings County are the supreme court, the county court, the court of sessions, the city court, the surrogate's court, the police courts and the courts of the civil justices, besides the United States court—which is treated of under the head of United States Interests.

The supreme court possesses, under the provisions of the constitution, all the jurisdiction in law and equity which was possessed and exercised by the supreme court of the colony of New York, and by the court of chancery in England, on the fourth day of July, 1776, with the exceptions, additions and limitations created and imposed by the constitution and laws of the state. Subject to those exceptions and limitations, the supreme court of the state has all the powers and authority of each of those courts, and exercises the same in like manner. Kings County is in the second judicial district of the supreme court, which includes Long Island, Staten Island, and Rockland, Orange, Dutchess, Putnam and Westchester counties.

The county court has jurisdiction of all actions for partition of real property, for dower, foreclosure of a mortgage, etc.; for specific performance of a contract relating to real property where the real property is situated in the county; in an action to foreclose a lien on a chattel, not exceeding \$1,000, when the lien is found in the county, in favor of the executor, administrator or assignee of a judgment creditor, etc.; for any other cause where the defendant or all the defendants are residents of the county at the time of beginning the action; when the judgment is demanded for money only, not exceeding \$1,000, or to recover chattel or chattels not exceeding in value \$1,000; for the custody of the person and care of the property concurrently with the supreme court, if the person is a resident of the county, etc.

The court of sessions has jurisdiction over all criminal cases, including those punishable by death or imprisonment for life. Its jurisdiction is coextensive with that of the oyer and terminer, which is the criminal branch of the supreme court, and the highest court of criminal jurisdiction in this county. The county judge presides in this court.

The surrogate's court has jurisdiction in all matters appertaining to the estates of deceased persons who were at demise residents of the county of Kings, and also of deceased persons who were residents of this state, leaving real or personal estate within this county. It has power likewise to appoint guardians for all infants interested in such property as above, and to control and settle accounts of all executors, administrators and guardians within the like limits.

Generally the city court has civil jurisdiction concurrent with that of the supreme court, where the cause of action arose in Brooklyn or the defendant resides therein, or is personally served therein, or the action is brought by a resident against a person non-resident of the state. Within the limits of the city it has the other powers similar to those of the supreme court over civil matters, and in criminal matters when a bill of indictment has been transmitted to the court by the court of sessions or the court of oyer and terminer. A chief judge and two judges constitute the court.

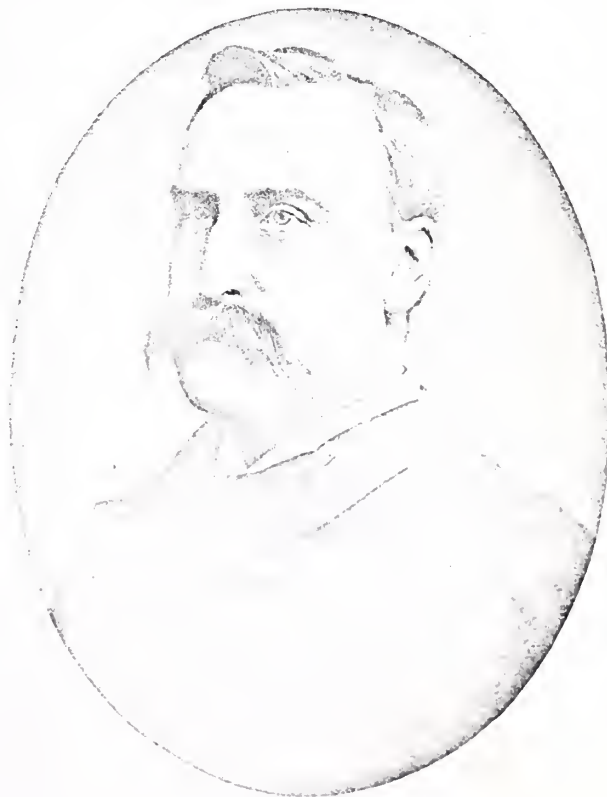
The city is divided into three judicial districts, for each of which is a justice of the peace, whose term is four years, and who must at the time of his election be a resident and elector in the city. Vacancies for the unexpired term are filled by the mayor. There are six police justices. The term of office is four years. They are appointed by the mayor, comptroller and auditor. In case of disagreement as to the appointment, each of the last above named officers appoints one police justice and a majority of them the others. In case of vacancy in the office of police justice it is filled by the above named board, or a majority of its members.

The justices of the second judicial district of the supreme court residing in Brooklyn are Calvin E. Pratt, Edgar M. Cullen and Willard Bartlett.

With honors gained at the bar, on the bench and upon the field of battle, Judge CALVIN E. PRATT is the possessor of an enviable record. He is the son of Edward A. Pratt, of Princeton, Mass., and his wife Marianne; was born in Princeton on January 23, 1828. On the removal of his parents to Sutton, in the same state, he was placed while very young in the district school, where he remained until nearly sixteen years old. From the district school at Sutton to a collegiate academy at Wilbraham was his next step in the line of education, and while here his studies were varied by the acquirement of some experience as a practical surveyor on the route of the Providence and Worcester railroad. He spent several seasons teaching school at Uxbridge, Sutton and Worcester, until his training at the Wilbraham Academy and, subsequently, at that of Worcester had fully prepared him for college. Early in 1849 he began to study law, and

the next year was made clerk of the criminal court. In 1852 he was admitted as a practicing barrister. He at once entered upon an extensive and lucrative business, being retained in a number of noteworthy cases. For eight years, from 1851 until 1859, he studied medicine and anatomy in their relation to jurisprudence. During this period of early manhood, Judge Pratt became actively identified with the State Militia of Massachusetts, serving successively as private, orderly sergeant, and second and first lieutenant in the Worcester Light Infantry. He afterwards became major of the 10th Mass. Infantry, and then accepted a commission in the same rank, on the staff of Major-General Hobbs. In 1853 he was made a justice of the peace in Worcester, Mass., and held the office until he left for New York six years later. He also had a seat in the Democratic state central committee, and was for years chairman of the county committee, besides attending as a delegate all the state conventions of his party until 1859. With the opening of the Civil war in 1861 Judge Pratt served this state by recruiting, in conjunction with William H. Browne, a regiment that was afterward known as the 31st N. Y. Volunteers. Governor Seymour appointed Judge Pratt colonel and Mr. Browne lieutenant-colonel in recognition of their patriotism in recruiting the regiment at their own expense. At the battle of Bull Run Colonel Pratt was so gallant that he was recommended for promotion. On January 29, 1862, during the fighting around Mechanicsville, while supporting General Fitz John Porter, he was shot through the left cheek just below the eye, the bullet lodging behind the bone and remaining there until 1891, when it was removed by a Brooklyn surgeon. Colonel Pratt was recommended by General McClellan for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general, and the suggestion was acted upon by President Lincoln on September 10, 1862. General Pratt became General Hancock's successor in command of a brigade in the old 6th Army Corps. On his return to Brooklyn General Pratt resumed the practice of law with the late Grenville T. Jenks as a partner. Ex-Judges James Emott and Joshua M. Van Cott afterwards entered the firm. From the summer of 1865 until the spring of 1866 General Pratt held the office of collector of internal revenue, and in 1869 he was elevated to the supreme court bench by the united votes of both Democrats and Republicans. On the expiration of his term in 1877 he was re-elected for another term of fourteen years, an honor which was again conferred in 1891. In 1882 Judge Pratt was assigned to the general term by Governor Cornell.

EDGAR M. CULLEN was invested with the ermine while still in the early period of a brilliant professional career. He was nominated for one of the justiceships of the supreme court in its second judicial district on October 5, 1880, and his first term of office began with the succeeding new year. He has since been re-elected. He has always been a Democrat, and stands high in the estimation of the best element of his party. He acquired his professional training in the office of his uncle, Judge Alexander McCue, and in 1867 he was admitted to the bar, entering at once upon a successful and remunerative practice. Before engaging in the duties of his present office he served on Governor Samuel J. Tilden's staff as engineer-in-chief, with the rank of brigadier-general. Edgar M. Cullen is a son of Dr. Henry J. Cullen, and was born in Brooklyn in 1843. He was prepared for a university course at Kinderhook Academy, and eventually entered Columbia College, where he was graduated in 1860. Having a bent toward civil engineering he sought to acquire that profession at the close of his collegiate career, and to that end became a student at the Troy Polytechnic Institute. Called from his studies by the first thunders of the Civil war he offered his services in behalf of the Union, and early in 1862 was commissioned a second lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Infantry. His regiment was attached to the department of the Mississippi, and the young officer bore his share in the conflicts at Corinth and Farmington, and served under Grant at the memorable siege of Vicksburg. In 1862, although he was only nineteen years old, Governor Morgan commissioned him colonel in the 96th N. Y. State Volunteers. His new command was attached to the 18th Army Corps, and he and his men performed good work in the campaign of which the capture of Petersburg and the fall of Richmond were the ultimate consequences. While so engaged Colonel Cullen was severely wounded, being compelled to return home, and afterwards resigned his



EDGAR M. CULLEN.



WILLARD BARTLETT.

commission. When he had fully recovered from his injury he spent a year in civil engineering, and then entered upon the first stage of his professional life-work. He is a member of the Hamilton and Brooklyn clubs, and of the University Club of New York.

WILLARD BARTLETT, junior justice of the supreme court in the second judicial district, was elected in the autumn of 1883, and took office on June 1, 1884. He is the eldest son of the late William O. Bartlett, and was born in Uxbridge, Mass., on October 14, 1846. Judge Bartlett became a resident of this judicial district in 1859, when his father purchased a farm in Brookhaven, Suffolk County, which formed the nucleus of an estate of about 1,000 acres there. He was prepared for college at the Columbia College Grammar School and the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn, and was graduated at Columbia College in 1869, having in the meantime studied law and been admitted to the bar a year earlier. In association with Mr. Elihu Root he began a practice which became large and lucrative, extending not only to the trial of cases in almost every county in the second judicial district, but to the conduct of litigations in many different parts of the state and the United States. When the general term of the supreme court in the first judicial district, which consists only of the city and county of New York, was

reorganized in January, 1887, by reason of the retirement of presiding Justice Davis, Judge Bartlett was appointed one of the associate justices of that tribunal, and he performed service as such in addition to discharging all the duties assigned to him in the second district until January, 1891, when his appointment was revoked by the governor at his own request, on account of the increased pressure of judicial work requiring his attention in Brooklyn. Judge Bartlett, who has been a resident of Brooklyn since 1868, still retains his father's farm in Suffolk County, and takes much interest in agricultural pursuits. He is a member of the Brooklyn, Hamilton, and Riding and Driving clubs of this city, and of the University Club of New York, and one of the directors of the New England Society of Brooklyn, of which he was president for two years.

There are three other supreme court judges in the second judicial district, but excepting at General Term they rarely sit in Brooklyn. They are Justice JOSEPH F. BARNARD, the presiding justice, who holds court in Poughkeepsie; Justice JACKSON O. DYKMAN, who presides over the court in White Plains; and Justice CHARLES F. BROWN, of Newburgh. An effort is being made to secure two additional supreme court judges for this district, as the present number is admittedly insufficient to cope with the constantly increasing business of the circuit and general term.

Among the men occupying seats on the bench of this city and county, none stands higher in the estimation of his fellow citizens than County Judge HENRY A. MOORE, who was born in Brooklyn on March 23, 1826. His family has long been known and respected in Kings County. He attended school until he was between twelve and thirteen years of age, subsequently studied law in the office of Lott, Murphy & Vanderbilt, and was admitted to the bar. He entered upon the practice of his profession in 1848. In 1845 he joined the old volunteer fire department, and served



HENRY A. MOORE.



Geo. B. Abbott

Governor Hill to the office of surrogate of Kings County to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Surrogate Abraham Lott; and at the general election in November of the same year he was elected as surrogate for a full term of six years, beginning on January 1, 1890. Speaking of Judge Abbott's character as a judicial officer, the *Surrogate*, a monthly journal devoted to subjects connected with probate law, has said: "Even the limited time which has elapsed since Mr. Abbott's promotion to the bench has been sufficient to demonstrate his exceptional fitness for the high post he occupies. We have already spoken of his mastery of the peculiar practice and procedure of courts of probate. This gives him an ease and facility in disposing of routine business not easily acquired except by years of experience on the bench. In the higher qualities of the judicial office he has manifested a vigorous industry, a degree of painstaking care, a perfect fairness and a knowledge of legal principles and how to apply them, which has already won for him the confidence and approbation of lawyers, litigants, and the public, and assure him a career of the most honorable distinction among the surrogates of this state." Surrogate Abbott owns, in addition to his city residence, a fine cottage at Shelter Island, where he spends his summer vacation; and he is a prominent figure in the social life of Brooklyn, being a member of the Brooklyn, Excelsior and Germania clubs. He is also a member of the University Club, of New York.

NATHANIEL H. CLEMENT, chief judge of the city court, was born in Tilton, N. H., on March 23, 1844.

until 1851, being for a considerable portion of that time assistant foreman and foreman of Engine No. 17. When he was only twenty-five years of age, he was nominated for the office of county judge and was elected. After serving four years—which was then the full term of office—he reëngaged in the practice of the law, which he continued for sixteen years. He was again elected to the bench of the county court in the autumn of 1871. He took his seat on January 1, 1872, and by successive reëlections has held that judgeship ever since. When his present tenure of office expires he will have served for the period of twenty-four years continuously, making twenty-eight years in all. Though always a Democrat, for the last three terms he was nominated by both Republicans and Democrats.

GEORGE B. ABBOTT, surrogate of Kings County, was born in Brookfield, Vt., on September 27, 1850. His parents removed to Brooklyn in his early youth, and he was prepared for college at the Polytechnic Institute of this city. His academic education was completed at Williams College, where he was graduated in 1872. He then traveled in Europe; on returning to New York he began the study of law in the office of Abraham R. Lawrence and at the law school of Columbia College, from which he was graduated in 1874. He at once began the active practice of his profession, and in 1881, upon the retirement of the late Henry J. Cullen, Jr., from the office of public administrator in Kings County, he became his successor, and was reappointed in 1886. On February 9, 1889, he was appointed by



NATHANIEL H. CLEMENT.

His father, Zenas Clement, was treasurer of the state of New Hampshire from 1836 till 1843, and was an intimate friend of President Pierce. Judge Clement, after a course of preparatory study at the Portsmouth, N. H., high school, entered Dartmouth College in



AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK.

1859, and was graduated there in 1863. While a student he became a member of a cavalry company, composed mostly of undergraduates of Dartmouth, enlisted in the service of the United States in 1862. This company formed part of the body which, under Col. Davis, escaped from Harper's Ferry through the enemy's lines the night before the surrender by Col. Miles, on September 14, 1862. Mr. Clement was a clerk in the treasury and war departments at Washington from 1863 until 1866, after which he came to Brooklyn and was engaged by the law firm of Crooke, Bergen & Pratt. On the election of Calvin E. Pratt as a judge of the supreme court, he succeeded him as junior partner in the firm and remained until its dissolution in 1873. Thereafter he continued in practice until 1882, when he was elected to succeed Judge Neilson in the city court. On January 1, 1887, on the retirement of Judge McCue, he was appointed by his associates as chief judge. The term for which he was elected will expire on December 31, 1896. Judge Clement is a member of Mansfield Post, G. A. R., and of the Brooklyn, Carleton and Constitution clubs, and is a stockholder in the Thomas Jefferson.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, who is one of the justices of the city court, is a native of this state and is forty-six years of age. He is the son of William and Lydia Maverick Van Wyck. Captain Abraham Van Wyck,

of New York city, a soldier in the revolutionary army, was one of his ancestors. Judge Van Wyck is a graduate of Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and of the University of North Carolina, where he received the degree of Master of Arts. After a successful legal practice he was elected to his present position in 1884. In politics he is a Democrat and he was influential in reorganizing the Democracy in this city. He was elected president of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County, and was twice reelected, serving in that capacity until 1885. He was also a member of the New York Democratic state central committee, and has frequently been a delegate to the national, state, city and county conventions of his party, presiding over some of them. He has been grand master of the Zeta Psi fraternity and is a member of the New York Holland Society, in which he has held a number of important positions. His religious affiliations are with the Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the standing committee and the committee on canons of the diocese of Long Island. Aside from his professional and official duties he has delivered a number of addresses before college and other societies and assemblies. He married Miss Leila Gordon Wilkins, a daughter of Dr. William W. Wilkins, of Richmond, Va.

WILLIAM JAMES OSBORNE, one of the city court judges, was born in New York city on June 9, 1836. His early education was obtained at the Columbia College grammar school, where he made such rapid progress in his studies that he entered Columbia College when he was only thirteen years old. He was



WILLIAM J. OSBORNE.



graduated in 1853 and began the study of law in the office of the late James W. Gerard. When twenty-one years of age he was admitted to the bar, and entered upon practice in New York city. In 1848 he came to Brooklyn and was soon prominent in political and public matters generally. He was elected supervisor from the sixth ward in 1861, serving five consecutive terms, and being chairman of the board during the greater portion of the time. When the office of supervisor-at-large was created, he was appointed to fill the position, and in the following year was elected by ballot. In 1887 he was nominated and elected judge of the city court. He is a Democrat, and has always been active and energetic in forwarding the interests of his party. He was at one time a member of the Democratic state central committee. For a number of years he was chairman of the Sixth Ward Democratic Association. For the last twenty-five years he has filled the office of secretary to the board of regents of the Long Island Hospital. He is a member of the Brooklyn, Hamilton and other clubs.

In this country it is not often, even in large cities, that an office of public trust descends in the same family from one generation to another, and still less frequently, in the event of such occurrences, does the mantle of a worthy sire fall upon an equally worthy son. JOHN J. WALSH was appointed at the age of twenty-four to succeed his father, the late Justice Andrew Walsh, on the bench of the city hall district police court. There were many adverse criticisms, but equipped with an acquaintance with legal ways and the good sense that was his heritage, the young magistrate entered upon his duties and administered the office with such impartiality and such discriminating judgment that all criticism was changed to compliment. When he had served the unexpired term of his father he was reappointed for a full term of five years, beginning in November, 1892. John J. Walsh is the eldest son of the late Judge Andrew Walsh, and was born in Brooklyn on May 22, 1865. Early in life he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, but having determined to become a lawyer, he subsequently studied in the office of Almet F. Jenks, and later in that of Bergen & Dykman. He then took the regular course at Columbia College law school and was graduated in 1888. After his graduation he formed a law partnership with William J. Carr, and already had begun to make his name heard in the courts when he was appointed to serve out the unexpired term of his father. His appointment was made on November 27, 1889, and he entered immediately upon the discharge of his duties. He retained his interest in the practice established by Mr. Carr and himself, but devoted himself zealously to his official responsibilities. He was one of the organizers of the Fourteen Club, was elected its first president, and has been reelected to that office each successive year. He is a member of the Fifth Ward Democratic Association, and is a delegate to the general committee. In January, 1891, he married Miss Margaret A. Cook, daughter of Thomas Cook, of this city.

JAMES G. TIGHE, who since 1888 has been justice of the first district police court, has been prominent in the political, legal and club circles of Brooklyn for a good many years. He was born in New York city on December 31, 1843, and after a course of study in the public schools he followed a seafaring life for several years, finally settling in Brooklyn. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, after having studied law under Judge Troy, and in the practice of law, especially in the criminal branches, he achieved marked success. From 1877 until 1882 he was a member of the state legislature, and ever since coming to Brooklyn has been active in politics, being in 1892, and for several years previous, president of the Tenth Ward Democratic Association. Justice Tighe has a decided social bent and also devotes much of his spare time to athletic sports, especially boating, being one of the Varuna Boat Club's officers and most proficient oarsman. As a judge he has won reputation for his sagacious and comprehensive grasp of the matters brought before him, and for just and impartial decisions, tempered with such mercy as is consistent with the demands of justice.

ROBERT EMMETT CONNELLY, justice of the second district police court, was born in Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., on December 12, 1859. During the Civil war his father was captain of the 20th Regiment, N. Y. Cavalry. At the conclusion of the war he came with his parents to Brooklyn. He was educated at St. Teresa's school, New York; St. Francis College, this city; the College of St. John the Baptist; the Grand Seminary at Montreal, and the law school at Columbia College. Then he read law in the office of Burrill, Davison & Burrill. Two days after attaining his majority he was admitted to the bar, and at once began to practice in this city. He made his first political speech in the fall of 1879, in favor of the election of Governor Robinson. The following year, at the request of the Democratic National Committee, he stumped the states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut for General Hancock. This was before he was twenty-one years of age. In the fall of 1882 he received his first nomination for the state legislature in the eighth assembly district. After a sharp battle David Lindsay, a Republican, defeated him by one vote. The following year he was renominated by the eighth assembly district Democrats, and defeated Lee Nutting by a plurality of 1,197. Speaker Erwin appointed him a member of the committee on special codes and the revision of statutes. He made a speech advocating the code compiled by David Dudley Field, which secured for him the thanks of the famous lawyer, and resulted in its adoption. At this time Justice Connelly was the second youngest member of the legislature. The following year he defeated George H.

Nason, an old legislator, by a majority of 700. Speaker Husted appointed him to the judiciary committee, the most important committee of the year 1885. Upon his retirement from the legislature he practiced law in this city until his appointment on January 2, 1892, to the justiceship to fill out the unexpired term of Justice Thomas J. Kenna, who had been elected register. In July of the same year he was appointed to the office for four years. Justice Connelly is a member of the Robert E. Connelly Battery of the twenty-seventh ward, the Connelly Court Club, the Bushwick Democratic Club and the Leonard Council, Catholic Benevolent Legion.

ADOLPH H. GOETTING, justice of the third district police court, is one of the representative men in the Democratic party of Kings County. He is a prominent member of the Bushwick Democratic Club and is a leader in the political organization of the sixteenth ward. Justice Goetting was born in Coblenz, Germany, and was brought to this country when he was five years old. After being educated in the public schools, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in New York city in 1872. Shortly afterward he became a resident of this city. He interested himself in politics and soon obtained recognition as an active Democratic worker. He was twice nominated for the assembly from the seventh district, but, though he made an excellent run on each occasion, the Republican majority was too great to be overcome, and he was defeated.

Mr. Goetting was, until its disbandment, a member of the 28th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., and rose from the ranks to a lieutenancy. As a lawyer he has made a reputation for painstaking thoroughness and as a justice his methods have been distinguished for judicial correctness and impartiality.

Police Justice HENRY F. HAGGERTY began his active life in commercial fields. He engaged in several enterprises and met with fair success in all, but eventually settled into the business of manufacturing a plumbing specialty. He is a Democrat and in 1884 was elected to the assembly from the fourth district. He so acquitted himself that he was returned five times, serving in the lower branch of the state legislature until 1890. He was a strenuous advocate of the bridge extension bill which was passed in 1885, and he figured as a supporter of several railroad bills for Long Island. In the fall of 1889 he declined another nomination and turned his attention exclusively to his manufacturing business. But he was not allowed to continue long out of public service, for in November, 1891, he was appointed a police justice. His parents were natives of Ulster County, Ireland. They came to this country many years ago and settled in the fifth ward of Brooklyn, where the son was born in 1858. His education was obtained at St. Patrick's Academy. He has been president of the Eleventh Ward Democratic Association for seven years, and his counsels in the Democratic General Committee are highly valued. He is a member of the Juniata and Washington clubs, and is active in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1890 he married Miss Rose McCall.



ROBERT E. CONNELLY.


Henry F. Haggerty

Police Justice WILLIAM WATSON is a lawyer, and has been successful in politics. Among the veterans of the late war he has a high standing, and is commander of Louis M. Hamilton Post, 152, G. A. R. He was born in New York on April 4, 1847, of Scotch and Irish parentage, and attended public and private schools in his native city and in Montreal, Canada. In April, 1862, he returned from Montreal to New York, and two months afterwards entered the navy as a boy on the "New Ironsides." He took part in Farragut's operations at New Orleans, and after participating in the bombardment of Fort Fisher he was transferred to the gunboat "Sonoma," on board of which he served until the close of the war, in 1865. He subsequently studied law at the University of New York, where he was graduated in 1876. He has held several public offices, to which he was elected as a Republican, and was appointed to his present position on November 12, 1891, to serve until May 1, 1896. He is a member of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, Canarsie Yacht Club, Concordia Singing Society, Liberty Hose Association and Twenty-sixth Ward Republican Association, and is a charter member of Fort Greene Council, Royal Arcanum. On April 28, 1867, he married Miss Florence Near, of New Lots.

JACOB NEU, civil justice of the first district, is widely known to the people of the city. His prominence among the younger element in the Democracy of Brooklyn merited an early recognition at the hands of his party, and when John Courtney, civil justice in the city hall court, was elected to the shrievalty in the autumn of 1890, Jacob Neu was chosen to fill the office until the next election. He took his seat on the bench on January 1, 1891, and in November of that year was chosen to complete the remainder of Mr. Courtney's unexpired term and also for the succeeding full term of four years, which terminates in May, 1896. He was born in New York city, on April 7, 1855, and attended the public schools. In 1864 he came to Brooklyn with his parents, who were both natives of Germany, and continued his studies in the public schools of this city until he reached the age of fourteen, when he became clerk in a law office. He next began to study law in the office of John Warren Lawton, in New York, and on his admission to the bar, in 1879, he formed a partnership with Mr. Lawton, under the firm name of Lawton & Neu. He continued to practice his profession until called to his present duties. As a public speaker he has proved himself graceful and felicitous. He is a Mason and a member of the Royal Arcanum, Knights of Honor, the Seventh Ward Cleveland Club, the Bushwick Democratic Club, the Union Democratic Club, the Arion Singing Society, the Frederick Glück Quartette Club, the Beethoven Liederkrantz, the Twenty-third Ward Young Men's Democratic Club, the Connelly Court Club, the Pin Knight Bowling Club and the New York Fifth Street School Association. He is a delegate from the twenty-third ward to the general committee.



JACOB NEU.

JOHN PETTERSON, justice of the peace in the second district, was born at Offenbach-on-the-Main, Germany, in 1834. When fifteen years of age he came to America and began his career in New York city as a grocery clerk. In 1855 he came to this city and obtained employment as a driver for the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. In this employ he remained seven years. Later he became assistant deputy sheriff under Patrick Campbell. About this time he began the study of law, and in the spring of 1872 he was admitted to the bar. He soon secured an extensive practice in the police courts, and his selection for the office of justice followed. Justice Petterson is a representative member of the Twenty-first Ward Democratic Association, and has served several years in the Democratic General Committee. He is also prominent in secret society circles, being a member of Atlas Council, American Legion of Honor, and Ridgewood Council, Royal Arcanum, and he is also actively identified with the Kings County Club.

EDWARD C. MURPHY, justice of third district civil court, has achieved a substantial popularity in this city, where political advancement and social esteem have come to him. For seventeen years he has been a delegate to the Democratic General Committee from the ninth ward. He has been a representative from his assembly district to many state conventions, and was a delegate to the national convention at Chicago in 1884. He was nominated and elected supervisor by the ninth ward democracy in 1879, serving one term,

after which he gave his entire attention to his mercantile business in New York until 1887, when he was placed in nomination for alderman by the Democrats of the third aldermanic district and was elected by a flattering majority. He was elected to his present office in the fall of 1891 by a large majority. Justice Murphy was an active member of the volunteer fire department, and now holds the office of vice-president of the Volunteer Firemen's Association; he is also a life member of the New York State Firemen's Association, as well as director of the Order of American Firemen. He is a member of the Emerald Society, Royal Arcanum, Ancient Order of United Workmen, New England Benevolent Society, Order of Tonti, Committee of Polytechnic Reunion and numerous other well-known social, political and benevolent organizations. He was born in the city of New York in 1850, but has lived in Brooklyn since he was three years of age. His education was begun in the old Jay street school, and was continued at the Polytechnic Institute. At an early age he left school and engaged in the cotton business in New York. On the death of his father, which occurred some years ago, Mr. Murphy assumed charge of his trucking and forwarding business.



EDWARD C. MURPHY.

The reminiscences which are measured by the milestones in the life of one individual are rarely more numerous or diversified than in the case of BENJAMIN D. SILLIMAN, who can recall personal associations with Aaron Burr, the great Chancellor Kent, the polished and scholarly Judge John Duer, Chief Justice Ambrose Spencer, and Josiah Ogden Hoffman. Mr. Silliman's professional career began while the present century was still young and when the events connected with the birth and early struggles of a new nation were something more than mere traditions in the minds of men. Mr. Silliman's domestic life has always identified him with Brooklyn. The Silliman family is of distinguished ancestry. Judge Ebenezer Silliman was for seven years speaker of the Connecticut assembly, and for twenty-eight years belonged to the legislative council of the colony, an organization which occupied a relation to the assembly now held by the state senate. Judge Silliman, who died in 1775, was annually elected for twenty-three successive terms to the bench of the superior court. His son, General Gold S. Silliman, was king's attorney in Fairfield County, Conn., but when the revolutionary war began he threw his influence on the side of the struggling colonists. The general's son, also named Gold S., who died in Brooklyn in 1868 at an advanced age, married the daughter of the Rev. David Ely, D. D., of Huntington, Conn., who for twenty-one years was a trustee of Yale College. This second Gold S. Silliman was the father of Benjamin D. Silliman, who was born at Newport, R. I., on September 14, 1805, and came to New York while yet in his early childhood, and in 1823 to Brooklyn. Through his father's maternal ancestors Mr. Silliman can trace a lineal descent from the famous Puritan lovers, John Alden and Priscilla Mullins. For generations the Sillimans had been graduated at Yale, and in 1824 Benjamin D. Silliman completed his education there. In choosing a profession he determined upon the study of law, and entered the office of Chancellor Kent and his son William Kent (afterwards a judge of the supreme court). Under the direction of those eminent jurists, Mr. Silliman was prepared for his admission to the bar, which occurred at the May term of the supreme court in 1829. In his earlier days Mr. Silliman was a Whig. He was a delegate in 1839 to the Harrisburg Convention which placed General William Henry Harrison in nomination for the presidency. In this assemblage Mr. Silliman was the delegate from the congressional district composed of the counties of Kings, Richmond and Rockland. In 1843 he was nominated as the Whig candidate for congress in the second district. He polled a larger vote than any of his colleagues, but a general victory was won all along the line by the Democrats. Ten years later, having previously represented Kings County in the assembly, he was nominated as state senator, but declined to accept the honor. He was the first United States district attorney appointed by President Lincoln for service in the eastern district of New York, but the demands of his private practice necessitated the resignation of his commission in 1866. In 1872 he was appointed a member of the commission which assembled at Albany for the purpose of proposing amendments to the state constitution, and a year later he was the Republican candidate for attorney-general. In 1873 Columbia College conferred upon him the



B. F. Tracy

honorary degree of LL. D., and in 1874 a similar recognition emanated from his alma mater. In 1838, as a member of the legislature, he secured the passage of the bill incorporating Green-Wood Cemetery. For more than twenty years he was president of the Brooklyn Club; he has been president of the Yale Alumni Association of Long Island, and held the same office in connection with the New England Society of this city from the date of its organization until 1886, when he refused reelection. For the space of nearly two decades he was one of the managers of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, in New York, and was vice-president and one of the founders of the Bar Association in that city. He is now a director of the Long Island Historical Society and one of the board of trustees of Green-Wood Cemetery, besides occupying official positions in several benevolent and literary institutions. Mr. Silliman's professional standing has always been of the highest, and when he closed his long term of sixty years at the bar his legal friends in New York and Brooklyn combined to do him honor, their tribute of admiration and love finding expression in a banquet, held at Delmonico's on May 24, 1889. The toast list on that occasion was graced by the names of men who are counted among the foremost Americans of their age.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY has done much to bring Brooklyn into prominence in connection with national affairs, and is distinguished not only as a lawyer and an impartial and conscientious judge, but also as an independent and large-minded statesman. He was a soldier during the Civil war and has been a fearless prosecuting officer for the government. He was born in Owego, Tioga County, N. Y., on April 26, 1830. His education was obtained at the common school of his native town and at the Owego Academy. Having decided to become a lawyer, he was placed in the office of Nathaniel W. Davis, of Owego, and when he had reached his majority he successfully passed examination and was admitted to the bar in May, 1851, beginning to practice in Owego. At twenty-three years of age he was elected district attorney for Tioga County, and was reelected when his first term expired. The nomination for a third term was offered to him but he declined. In the autumn of 1861 he was nominated and elected a member of the assembly by the Republican and war Democrats of Tioga County, taking his seat on January 7, 1862. His readiness in debate quickly gained him distinction. In the spring of 1862 new levies were found to be imperatively needed for the army of the Union, and Governor Morgan appointed a committee in each senatorial district



B. F. Long

to organize a general recruiting effort. Mr. Tracy was one of the committee for Broome, Tioga and Tompkins counties, and besides performing his duties on that committee, he requested and was granted a commission by the Governor. He made his headquarters at Binghamton and recruited two regiments—the 109th and the 137th, completing the active work in thirty days. Being appointed colonel of the 109th he reported to General Wool at Baltimore, in which department the regiment remained until transferred to Washington. In the spring of 1864, the regiment was ordered to join the 9th (Burnside's) Corps, which was then a part of General Grant's advance. At the battle of the Wilderness, Colonel Tracy distinguished himself by great gallantry, brilliantly heading the charge on May 6, 1864, seizing the flag from the color bearer and leading his command into the enemy's works. Toward the close of the day Colonel Tracy fell exhausted on the field and was taken to the rear. Although urged to go to the hospital he resumed command of his regiment, holding it during three days of the fighting at Spottsylvania, where he broke down completely. The effect upon his system was such that he was obliged to tender his resignation, and he returned home after having been brevetted brigadier-general for his conduct at the battle of the Wilderness. In September of the same year he was tendered the command of the 127th United States colored troops by Secretary Stanton. He accepted, and was shortly afterwards ordered to the command of the military post at Elmira, where there was a large prison camp of Confederate soldiers. When peace was restored he associated himself with the law firm of Benedict, Burr & Benedict of New York, and remained in the private practice of his profession until October, 1866, when he was appointed United States district attorney for the eastern district of New York, in place of Benjamin D. Silliman, resigned. In 1873 he resigned his position under the government to resume the practice of law in Brooklyn, and was engaged in many important trials in the Kings County courts. He was nominated as the Republican candidate for mayor of Brooklyn in the autumn of 1881, but retired in favor of Seth Low. In December, 1881, he was appointed by Governor Cornell an associate justice of the court of appeals, in place of Justice Charles Andrews, who was promoted to be chief justice. Judge Tracy's written opinions are really the best history of his judicial career and are marked by research, clearness of expression, compactness and pointed illustrations. After his retirement from the bench, which occurred in 1882, he formed a partnership with William C. DeWitt and F. B. Tracy, his son, and opened an office in Brooklyn. His influence in the Republican party of the city was almost supreme during a number of years when he and General Jourdan and Silas B. Dutcher were the local party leaders. In 1888 he was an unsuccessful contestant for the office of district attorney of Kings County. With the incoming of President Harrison's administration in the spring of 1889, General Tracy received a seat in the cabinet as secretary of the navy, and in that capacity he has accomplished important work in the building up of what is known to-day as the "new navy." On March 3, 1890, he was visited by an affliction that made him an object of world-wide sympathy. On that day his house in Washington was burned and his wife and youngest daughter, Miss Mary Tracy, together with a female servant, perished. Secretary Tracy himself was rescued while unconscious, but remained for some days in a critical condition. His wife was a sister of General Isaac S. Catlin. General Tracy has always been fond of agricultural pursuits, and in the intervals of professional and official duty he has spent much time in the cultivation of a delightful farm near Owego, N. Y.

The career of one who has gained equal distinction by learning and ability at the bar, and by laborious and satisfactory service in administering the duties of the highest judicature in the state, must necessarily possess an interest of considerable moment. The life-work of JASPER W. GILBERT has been long and eventful. Peculiarly fitted by his talents and education for the legal profession, he won his way, by industry and probity, to professional eminence. He is a lineal descendant of Jonathan Gilbert, who died at Hartford, Conn., in 1682, who had been conspicuous in the affairs of that colony as marshal, delegate to the general court, and interpreter between the government and the Indians. Judge Gilbert's grandfather, Thomas Gilbert, served in the Continental army during the revolutionary war, and fought at the siege of Fort Stanwix. His father, Marinus Willett Gilbert, was born in New Lebanon, bred to mercantile life in Rome, Oneida County, and in 1812 settled in Watertown, Jefferson County. Judge Gilbert was born in Rome, N. Y., on January 15, 1812. He was educated in the common schools and in the academies of Lowville and Watertown. He pursued his legal studies, first in the office of Abraham Varick, of Utica, and afterward in the office of Vice-Chancellor Whittlesey of Rochester. He was admitted to the bar at the term of the supreme court held in Utica on July 11, 1835, and is the sole survivor of his class of seventy members. He immediately began practice in Rochester, and on the incorporation of that city, in 1839, he was appointed corporation counsel. From 1840 until 1845 he was the district attorney of Monroe County, by appointment of the court of common pleas of that county. In 1847 he removed to the city of New York, and in April, 1851, became a resident of Brooklyn. Among the cases of interest to the people of Brooklyn which he conducted were the suit of "The People against the City of New York," in which the right of governmental control over the ferries between New York and Brooklyn was established; the suit involving the constitutionality of the legislation providing for the acquisition of Prospect Park; that involving the validity of the laws under which the use



J. W. Gilbert

of steam power by the railroad on Atlantic avenue was abolished, and the owners of lands abutting thereon were assessed for the sum awarded to the railroad as compensation; and that in which the city was made liable for losses amounting to \$114,000, sustained by the owners of the elevator destroyed by rioters in 1863. Although never an active partisan, and never a candidate for an elective office except that of justice of the supreme court, he is a Democrat of the Henry Clay stripe, and he always claimed that in following that great leader he kept in the true Democratic path. In 1836 Judge Gilbert was a delegate from Monroe County to the state convention which nominated Mr. Buell for governor. In July, 1838, he was a delegate from that county to the Whig young men's convention, and to him was assigned the duty of preparing the address to the people of the state. The address was rancorously assailed by that portion of the Whig press in this and other states which was controlled by old Federalists, led by Col. Stone of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, and was warmly vindicated by that portion of the press which was governed by men of the Democratic wing of the Whig party, of whom Mr. Seward was one of the most distinguished. On the formation of the Republican party in 1856, Judge Gilbert, in a letter published in the *EAGLE*, resumed his natural position in the Democratic party. Nevertheless, throughout the civil war he was a firm and out-spoken supporter of the government. In 1865 he was nominated for the office of justice of the supreme court by conventions of the Democratic and Republican parties, and was elected by an overwhelming majority. He was reelected in 1873, and continued in office until January 1, 1883. Judge Gilbert was retired from the bench in 1882 by a provision of the constitution limiting the services of judges to seventy years of age. After his retirement he practiced law for a time with his sons, James H. and William T. Gilbert, and Alexander Cameron; and still, at the age of eighty and over, he is kept busy as a counsellor and referee, and by his duties as a trustee and vice-chancellor of the Cathedral of the Incarnation, as a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Long Island, and trustee of the diocesan estate, of which bodies he has been a member since the organization of the diocese in 1868; as president of Green-Wood Cemetery, and by his connection with other local institutions.

JOHN WINSLOW was born some sixty years ago near Boston, Mass., and traces his lineage back to the earliest of his name in New England. In 1850 he began the study of law in Harvard, and two years later

he was graduated. In 1853, a year after his admission to the Kings County bar, he was appointed assistant district attorney, under Harmanus B. Duryea, and in 1855 he was appointed corporation attorney. In 1859 he was the Republican candidate for the office of district attorney, and was elected by a large majority. In 1873 he was placed in nomination on the Republican ticket for justice of the supreme court, but was not elected. The following year District Attorney Thomas H. Rodman resigned, and Mr. Winslow was appointed by Governor Dix to fill the vacancy. Mr. Winslow was one of the five men who signed the first call for a meeting to found the Long Island Historical Society, of which organization he has been corresponding secretary, and also a director. He was prominent in the incorporation of the New England Society, of which he was president for three years. He was also one of the original members of the Hamilton Club. He was a projector of the Franklin Trust Company, and is a director and its counsel. He is president of the Harvard University Club, of Brooklyn, an honorary member of the Massachusetts Club and a life member of the Brooklyn Institute.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN, who has been a resident of Brooklyn for thirty-five years, was born in Birmingham, England, on November 25, 1834. He was brought to New York when nine years old, and in his early years was carefully educated by his mother, but before he was thirteen years old he began to earn his own living. In 1857 he left New York and settled in Brooklyn, where he was admitted to the bar in 1859. For the next seven years he devoted his attention mainly to writing law books and editing law journals, but since 1866 he has been so actively engaged in regular practice as to have very little time to spare for literary work, although very partial to it. In 1860 David Dudley Field engaged him as secretary to the code commission, and in 1868 Mr. Field and his son, Dudley Field, took him and John W. Sterling into partnership. In 1873 the firm of Field & Shearman was dissolved, and Mr. Shearman and Mr. Sterling, the two junior partners, established the new law firm of Shearman & Sterling. In 1874, when attacks were made upon his pastor and friend, Henry Ward Beecher, both in and out of court the entire responsibility of his defence was entrusted by Mr. Beecher to Mr. Shearman. The selection of other counsel was placed in his hands. For several years Mr. Shearman was largely engaged in court practice, but the business of his firm has latterly tended to the management of large estates and the affairs of trustees and of great corporations, especially railway companies, thus occupying them more in office work than in the trial of cases. For some years past Mr. Shearman has sought to withdraw from very active practice, in order to give more time and attention to great public questions in which he has long taken a deep interest. Although unable to disengage himself from professional duties, he has still given nearly as much time, in the last ten years, to public services as to professional practice. The chief subject of his interest is free trade, by which he seeks not merely a reduction of the tariff on imports, but the total abolition of all indirect taxation. He has taken a very active part in every organized effort made in almost every part of the United States with these objects in view. He was one of the original members of the Republican party, and during the first twelve years of its history was actively engaged in political work, although never holding or seeking any office. He continued to vote the Republican ticket until 1884, when he voted for Grover Cleveland. Since then he has acted with the Democratic party on the tariff issue. He founded the Brooklyn Revenue Reform Club, and was one of the original members of the New York Reform Club, which carries on the same work upon a larger scale. His home is a plain, old-fashioned house, which has decided historical interest, not only as the oldest house upon the Heights, but as the residence of the late Judge Radcliff, whose long continued struggle to recover damages from the city of Brooklyn for injuries to these premises resulted in one of the most famous and important judgments of the New York court of appeals, settling the principle that municipalities are not liable for consequential damages resulting from their legalized invasions of private property. Although Judge Radcliff fiercely resented this decision as unjust, it has been accepted as the rule of law all over the United States.





ASA W. TENNEY, who is a leading member of the bar, and was formerly United States district attorney, spent his youth in farming pursuits, and his early education was gained in the primitive log school-house of that day. He was a great reader, and made the acquaintance of Shakespeare and other authors by reading their works at the intervals of resting his team while ploughing and harrowing on his father's farm. He was born in 1833 at Dalton, N. H. When sixteen years of age he began to teach school. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1859, and began the study of law at Lancaster, N. H. In the following year he was appointed school commissioner for Coos County, but resigned after holding this position for two years. In 1862 he arrived in New York city. He obtained employment in a law office and, upon completing his legal studies and being admitted to the bar, he took up his residence in Brooklyn. In 1873 President Grant appointed him United States attorney for the eastern district of New York to succeed General B. F. Tracy. He was reappointed by Presidents Hayes and Garfield, and held the position for a little more than twelve years. As a jury advocate and public speaker he ranks deservedly high, and in political campaigns the services of few men are more eagerly sought. He has canvassed nearly all the northern states in the last twenty-five years. Besides his political addresses, he has delivered a number of lectures, among which are "Young Men of History," "Taking Stock," "What

Laws Young Men Should Know" and "The Passion Play, as I saw it in 1890." Since his retirement from public office he has devoted himself to the practice of his profession in New York and Brooklyn, and has conducted many important cases to a successful termination. He is a member of the New England Society, in New York, and of the Long Island Historical Society, in this city. He has traveled extensively in this country and in Europe, and his house is filled with books, pictures, statuary and art objects, which he has collected both at home and abroad.

GEORGE G. REYNOLDS, who has long been identified with the bench and bar of Brooklyn, was born in the township of Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., on February 7, 1821. In 1841 he was graduated from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and the same institution afterwards conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He studied law for one year at Poughkeepsie, subsequently continuing his studies in this direction with Judge Dikeman, in Brooklyn, for two years longer. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and for a time practiced law in and around Poughkeepsie. In 1854 he returned to Brooklyn, where he has remained ever since. He was elected to the city judgeship in 1860 and served six years. Then for six years he remained out of office until, in 1872, he was nominated by the Democrats and liberal Republicans for the office of city judge and served a full term of fourteen years. During his long career on the bench Judge Reynolds rendered many important decisions, and has always been held in high esteem for his legal acumen and uprightness. Since his retirement from the bench Judge Reynolds has confined himself to private practice. He married Miss Harriet Townsend, of Ulster County, N. Y.

WILLIAM J. GAYNOR was born and brought up on a farm at Whitestown, Oneida County, N. Y., in a community noted as one of the most intellectual in the United States. He was inured to hard work and independence. His mother was born and reared in the adjoining town of Marey, and belonged to a family long settled in the Mohawk valley. His father was a prominent man in that section for many years, especially in educational interests. He was a member of the small society of abolitionists led by Beriah Green and other co-workers of Gerrit Smith, and one of the comparatively few persons in the United States who voted in 1844 for James Gillespie Birney, the first abolitionist candidate for president of the United States. William J. Gaynor is now forty years of age and came to Brooklyn in 1873 from Boston, where he had resided for several years. He was educated at the common schools and the seminary at Whitesboro, then an educational institution of high repute. He afterwards pursued his studies while a teacher in Boston, and besides having a classical education he is a rare mathematician and still delights in that branch of study. He began the practice of the law in Brooklyn in 1875, having been for about two



Asa W. Tenney

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474	1475	1476	1477	1478	1479	1480	1481	1482	1483	1484	1485	1486	1487	1488	1489	1490	1491	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	--

years a journalist on Brooklyn newspapers. Though a stranger here he almost immediately took a prominent place at the bar, and his practice has grown to very large proportions. His income of late years has probably averaged not less than fifty thousand dollars a year. He has accumulated a fortune out of his practice, but, nevertheless, has done a great amount of work for nothing. He is ordinarily reticent, in appearance unusually grave and not easily moved; but when occasion calls for it he displays great animation and brilliancy of speech. One hearing him for the first time in an important case is invariably surprised as his reserved powers of mind and heart begin to display themselves. He has been engaged in many notable litigations, especially in recent years. He is equally at home in any kind of a case, civil or criminal. The Royal Baking Powder Company stock case, tried in 1887, involved the rights of minority stockholders and attracted attention throughout the country. It is now cited as a leading authority. Mr. Gaynor was counsel with General Tracy for the property owners in the cases involving the validity of the charters of the Kings County and Union elevated railroad companies, and finally argued them in the court of appeals. In the case of Supervisor O'Brien against Thomas McCann for an alleged libel, growing out of the charges of corruption against the board of supervisors, in connection with the making of the improvements on the county farm at St. Johnland, the brilliancy of his defence attracted wide attention. He was afterward instrumental in having five of the supervisors indicted. He has argued many constitutional questions, and is a high authority on questions of tax law. The most cursory list of important civil cases in which Mr. Gaynor has been engaged would be incomplete unless mention were made of the case of William Ziegler against Alfred C. Chapin, mayor of Brooklyn. Mayor Chapin and his associates, the comptroller and auditor, having entered into an agreement in December, 1889, to purchase the plant and assets of the Long Island Water Supply Company for \$1,250,000, Mr. Gaynor remonstrated on behalf of Mr. Ziegler, who, as a taxpayer, held that the price was excessive. Mayor Chapin took no notice of the objection, whereupon Mr. Gaynor brought an action for an injunction. The controversy not only stirred Brooklyn as it had rarely if ever been stirred, but attracted attention throughout the state. Mr. Gaynor's initial argument of the statutory and constitutional questions involved in the case, before Judge Bartlett of the supreme court, was conceded to be one of the ablest ever heard in our courts. He afterwards argued it on appeal, with equal ability, before the general term of the supreme court and in the court of appeals. In this case he singly met an array of counsel consisting of Corporation Counsel Almet F. Jenks, Thomas E. Pearsall, William C. DeWitt and ex-Judge Danforth, of Rochester, then recently from the court of appeals bench. The result was the prevention of the attempted purchase. Mr. Gaynor has argued many important cases in the court of appeals, and has a high standing there. As a criminal lawyer he made a successful defence of young Armstrong for the killing of his stepfather, of Laughlin for the killing of Steele, of young John McGinness for the killing of his brother-in-law, of Tarkintor for the killing of Belton, and of Darwin J. Meserole for the killing of Larbig—all of which cases are well known. His handling of these trials was marked by the highest skill. Yet each of the cases was tried in the midst of an engrossing civil practice, Mr. Gaynor never having made a specialty of criminal practice. He went into the trial of the Tarkintor case, for instance, immediately after arguing the water case heretofore mentioned, and without any fee, as Tarkintor was a poor man. As further illustration of his versatility it should be noted that during the period of this varied activity at the bar he has been a frequent writer on legal and other subjects. Of the many articles he has contributed to the *Albany Law Journal*, three may well be mentioned, as they commanded wide attention, namely, "The Arrest and Trial of Jesus from a Legal Standpoint," "The Constitutional Limitations of the Taxing Power," and "The Construction of Wills as to the Charging of Debts and Legacies on Realty." He is also a student of general literature. He is a member of the Brooklyn, Hamilton, Carleton, Montauk, and Riding and Driving clubs, and also of the Robbins Island Club, but is seldom to be seen at any of them except the last. He is fond of horses, dogs and hunting. In politics he is a Democrat, but an extremely independent one. He has twice presided over his party conventions in Kings County, and twice over judiciary conventions. He has never sought office of any kind, but he keeps a keen watch of all things political. In December, 1890, he was appointed judge-advocate on the staff of General McLeer of the 2d Brigade of the National Guard of the State of New York, with the rank of major, and he still holds that position. He was prominently named by both Democrats and Republicans of high standing as a nominee for mayor, in the election of 1891.

General ISAAC S. CATLIN, who has distinguished himself in the several fields of war, law and politics, is a descendant of soldierly people. His grandfather, Nathaniel Catlin, was a brave scout during the war of the revolution, and his mother, whose maiden name was Jane Brodhead, was a descendant of Daniel Brodhead, who was a captain of grenadiers under Charles II. of England, and whose grandsons—Garrett and Daniel—were officers in the American army at the time of the struggle for independence. General Catlin is a great-grandson of Garrett Brodhead, and was born in Owego, Tioga County, N. Y., in 1835. The general's father, Nathaniel Catlin, is still living in Owego, in the ninety-eighth year of his age. General Catlin was educated at the Owego Academy and at Hobart College, Geneva. In 1857, after studying law



W. J. Gray.



S. S. Catlin

in the city of New York, he was admitted to the bar. Two years later, on returning to Owego, he entered into partnership with Benjamin F. Tracy and William Warner. When only twenty-four years of age he was elected mayor of Owego without opposition, being endorsed by both political parties. He resigned to join the Union army, and assisted, on the evening of April 17, 1861, in raising, in his native town, the first full company of volunteers organized in the north. The company, of which he was elected captain, was assigned to the 3d Regiment, N. Y. S. V. With this command he participated in the battle of Big Bethel, Va., and in other preliminary engagements of the civil conflict. Early in 1862 he resigned from the 3d Regiment to assist in raising the 109th Regiment, which was commanded by Colonel Benjamin F. Tracy, his partner and near relative. Of this regiment he became lieutenant-colonel in August, 1862. He was with it in the battle of the Wilderness and succeeded, after the disablement of Colonel Tracy, to its command. Colonel Catlin and his troops rendered distinguished service in the succeeding engagements, and at the memorable battle of the "Crater" in the siege of Petersburg he led a charge against the enemy's lines. He was in command of a provisional brigade of three regiments, and fell at the head of his troops, having been struck by a shell, which carried away his right leg. His wounds were so severe that he narrowly escaped with his life. On his recovery he was assigned to duty as president of a court martial and military commission at Washington, D. C., where he served with the brevet rank of major-general until he was mustered out on June 4, 1865. Returning to Owego the following autumn, he was nominated for district attorney of Tioga County. He was elected by the largest majority ever given to a candidate for any office in that county. In 1867 he was appointed to a captaincy in the United States army, and nearly three years were passed in effective staff duty. On May 10, 1870, he was retired with the full rank of colonel of infantry. His brevet rank, that of major-general of volunteers, was conferred on him for gallantry in the battle before Petersburg, and he received honorable mention for his bravery in several other engagements. After his retirement he was appointed assistant United States district attorney for the eastern district of New York, and became a resident of Brooklyn. He resigned to become a partner in the law firm of Tracy & Catlin. The Republican county convention in 1874 placed him in nomination for district attorney, but he withdrew in favor of the late General Philip S. Crooke, who was defeated. Three years later the Republicans nominated

General Catlin for the same office by acclamation, and he was elected by more than 3,000 majority. His administration of the office was so successful that he was renominated in 1880 and reelected by a majority of nearly 12,000 votes. Upon the expiration of his term in 1883 General Catlin declined a third nomination, and resumed the practice of his profession. The Republicans in 1885 twice nominated him for surrogate, but both nominations were declined. At the unanimous demand of the Brooklyn Republican city convention, the same year, he accepted the party nomination for the mayoralty. He received 37,000 votes, and but for the presence of an independent candidate in the field, would easily have been elected. Early in 1887 he withdrew from active politics and devoted himself to his extensive law practice. Soon afterward, by reason of change of view on contemporary public questions, he associated himself with the Democratic party. His fellow-Democrats at once availed themselves of his services. He effectively advocated the election of Mayor Chapin in 1887 and 1889, and in the presidential canvass of 1888 performed untiring service for Grover Cleveland. At the Democratic state convention held in Saratoga in September, 1891, he made a powerful speech in advocacy of Mr. Chapin's nomination to the governorship. He has been an earnest campaign speaker; was a delegate to the convention at Chicago which nominated Grover Cleveland in 1892, and was nominated for congress by the Democrats of the third district the same year, but withdrew as his position on the retired list of the army precluded his candidacy. General Catlin is prominently identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, and has participated in many important enterprises in the city of Brooklyn. He was the centennial orator for the city in 1876.

ALBERT E. LAMB, the partner of U. S. District Attorney Jesse Johnson, was born at Worcester, Mass., on November 9, 1843, and his ancestors on his father's side, who were English and Welsh, came to this country in 1630, and settled at Roxbury, Mass. His forefathers on his mother's side were of Scotch-Irish extraction and made their home in Rutland, Worcester County, in 1717. Mr. Lamb was educated at the common schools in Worcester, and then entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in the class of '67. He had an early predilection for teaching, and immediately after his graduation became an instructor in the Norwich Free Academy, and afterward in the Vermont University, where he taught until 1870. During that time he also studied law in the office of George Pratt, at Norwich, Conn., and was admitted to the Connecticut bar in June, 1870. On November 15, of the same year, he came to Brooklyn and entered the law office of C. & S. Condit, as managing clerk. In 1873 he became a partner and the name of the firm was changed to that of Condit & Lamb. Charles Condit, the senior member of the firm, died on October 19, 1876, and then Mr. Lamb formed a copartnership with Stephen Condit, the firm existing under the same name until April, 1881, when the firm of Johnson & Lamb was organized. It then comprised Jesse Johnson, Albert E. Lamb and Alvan R. Johnson. In 1890 Alfred E. Mudge was admitted as a partner. During

Mr. Lamb's twenty years of practice, in ninety per cent. of the cases he has had, he has been counsel for the defendant. Mr. Lamb has served on the staffs of General James Jourdan, General C. T. Christensen and General Edward L. Molineaux. He is a member of the Brooklyn Club, and a director of the Montauk Club; is a member of the New England Society in the city of New York, and a director and former secretary of the society having the same name in Brooklyn. He is also a life member of the Brooklyn Library and a director of the Berkeley Institute for Girls. He was married on April 16, 1879, to Miss Annie Lousie Kendall, daughter of William B. Kendall, of this city. He resides at 824 President street, and has one child, a daughter, living.

MARK D. WILBER has been a public man for many years. When the Union was imperilled Mr. Wilber was one of the foremost to make response to the call for volunteers. He organized the first company of troops which the city of Poughkeepsie sent southward, and also aided in the organization of the 67th N. Y. Volunteers. This command was ordered to the front before the full complement of men had been obtained, and on its arrival at its destination it was consolidated with the 159th Regiment, of which Mr. Wilber was appointed quartermaster. Before the termination of hostilities ill health compelled his resignation from the



MARK D. WILBER.

army. Mark D. Wilber was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1829. He was educated at Fairfield Academy, in Herkimer County, and afterward was graduated from the law school of Yale College. Subsequently he was graduated also from the Poughkeepsie Law School. He first opened an office in New York city. After returning from his military service he resumed his professional and political activity, and in 1865 he was nominated as a candidate for the office of assemblyman and was elected. Re-elected for three terms, he was, while serving at Albany, the parent of much legislation directly affecting the interests of New York and Brooklyn. His wife's ill health forced him to abandon his legal practice and he passed three years in European travel. Returning to the United States he located himself in Allegan, Mich., and in 1872 represented that district in the state senate. In 1873 he became a member of the Michigan constitutional senatorial convention. A year later he was a congressional candidate in the fifth district of Michigan. Three years later he returned to Poughkeepsie and soon afterward made Brooklyn his permanent abode. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed him United States district attorney. Mr. Wilber is president of the Mercantile Agency of Chicago, director of the St. Paul and Minneapolis Loan and Trust Company, counsel for the New York and Canada Railroad and member of the Brooklyn Club. In 1887 and 1888 he was chairman of the Memorial Committee of Kings County. He secured the charter, surveyed the line and was the chief promoter of the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad, and also built the Poughkeepsie street railway, and was president of the company. He is a trustee of the Poughkeepsie College Institute, and for the past twenty-five years has been a lecturer on commercial law and kindred subjects at Eastman's Business College, in Poughkeepsie.

When THOMAS E. PEARSALL was about fifteen years old he became a student in the office of ex-Judge Garrison, and it is some twenty-nine years since he was admitted to the bar. He was for four years assistant district attorney and whatever he was called upon to do as public prosecutor was done with conceded thoroughness. He was also a member of the commission of eminent lawyers appointed by Governor Hill to revise the judiciary article of the state constitution. He has been identified with a great many cases which were invested with much more than a local interest. His progress has been steady rather than spasmodic, and each year has found him entrusted with larger interests and in an extended sphere of legal activity. His clients include men of large affairs and the history of many of his cases form notable additions to the literature of jurisprudence. He is exceedingly fortunate in his aptitude for unraveling complications, in his detection of essentials and in evolving order out of what may very much resemble chaos. He takes nothing for granted and permits nothing to go by default. He is systematic, untiring and logical. He is a deep student of politics and is more than ordinarily active in the social life of Brooklyn, his native city. In his political action he has been an ardent and unflinching Democrat all his life, and has at all times been conspicuous in party work. He is president of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County, is a member of the Montauk, Carleton and Crescent Athletic clubs, and is one of the board of trustees of the Montauk Club. He is also a Mason and a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Legion of Honor.

A lawyer well versed in every phase of criminal law, endowed with energy enough to secure its rigid enforcement, and a most relentless pursuer of the criminal classes, was SAMUEL D. MORRIS, during the nine years that he was district attorney of Brooklyn. His services were the more appreciated by the people because of the fact that during his term of office several of the most complicated and mysterious murder cases ever known in Brooklyn came under his jurisdiction, and it is admitted that had it not been for the wonderful energy and tenacity he displayed in them, the offenders would not have been brought to justice. He is a native of Monmouth County, N. J. His father, Robert P. Morris, was a farmer, and young Morris spent the early years of his life on the homestead farm, being employed early and late, and receiving little education during boyhood. At the age of twenty-one he entered upon a regular course of schooling and prepared himself thoroughly for a collegiate course. He was admitted to the sophomore class at Rutgers College and, completing his studies there in 1849, went to the law school at Ballston Spa, N. Y. There he won honor as a debater and conferred a boon upon his fellow students by inducing Henry Clay, who was a guest at the old United States Hotel in Saratoga, to address them. They arranged a mock trial for his entertainment and he was so pleased with it that he predicted a great future for the students. On July 3, 1850, Mr. Morris was admitted to the bar at Plattsburg, N. Y., and in the spring of 1851 he came to Brooklyn to enter upon the practice of his profession. Franklin Pierce had just been nominated for the presidency and the young lawyer, an ardent Democrat, entered heart and soul into the campaign, urging the principles of Democracy and the election of Pierce. His power as an orator and the pronounced quality of his political doctrines gained favorable notice. In the fall of 1853 he received the Democratic nomination for the assembly and was elected. The session in which he participated was an exciting one. Horatio Seymour was governor. The "Maine Law" bill came up for discussion, and a committee of nine members was appointed to report for or against the bill; Mr. Morris was on the committee and he stood alone in opposition to the bill, offering a minority report of protest. The bill was passed, but Governor Seymour promptly returned it with his veto, and in his message followed very closely the line of argument



J. H. Seawall



Sam. D. Morris

employed by Mr. Morris in his minority report. After the legislature had adjourned, Mr. Morris was appointed corporation attorney to the city of Brooklyn. The legislature of 1855 repassed the "Maine Law" bill, which was promptly signed by Governor Myron H. Clark, who had just been elected as a temperance candidate. Mr. Morris was called upon, in the discharge of his duties, to enforce it; but he was satisfied that the law was an unjust one, and rather than enforce it, he resigned his office in May, 1855. Then he set about testing the constitutionality of the law, and in the celebrated Toynbee case, which he carried to the court of appeals, the law was declared unconstitutional. During his term in the legislature he was instrumental in effecting the passage of the charter which consolidated Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Bushwick. In the fall of 1855 he was elected judge of the county court, and he occupied that bench four years. He declined a renomination and became a candidate for the district attorneyship, but failing to receive the Democratic nomination he ran on an independent ticket, an action which resulted in the election of John Winslow, a Republican. Mr. Morris devoted himself to his practice, and at the expiration of Mr. Winslow's term the Democratic nomination for the district attorneyship was offered to him. He accepted and was elected. In 1865 he was reelected, and again in 1868. During his second term the cholera broke out in the city in such a violent form that in the jail and penitentiary between twenty and thirty prisoners died in a single night. More than eight hundred cases were reported, and the fatalities numbered over five hundred. Mr. Morris procured tents and had the prison inmates removed to the open air. It was midsummer, and the judges being absent from the city, he assumed a power which did not belong to his office and demanded of the sheriff the discharge of all prisoners who were confined for minor offenses. He went through the institutions and made a list of one hundred and four whom he ordered released. They were liberated, and for this act he was criticised by the profession; but the result vindicated the act, and Governor Fenton complimented him on the course he had taken. On retiring from office, on December 31, 1872, Mr. Morris devoted himself to the practice of law, and his experience and success in the trials of criminal cases brought him a large practice. He was successful with every murder case in which he was

advocate, but finding the responsibility too great, he gave up criminal practice and devoted himself to civil business, becoming counsel for the Brooklyn City, Brooklyn City and Newtown, Prospect Park and Coney Island and other railroad companies and other corporations.

E. M. SHEPARD, elder son of Lorenzo B. Shepard, was born in New York in 1850. His father died in that city in 1856, after a distinguished career as a lawyer and politician. Three years after his father's death Mr. Shepard came to Brooklyn. He obtained his education in the public schools, studied one year at Oberlin College in Ohio, and in 1869 was graduated from the College of the City of New York. He studied law, and when admitted to the bar established an office of his own. In 1886 he entered into partnership with Albert Stickney, the firm name being afterwards changed to Parsons, Stickney & Ogden. Mr. Shepard took an active part in the organization of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn, serving during the years 1883, '84 and '85 as its president and for two years as chairman of the executive committee. He was counsel in 1887 in investigating official abuses in Brooklyn. He was appointed civil service commissioner by Mayor Low, and originated the civil service code which has since been pronounced the most practical and effective of any yet adopted in America. In 1884 and 1885 he was the forest commissioner of New York state. He has made frequent addresses on historical, economic and literary subjects, and in 1888 published, in the "American Statesman" series, the life of Martin Van Buren. The organizations of which he is a member are the Cobden Club, of England; the Manhattan, University, Reform and Church clubs, of New York; and the Hamilton, Brooklyn and Riding and Driving clubs, of this city. He is a member of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, trustee of the Packer Institute and regent of the Long Island College Hospital.

JOSIAH T. MAREAN was born in the town of Maine, Broome County, N. Y., on April 30, 1842. After attending the district schools, he went to the Binghamton Academy and then to the Susquehanna Seminary at Binghamton, being graduated finally from the state normal school at Albany, in 1863. He taught school in Albany for some time, and then read law in the office of Emerson, Goodrich & Knowlton, New York city, until the fall of 1866, when he was admitted to the bar. He married Elizabeth Richards, a direct descendant of Henry Wisner, of Goshen, N. Y., who was a member of the Continental Congress which adopted the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Marean is a member of the Brooklyn, Hamilton, Riding and Driving and Chess clubs. His law practice is largely in the surrogate's court, where he has managed many of the most important and celebrated cases involving the validity of wills.

As a soldier, lawyer, musician, journalist, platform orator and after-dinner speaker General HORATIO C. KING has made an enviable reputation. He is the eldest son of ex-postmaster general Horatio King, and was born in Portland, Me., on December 22, 1837. In infancy he was taken to Washington, D. C., where he received his early education. His graduation at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., in 1858 was followed by two years of study in the law office of Edwin M. Stanton, afterwards secretary of war. Then Mr. King entered the law office of Edgar S. Van Winkle, in New York, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1861. In August, 1862, he was appointed captain and assistant quartermaster of volunteers, and served with the armies of the Potomac and the Shenandoah upon the staffs of Major-Generals Casey, Heintzelman, Augur, De Russy, Merritt and Devens until honorably discharged in October, 1865. In 1864 he was promoted to the rank of major, and, for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Five Forks, was recommended for the brevet of colonel. He was, without solicitation on his part, successively brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel for faithful and meritorious services during the war. In October, 1862, he married the daughter of Russell Stebbins, a prominent New York merchant. She with their only child died in the summer of 1864. Returning to New York in the fall of 1865, he resumed the practice of law, making his residence in Brooklyn, where in June, 1866, he married Esther A. Howard, daughter of the late John T. Howard, of Brooklyn. From about 1870 until 1876 General King was engaged in journalism as associate editor of the *New York Star*, and as publisher of the *Christian at Work* and the



Horatio C. King



Christian Union, to which last he was called by Mr. Beecher personally, who warmly complimented his work upon his resignation to resume his law practice. During this period he was an active contributor of articles, both in prose and verse, to the *Aldine*, the *Military Service Journal*, the *United Service Magazine* and other publications. He was for many years a director of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society and chairman of the music committee; was for two years major of the 13th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y.; then major and judge-advocate on the staff of General E. L. Molineux, then commanding the eleventh brigade N. G.; and he was chosen by Governor Cleveland, in 1883, as judge-advocate general, with the rank of brigadier-general. Upon Mr. Cleveland's election to the presidency, General King continued with Governor Hill one year, to the end of his three years' term. General King has always been in demand in political campaigns, and in the memorable struggle which resulted in the restoration of the Democracy to power



JERRY A. WERNBERG.

in the national government he rendered the party conspicuous service in confirming to Mr. Cleveland the support of Henry Ward Beecher. For several years General King was counsel to the Musical Mutual Protective Union. His activity in grand army circles has been conspicuous. He was an early member of Rankin Post, No. 10, and subsequently a charter member of Charles R. Doane Post, No. 499, of which he was commander for two terms. He was also judge-advocate of the department of New York when General N. M. Curtis was commander. As a military lawyer he is considered a high authority, having made military law a special study and served as both judge-advocate and counsel for the accused in many notable military, naval and grand army courts. In 1884 he was appointed a member of the board of education, was twice reappointed, and is still an active and influential member of that body. Since 1877 he has been recording secretary of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and has edited a series of reports of the annual reunions of the most interesting and valuable character. His published works are the "Silver Wedding Anniversary of Plymouth Church" [1872], the great "Congregational Council" in that church [1876], "King's Guide to Regimental Court Martials" [1882], and a "History of the Visit of the Thirteenth Regiment to Montreal" [1885]. He is an excellent musician and composer, and has published nearly a hundred vocal and instrumental compositions, of which a part have been reissued in book form. He varies the monotony of law practice by journeys into the lecture field, where he is popular.

In the local history of criminal and civil jurisprudence no name figures more conspicuously than that of JERRY A. WERNBERG, whose position at the Brooklyn bar has been attained by innumerable successes along those lines which offer the greatest distinction to the legal practitioner. His career has been one of continuous triumph, the result of a marked natural ability for the profession to which he is devoted. Few criminal cases of note occupy the attention of the courts in this city in the direction of which he is not associated either as chief counsel or in the rôle of a consulting lawyer, while his clientele among civil litigants is of the largest proportions and the most remunerative character. He owes no portion of his success to those methods of exaction which are sometimes exercised by his professional brethren, irrespective of their clients' pecuniary resources, and his hand has always been extended to assist those in trouble from whom no adequate remuneration could reasonably be expected. He was born in New York city in 1846. After receiving his preliminary education in the public schools he was graduated from the College of the City of New York and then entered the University of Pennsylvania. Thence he went to the Columbia College law school, where he received his degree when he was twenty-one years of age. Shortly afterwards he began the practice of law in New York city, with Philip Reilly as a partner, and in 1872 moved his offices to Brooklyn. He rose rapidly in the ranks of his profession and, especially as a criminal lawyer, attained to a representative position among the leaders of the Kings County bar. In 1879 he was appointed assistant district attorney under General Isaac S. Catlin, and continued in that position until 1882, when he resumed private practice. He defended George W. Stewart, a former secretary of the board of education, who was accused of embezzling \$250,000 from the funds of that body, and secured his discharge, and he also obtained the acquittal of Harry O. Jones, who was charged with having been an accomplice of Secretary Stewart. He defended John Kenny, who killed a car driver and subsequently committed suicide, and he secured the acquittal of three of the four men who were accused of murdering Police Officer Scott. The Lockwood-Edsall slander case was another of his triumphs, in which he secured \$13,000 damages for his client, this being one of the largest verdicts ever obtained in a suit of the kind. Socially he occupies a prominent place and he is identified with a number of the leading local clubs, the members of which have on several occasions made him their chief guest at testimonial banquets. He was formerly a member of the Twentieth Ward Democratic Association, but is no longer actively identified with politics. He is interested in national guard affairs and holds the position of commissary on the staff of the 13th Regiment. He is fond of driving and is almost as much in his element spinning down the boulevard behind a pair of fast horses as he is when battling in court against a legal adversary. He married Miss Mary E. Reilly.

As an able lawyer, a skillful politician, a writer, and an authority on subjects connected with his profession, HUGO HIRSH is well known to the public. He has attained eminence at the bar as head of one of the most successful law firms in Brooklyn, that of Hirsh & Rasquin; he has commanded respect and confidence from his political associates in the management of the Republican party in Kings County, and he has produced works on professional questions, besides contributing papers to various magazines. He was born in Germany on December 22, 1848, and came to this country with his parents when he was seven years old. The family made their home in New York, where Hugo attended the public schools until he reached the age of thirteen. He then engaged in various mercantile pursuits, which he abandoned in a few years to satisfy a natural predilection for a professional career. Study in the office of Anthony Barrett prepared him for his admission to the bar, which occurred in December, 1873. His practice, which he began at once and pursued independently, rapidly became extensive and lucrative. Henry S. Rasquin entered into partnership with him, and the business of the firm increased constantly. In 1876 Mr. Hirsh undertook the authorship of a work on the jury system, which occupied a great portion of his time for the ensuing three years, and which, upon its publication in the fall of 1879, received general commendation from both professional and non-professional sources. "Hirsh on



Hugo Hirsh

Juries" has established itself on a firm basis as an authority upon phases of legal procedure which, until its appearance, had not succeeded in attracting much attention from authors or commentators. His success in this instance was repeated in 1888, when he published "Hirsh's Tabulated Digest of the Divorce Laws of the United States," a volume which presented for the first time a mass of exhaustive information in comprehensive form. He has always been an active participant in the councils of the Republican party, and was the chairman of the executive committee of the Republican General Committee of Kings County for the year 1891. The only public office he ever held was that of counsel to the board of police and excise.



Mirabeau Towns

MIRABEAU L. TOWNS, who is one of Brooklyn's best known lawyers, was born in Oswichee, Russell County, Ala., on January 6, 1852. His father was David Towns, a planter in Russell County, and his mother was Miss Sarah Rose, daughter of David Rose, a large planter and a man of much influence and wide reputation in the early history of the state. When Mirabeau was six years old his parents took him to Atlanta to attend school. In August, 1866, he was sent to Berlin, Germany, to attend Friederick Wilhelm's Gymnasium, which was presided over by a brother of the famous historian, Leopold von Ranke. There he remained until he passed his university examination, and then began to study law at the University of Berlin. In 1869 he was given his degree as Doctor of Laws at the University of Tübingen. Then to acquire a speaking knowledge of French and Italian he took up his residence at Vevey, Switzerland, remaining there until December, 1871, when he returned home. On his arrival he was admitted to the Georgia bar, and began the practice of law in that state. Not having been a member of the Georgia bar for three years prior to his arrival in New York he was compelled to undertake the study of law anew. He entered the law school of the University of New York, and after two years' study was graduated from that institution. As soon as he was duly admitted as a member of the bar he began to practice in Brooklyn, forming a partnership with Justice Ludwig Semler, under the name of Semler & Towns. He remained in partnership with Justice Semler until the latter was elected to the office of comptroller of the city of Brooklyn, when Mr.

Towns continued the business in his own name. In the course of his practice he has had many cases that have attracted wide notice, and he claims the distinction of being the first lawyer to conceive that a woman had a cause of action against another woman for alienating her husband's affections. Mr. Towns has been known to sum up cases in verse, and has so often interspersed poetry and rhyme in the trial of his cases, that he has come to be known in the profession as the "Lawyer poet." His muse is highly practical and he claims to have received more per line for his rhyming speeches to jurors in actions for damages than any other versifier known to history. In February, 1881, he was married to Miss Christine Gross, of Brooklyn. Mr. Towns is a member of the Brooklyn, Atlantic Yacht, Germania, Arion, Montauk and Hanover clubs. He is prominent in Royal Arcanum circles, and is actively connected with various charitable organizations. He is fond of outdoor sports, especially riding and driving, and is a member of the Brooklyn Rod and Gun Club, at Smithtown, L. I.



T. C. Cronin

TIMOTHY C. CRONIN was born of Irish ancestry in Washington County, New York, and received his education at various local academies. From the Burr and Burton Seminary at Manchester, Vt., Mr. Cronin went to Salem, N. Y., where he entered the law office of Cornelius L. Allen, and practiced there until before his removal to this state. While residing in Salem he was elected president of the village and president of the board of education and served five years in each capacity. He was one of the original delegates who organized the Republican party, and during the war he ardently advocated the cause of the Union with tongue and pen. Coming to New York in 1863, he coöperated with others in founding the war Democratic organization for the presidential contest of 1864. He was active in the work of recruiting and in assisting the Sanitary Commission. The war Democratic party was finally organized at the house of Judge Edwards Pierrepont, and for his share in this work Mr. Cronin received the personal acknowledgments of President Lincoln. By this organization Mr. Cronin was, without his knowledge, nominated for office of district attorney of New York. He proposed to Mr. Stafford, the nominee of the Republican organization, that they both decline and have all Union men unite on one candidate, and this was accomplished. In 1865 the war Democrats nominated Mr. Cronin for counsel to the corporation of the city of New York,

but this honor was declined, as he intended to remove to Brooklyn, which he did in that year and built his home in Carlton avenue, where he now resides. He belongs to the Oxford and the Union League clubs. He was also a member of the old Kings County Club. For many years he was chairman of the executive committee of the State Bar Association for the second judicial district. In 1876 he was selected at the Saratoga state convention as an elector on the Republican presidential ticket for Hayes and Wheeler, and was intimately connected with that memorable struggle for the presidency. He was at one time a member of the committee of one hundred and fifty organized to devise some method for the reform of existing political abuses in this city. He was an active member of the New England Society of New York; was a member of the old Hamilton Literary Society of this city, and is a member of the Brooklyn Art Association and the Vermont Society. As the chairman of the board of examiners of the candidates for admission to the bar in the second judicial district of this state Mr. Cronin has shown marked ability.

HENRY S. RASQUIN was born in Cologne, on August 3, 1851. When he was two years old his parents brought him to New York, and six years later, to this city. Until the age of thirteen he was a pupil in private institutions and in the public schools. Upon leaving school he worked for some time in a newspaper office, fitting himself at the same time for a business career by attending the night sessions of a commercial college. In 1869 Mr. Rasquin was appointed a copyist in the county clerk's office, subsequently becoming equity clerk. While holding this position he applied himself to legal studies, and in 1876 was admitted to the bar. Ill health compelled him to resign from the county clerk's office in 1879, and, in the same year, he became one of the law firm of Hirsh & Rasquin. In 1887 Mr. Rasquin was elected supervisor from the third ward, on the Republican ticket. At the close of his term as supervisor, Mr. Rasquin was nominated by the Republicans for the office of surrogate, but was defeated at the polls. His service in the National Guard began in 1877, when he enlisted in the 3d Gatling Battery, of which five years later he became captain. He continues in command of the battery. He is connected with several beneficiary orders, including the Royal Arcanum, Free and Accepted Masons, the National Provident Union and the Knights of Honor.

JAMES LANGAN, a successful general law practitioner, has been a resident of Brooklyn since his boyhood and has been prominently identified with public affairs for many years, holding important positions in political organizations. In 1872 he was elected to the Kings County Democratic General Committee as a representative from the fifteenth ward, and he continued to be a member of that committee until 1878, when he resigned and became a member of the Independent Democratic Committee, of which body he was elected secretary. During 1878-79 he was secretary of the department of fire and buildings. The Independent Democratic Committee disbanded about the year 1881, and when the Jefferson Hall Committee was formed Mr. Langan was elected to membership in it, being subsequently chosen secretary of the executive committee. In 1882 the General Committee and the Jefferson Hall Committee agreed to disband, and a committee of one hundred and fifty was appointed by the leaders of the two disbanded organizations. This committee appointed a sub-committee, with Mr. Langan as chairman, to devise a plan of reorganization. On January 1, 1885, he took charge of the law department in the sheriff's office, where he remained during Sheriff Farley's term, retiring in 1887. The first ten years of Mr. Langan's life were passed in the city of New York, where he was born on July 7, 1838. His parents moved to Brooklyn in 1848 and he attended the public schools here for several years, going from school to the College of the City of New York, at which he was graduated in 1855. Mr. Langan was secretary of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick for seventeen years. He is a member of the Constitution Club and of the Tilden Club in the Eastern District.

ALEXANDER CAMERON is one of those active, aggressive and brainy men who command success and typify the best elements of American character. A Southerner by birth, he is a Brooklynite by education and by residence, and has been closely identified with some of its most important local interests. He is a lawyer, and was one of the original counsel of the Kings County Elevated Railway Company. He is a life member of the Excelsior Club and a member of the Hamilton, Crescent and Brooklyn Riding and Driving clubs, the Yale Alumni Associations of Long Island and New York city, and the University and Alpha Delta Phi clubs of New York city. He is the son of George S. Cameron, who was in his lifetime a well-known banker and financier of South Carolina. Alexander Cameron was born in Charleston, S. C., on March 9, 1849. After studying in New York city, he was graduated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in June, 1864, and took a post-graduate course of three months at the Polytechnic in the fall of the same year. He was graduated at Yale College in the class of 1869. Turning his attention to the law, he qualified himself for admission to the bar and was admitted in the fall of 1870. During the winter of 1871-72 he was engaged in railway surveying. In the spring of 1872 he returned to the legal profession, becoming managing clerk in the law office of Barney, Butler & Parsons. He remained with that firm until January, 1876, when he formed a law partnership with James H. Gilbert, the eldest son of Judge Jasper W. Gilbert. The firm of Gilbert & Cameron continued in existence until about January, 1885, when it was dissolved and



Alex. Cameron

since that time Mr. Cameron has conducted an independent practice. He is a director of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company and general counsel to that corporation, of which he was one of the incorporators. He is also one of the incorporators and president of the National Automatic Fire Alarm Company, of Long Island, and one of the trustees and secretary and general manager of the Washington Building Company, a corporation which owns and controls the Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York, formerly known as the Field building. Mr. Cameron married on September 28, 1876, Miss Florence Burt, of Brooklyn, daughter of Charles Burt, the well-known engraver.

JOHN A. QUINTARD is a descendant of one of the oldest Connecticut families. His father, Seth Palmer Quintard, was a prominent resident of Greenwich, Conn., where John Addison Quintard was born in 1840. He attended the high school at Stamford, and was graduated from that institution when he was sixteen years old. He supplemented his early education by a systematic course of reading, and was the New York correspondent for the Stamford (Conn.) *Advocate* from 1860 until 1870. In 1866 Mr. Quintard came to reside in Brooklyn. He joined the Franklin Literary Society, and has continued his membership up to the present time, taking an active part in the debates and other literary exercises. In 1886 he entered the law school of Columbia College. He was subsequently admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession in Brooklyn. In 1883 he was elected alderman-at-large, and two years later supervisor-at-large. He was reelected to the latter office in 1887, and was appointed counsel to the charities board in 1890. Since 1880 Mr. Quintard has been conspicuous in political life in Brooklyn. His first presidential vote was cast in 1864 for the reelection of Abraham Lincoln, and he continued in the Republican party until 1872, since which time he has acted with the Democratic party in national and state affairs.

Through every phase of his career, whether in the excitement of professional and political activity or in the quieter walks of private life, GEORGE F. ELLIOTT has borne an enviable reputation. His father was a clergyman, the Rev. John H. Elliott, of whose fourteen children three are living in Brooklyn. George F. Elliott, who was born in this city on September 17, 1850, is the only surviving son. He began to study law in the office of General Philip S. Croke, but before long he left his desk and became a clerk in the New York jewelry firm of Tiffany & Co. An appointment as chief deputy to Sheriff Williams transferred his energies to Brooklyn, where he served in his new capacity for one term. When that period had expired a situation in the office of Tracy & Catlin opened a prospect for the resumption of his legal studies, and he availed himself of the opportunity. His professional ambition received a new impetus from the additional facilities



J. H. Lewis

that were afforded him as a student at the New York University law school, from which he was graduated in 1878 and was chosen president of the class. He received an appointment as counsel to the board of health within two years after his admission to the bar and, through his instrumentality, this important branch of the municipal administration was rendered much more efficient than formerly. He urgently, and with ultimate success, advocated the recodification of the sanitary laws, a reform which had long been needed and which proved extremely beneficial to the community. After holding office for more than five years he tendered his resignation when Dr. Otterson became health officer. He has held office as police counsel, and is employed in a similar capacity by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, several of the largest fraternal organizations in the country and by various private corporations; and he is professionally connected with many large estates, both in this country and in Europe. He was in 1888 a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for district attorney, but retired from the field to allow the convention an opportunity to consider unanimously the claims of General Benjamin F. Tracy. In the autumn of 1892 he was the candidate of his party for the district attorneyship, and though opposed by James W. Ridgway, the most popular candidate on the Democratic ticket, he succeeded in making an excellent fight and in cutting down Mr. Ridgway's previous majorities. He is one of the leaders in the aggregation of talented men who make up the membership of the Union League Club. His services as a lecturer are frequently sought by Young Men's Christian Associations and he is president of the Brooklyn Public Safety Union.

The family tree of the Staffords, rooted in the baronage of Great Britain, yielded to America, more than two hundred and fifty years ago, the branch from which sprang CHARLES M. STAFFORD; and the parent stem, which bore an earldom from 1688 until 1762, is still in possession of the ancient barony of Stafford and of lands and honors in Staffordshire, England. Thomas Stafford, from whom the American branch of the family came, was born in England in 1615, and coming to America, about 1638, settled in Rhode Island, and the generations between him and Charles M. Stafford are represented by Stukeley Stafford, born at Coventry, R. I.; Joel Stafford, born at Plainfield, N. H., in 1787; and Charles Cook Stafford, born at Bethany, N. Y., in 1822. Charles Cook Stafford married Miss Almaritta Sherwood, daughter of Henry Sherwood, a

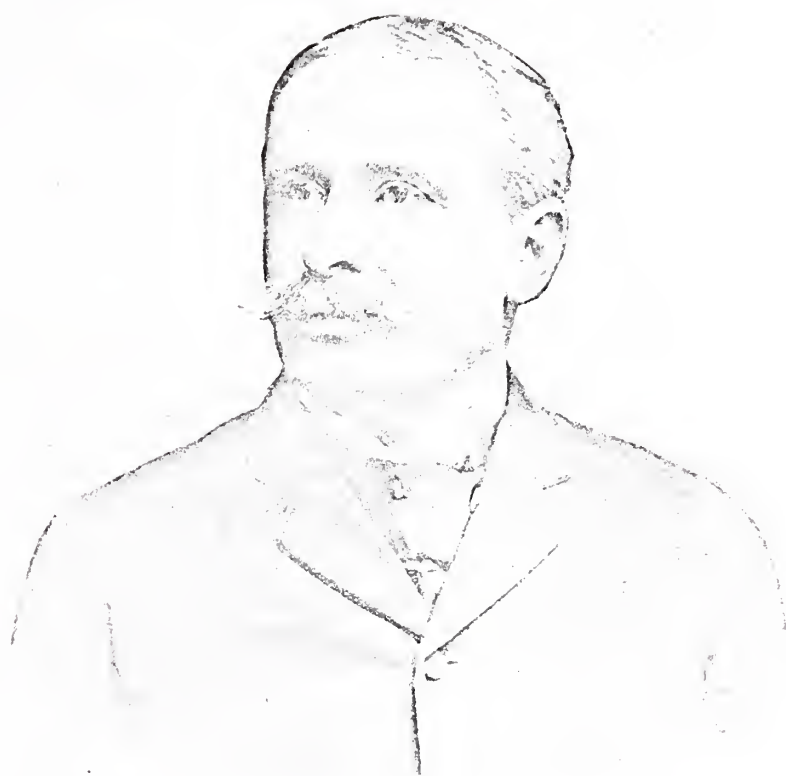


Charles M. Stafford

farmer and large landed proprietor of Amenia, N. Y., whose father, Acel Sherwood, a native of the same place, and also a farmer and landowner, was of a family that came originally from England and settled in New England. Mrs. Stafford was born in 1827. Charles M. Stafford was born in Rush, Monroe County, N. Y., on January 8, 1851. He was educated in the common schools, and with this education as a basis, rose by his own exertions. He is especially distinguished for his ability in jury trials, and his remarkable persuasiveness as a pleader causes his services to be sought in many important cases, in which he has had marked success. He came to New York to study law in 1870, and was graduated from the Columbia law school in 1872. He was admitted to the state bar the same year and was soon after admitted to practice in the United States courts. Mr. Stafford is a Democrat of an unmistakable type, and in 1885 an effort was made to nominate him for district attorney. The effort failed, and he was virtually out of politics for two years. In 1887, without any solicitation on Mr. Stafford's part, President Cleveland appointed him United States marshal for the eastern district of New York. He served with ability and credit until, his term having expired, the change in the political tenor of the administration prevented his reappointment. He is a 32° Mason of the Scottish rite, a Knight Templar of the York rite, and a past master of Brooklyn Lodge, which enjoyed its season of greatest popularity under his administration; he is also an Illustrious Noble of Kismet Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and he was the representative of the third masonic district in the grand lodge of masons on its committee which selected the site at Utica, N. Y., for the asylum for the widows and orphans of masons and for destitute masons; he is a member of the Brooklyn, Oxford and Aurora Grata clubs, the Law Library of Brooklyn, and other social and political organizations of the city. In 1888 Mr. Stafford married Miss Josephine Norris Simonds, daughter of Edward Simonds, of New York. He attends the Brooklyn Tabernacle, and is a close friend of the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, its pastor; and during the erection of the great new edifice of the society on Clinton avenue, he was its attorney and counsel, a relation which he maintains at the present time.

ANTHONY BARRETT is one of that class of lawyers who have earned prominence both in their profession and in the political arena. In the realm of law he has attained distinction by reason of legal acumen and forensic prowess, while in the field of politics his place has been gained as a far-seeing and energetic member of the Democratic party. His career has been fruitful of much that has advanced the interests of Brooklyn. It was largely through his efforts that this city was first lighted by electricity, and he was vice-president of the construction company that built the Union Elevated Railroad. He has also engaged in the most gigantic projects that have interested Brooklyn and New York capitalists during the last ten years; among them, that of building a bridge across the East River from the Bowery in New York to Broadway in the Eastern District, another to Hudson avenue in the Western District, and yet another across the North River from Weehawken Heights to Seventieth street, New York. He is one of the founders of the Constitution Club, and is prominent among those who have made it an important factor in local politics, and he is a loyal member of the Society of Tammany. Other organizations in which he is a member are the Brooklyn Yacht Club, Juanita Club, War Veterans' Association of the 14th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Rankin Post, No. 10, G. A. R., the Memorial Committee of the G. A. R., and the Society of the Army of the Potomac. Anthony Barrett was born in the Barony of Tyrawley, County Mayo, Ireland, on August 20, 1843. He was the eighth of twelve children, and when four years old was brought to Brooklyn by his parents. His father, Andrew Barrett, was a well-known contractor forty years ago. Anthony attended the school in the basement of the old cathedral of St. James, on Jay street, then that of Samuel Coleman, on Little street, and he was graduated at St. James' School, in Jay street, the first parochial school taught by the Christian Brothers in Brooklyn. When the first call for troops was made, in 1861, he enlisted in Company B, 14th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., on April 18, and on May 23 he was mustered into the service of the United States for three years or during the war. He was slightly wounded in the knee at the first battle of Bull Run, and in 1862 was transferred to the navy. He served for nearly two years on the United States steamer "Corwin," participating in the engagement with the Confederate steamer "Yorktown" on the second appearance of the ram "Merrimac" at Newport News, Va., and in other important events. On being discharged from the "Corwin" he was appointed as master-at-arms of the United States steamer "Octororo," John C. Howell in command, and afterwards was transferred to the U. S. ship "Nerius," and for nine months served in the blockading squadron that kept the harbor of Wilmington closed to commerce. On the close of the war Mr. Barrett visited California, returning by way of Cape Horn as one of the crew of a sailing vessel. Shortly after his arrival home his brother, John F. Barrett, a prominent contractor, associated with the late William C. Kingsley, died, and Mr. Barrett closed up his deceased brother's business. Then, in partnership with his brother-in-law, William J. Kenmore, he purchased the United States Hotel, on Fulton street, but at the expiration of twelve months he withdrew from the enterprise and began the study of law in the offices of Ashby & Dunne. He was admitted to the bar on December 10, 1868. He has been counted as one of the foremost Brooklyn practitioners for the last twenty years, and has been counsel to the board of police and excise, and for Charles B. Farley during his term as sheriff. Of late he has turned his attention entirely to corporation law. He is a director and vice-president of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, counsel for the Municipal Electric Light Company of the Eastern District, a director and counsel of the Citizens' Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, a director and vice-president of the Railroad Construction Company of New Jersey, a director in the New Jersey Construction Company, organized for the building of the North River bridge, and will be a director in the construction company to be organized for the construction of the two bridges over the East River. He is also a director in the Brooklyn District Messenger Company and in the Union Railroad Company of Brooklyn. In 1867 he married Miss Jane T. Coates, who was born in County Wicklow, Ireland.

WILLIAM C. DEWITT is a man whose family name figures in the history of two nations. There is no more interesting group of portraits on the walls of the art gallery at The Hague than that of the DeWitt family, the central figure of which is John DeWitt, for a quarter of a century the grand pensionary, or president, of the states general of Holland, and a leading character in the history of the Dutch. He and his brother Cornelius were put to death because of their devotion to Republican forms of government. Tjereck Clausen DeWitt, a cousin of John, landed in New York in 1657, and took up his residence in the valley of the Wallkill, Ulster County, in 1662. Among his descendants were Mary DeWitt, the mother of DeWitt Clinton and of Charles DeWitt, who was a member of the continental congress during the American revolution, and one of the authors of the first constitution of the state of New York. William C. DeWitt, who is descended in direct line from Charles, was born in Paterson, N. J., on January 25, 1840. His mother was Lydia Ann Miller, a sister of Jacob W. Miller, attorney-general of New Jersey for a time, and a United States senator from that state for twelve years during the epoch of Clay, Webster and Calhoun. Mr. DeWitt was five years old when he came to Brooklyn, and with the exception of three years spent at Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., he has resided constantly in this city. He was a student at the Claverack Institute, where he completed his education in his seventeenth year. He entered a New



William L. Dwyer



William DeWitt

retired from the office of corporation counsel in February, 1882. As a lawyer he is associated with that class whose lives and practice render the legal a really learned profession, and not an empirical one. In the midst of his practice he has found time to indulge literary tastes, which have enlarged his professional capacity and so enriched his mind that when speaking at the bar or on the platform, he always commands interested attention. As a writer, he has won the commendation of critics, especially by a volume published in 1881, entitled "Driftwood from out the Current of a Busy Life." In this volume are published many of his speeches and essays. When Judge Benjamin F. Tracy retired from the bench of the court of appeals, Mr. DeWitt formed a copartnership with that distinguished jurist. Mr. DeWitt always sided with the Democracy. He was president of the Democratic state convention in 1870; a delegate to the national convention at Baltimore, in 1871; a member of nearly all the state conventions from 1869 to 1877, and again in 1891. He was also a delegate to the national convention held in June, 1892, at Chicago.

FREDERIC A. WARD, one of the best known counsel for corporations in Brooklyn and New York, was born in Farmington, Conn., on April 1, 1841. He was graduated at Yale College with high honors in 1862. Almost immediately upon leaving Yale he entered the Columbia College law school. He graduated in 1864, and at once became connected with the law firm of Emott, Van Cott & Jenks. He acted in the capacity of managing clerk in this office until the autumn of 1866, when, in conjunction with the late Grenville

York lawyer's office and was admitted to the bar in June, 1861. He was elected corporation counsel of Brooklyn on January 3, 1869, and held that office uninterruptedly for six terms, extending over a period of thirteen years. Four times he was elected by the unanimous vote of the representatives of both political parties. The urgent need of municipal reform impressed itself forcibly upon the mind of Mr. DeWitt, and in 1872 he entered upon a vigorous crusade to secure it. He instituted and conducted the proceedings against the city treasurer and his deputy, for a defalcation of \$125,000; against the tax collector and his assistant, for unlawful abstractions from the public funds; against the comptroller, for alleged negligence in the sale of municipal bonds; against the extravagant contracts of the department of city works; and he prosecuted the civil litigation to collect the missing funds of the board of education. He was successful in all those litigations except the suit against the comptroller, in which the jury rendered a verdict for the defendant, and in the case of the reservoir contract, which resulted in a compromise judgment, confirmed by the court of appeals. He bore a conspicuous share in the formation and adoption of the present city charter; he was the author of the plan for the settlement of arrearages of taxes and assessments, and of the act passed for that purpose, subsequently taken up and followed rigorously by Mayor Seth Low. He



Frederic A. Ward

T. Jenks, he opened a law office. The partnership thus formed lasted until 1870, when Mr. Jenks died. Mr. Ward was then for some time associated in business with George G. Reynolds, who was afterwards appointed to the bench. Later he formed a partnership with the present corporation counsel, Almet F. Jenks, who left the firm some eight years ago. Since that time Mr. Ward has practiced alone. He has been counsel for the Union Ferry Company, the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, the South Brooklyn Railroad Company, and many leading banks and other corporations, whose causes he has conducted with marked success. He also acts as attorney for the Van Nostrand, Astor and Suydam estates, and has a lucrative practice. Mr. Ward is a well-known member of the Brooklyn, Hamilton, Crescent Athletic and Lawyers' clubs, is vice-president of the Yale Alumni Association, a director of the Long Island Historical Society, the New England Society of Brooklyn and the Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn, and is one of the trustees of Green-Wood Cemetery and the People's Trust Company. He occupies a high social position and is a man of philanthropic impulses. He was for a number of years a director of the Long Island Free Library, to which and to many similar institutions he has been a liberal contributor.

NOAH TEBBETTS, well known in Brooklyn as a lawyer and as a member and past commander of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., was born in Rochester, N. H., in 1844. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, 15th N. H. Volunteers, and served in the Department of the Gulf under the command of General N. P. Banks. He participated in the fighting around New Orleans and took part in the siege and battles of Port Hudson. In 1863 he was mustered out of service, but reënlisted in the 5th N. H. Volunteers and fought with his regiment through the bloody scenes preceding and accompanying the fall of Petersburg, and was present at Appomattox when the curtain fell on the last scene in the fiercest war drama of modern days. When peace had been reëstablished Mr. Tebbetts studied law. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar, and soon became an active participant in the political affairs of New Hampshire. For three years he was a member of the Republican state committee, and in 1870 the governor appointed him a bank commissioner. During his residence in New Hampshire he was master of Humane Lodge, No. 21, F. & A. M., and commander of Post No. 22, G. A. R. In 1872 he moved to Brooklyn, where he has since practiced his profession. As soon as U. S. Grant Post was organized in this city Mr. Tebbetts became a member of it, and in 1888 his comrades unanimously elected him commander. He has frequently represented the post at department and national encampments.

WILLIAM J. CARR, one of the younger members of the bar, was born in Brooklyn on October 10, 1862, and was graduated in 1882 from the school attached to the Church of the Assumption. Two years later he was admitted to the bar. In 1888 he formed a partnership with John J. Walsh, who subsequently succeeded his father, the late Justice Andrew Walsh, on the bench of the Adams street police court. In 1891 Mr. Carr was appointed as one of the clerks of the supreme court. He was for some years engaged in literary work of a legal nature. His contributions have appeared from time to time in the pages of the *Albany Law Journal* and other publications of a like nature. He assisted in the compilation of the American and English Law Encyclopedia. Mr. Carr is a member of the Columbian Club, the St. Patrick's Society and the Twenty-third Ward Democratic Association.

WILLIAM C. BEECHER by his individual talents has proved himself a worthy scion of a family which, to slightly paraphrase the language of a celebrated divine, "has produced more brains than any other family in America." He is the second son of Henry Ward Beecher, and was born in Brooklyn on January 26, 1849. His education was entrusted to various institutions. He spent two years at the Polytechnic Institute, a period more than twice as long in the Gunnery School, at Washington, Conn., and three years as a student in the Round Hill School, at Northampton, Mass. In 1868 he matriculated at Yale College, and was graduated four years later. The six months succeeding the close of his university course were passed in European travel, and in the summer of 1873 he joined the expedition which the United States government



WILLIAM C. BEECHER.



sent under the leadership of Prof. Marsh to the western plains for the purpose of studying the fossils of that region. In the autumn of 1873 Mr. Beecher entered the law school of Columbia College. Two years later he graduated, and in May, 1875, he began the practice of his profession as a partner in the firm of Lewis & Beecher, which enjoyed a prosperous existence until its dissolution in 1885. In 1831 Judge Rollins appointed Mr. Beecher assistant district attorney for New York County. This position he held until the following year, when he relinquished official responsibilities and resumed private practice. For ten years—from 1881 until 1891—Mr. Beecher acted as attorney for the New York Society for the Prevention of Crime, and he has fulfilled, for a still longer term, similar duties in relation to the Society for the Suppression of Vice. During 1886 and 1887 he was attorney for the Brooklyn Excise League, and for one year held the presidency of that organization. In the summer of 1880 General C. T. Christensen appointed Mr. Beecher judge-advocate, with the rank of major, on the staff of the 3d Brigade, N. G., S. N. Y., where he served until the reorganization of the National Guard in 1886, when the merging of all existing organizations in the newly formed 2d Brigade necessitated the retirement of all staff officers. On November 23, 1881, he married Miss Jessie Bigelow, daughter of the late Charles D. Bigelow. Mr. Beecher is a member of the Hamilton, Crescent Athletic, Germania and Rembrandt clubs.

DAVID BARNETT has been identified with much of the important litigation in the courts for thirty years,



David Barnett

and has been prominent in the social, charitable and educational life of the city. He is the son of the late James Barnett, and was born in Brooklyn on August 27, 1841. He was educated at public school No. 1 and Kingsley's Academy, in Brooklyn, and at Wickham's Seminary, Manchester, Vt. When sixteen years of age he commenced his law studies in the offices of Waring & Sidell; in 1862 he was admitted to the bar, and for several years thereafter continued with the same firm as managing clerk. While he held that position, the important real estate business was relegated solely to him, and thus he obtained the foundation of an expert knowledge in this special branch of the law. When the senior member of the firm, Nathaniel F. Waring, was elected corporation counsel he was ably assisted in the duties of the office by Mr. Barnett. In 1884 Mr. Barnett conducted the case known as *Negus vs. the Aldermen*, the result of which was the imprisoning of the city fathers in the Raymond street jail for contempt, in refusing to recognize an order issued by the supreme court. Upon the introduction of the elevated railroad system he acted as counsel for the several commissions appointed by the mayor of the city. He is and for some years past has been counsel of the Commercial Bank, a trustee in the Long Island Loan and Trust Company and in the East Brooklyn Savings Bank, vice-president of the American District Telegraph Company, secretary of the Brooklyn Law Library and vice-president of the Brooklyn Bar Association.

ANDREW W. GLEASON has been professionally prominent in connection with several celebrated cases. Among them was that of Lowndes, the alleged wife-murderer, whom he defended and saved from the gallows. He was also prominent in relation to the trial of the gang of Long Island outlaws known as the "Black Firebugs." Mr. Gleason is the grandson of a Revolutionary soldier, and was born on November 20, 1838, on the Mohegan reservation in Connecticut, where his father, the Rev. Anson Gleason, was stationed as a missionary. "Father" Gleason, as he was sometimes affectionately termed, labored forty years at the work of christianizing the copper-colored wards of the American republic. Andrew W. Gleason went to New Hampshire when ten years old and managed to save sufficient money from his earnings as a train-boy on the Sullivan railway to partly pay his collegiate expenses. From New Hampshire he went to join his parents on the Cattaraugus Reservation, on the shores of Lake Erie, and he remained with them in the wilderness until the autumn of 1860. He passed through Fredonia Academy, then under the management of Professor Cochran, now of the Polytechnic Institute, and also through Union College, under the celebrated Dr. Nott. By dint of much earnest work he was enabled to leave the latter institution with the class of 1860. During the following winter he studied law in Buffalo, and after six months had passed,

he moved to Rochester and continued his professional studies. He was admitted to the bar in 1863. A year later he came to New York, and in 1865 made his home in Brooklyn. For twenty years Mr. Gleason was a salaried tenor singer in church choirs and was a member of the first quartette that ever participated in the services at St. Ann's on the Heights. He belongs to the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club, of New York, the New England Society, and Union League Club, of this city, and finds gratification for his sporting tastes as a member of the Megantic Fish and Game Club. He was very prominent in the temperance movement which stirred the country a few years ago.

EDWIN C. WARD is classed among the successful lawyers of the state and has figured in many litigations of more than local importance. He was born at Farmington, Hartford County, Conn., on January 9, 1858, and when fourteen years old left Farmington to enter the high school at Hartford, graduating with the class of 1876. The same year he was matriculated at Yale and was graduated from the academic department in 1880. He then completed two years of study at the Yale law school, being graduated there in June, 1882. At the termination of his career at Yale he entered the office of his brother, Frederic A. Ward, in New York. In 1887 he began to practice law independently in this city. Mr. Ward has been an active participant in politics in Brooklyn and has occupied a seat in the councils of the Republican General Committee. In social circles he is quite prominent and is a member of the Hamilton and the Crescent Athletic clubs. He is also a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

WILLIAM N. DYKMAN is the son of Judge Jackson O. Dykman, of the supreme court, and was born in the village of Cold Spring on the Hudson, Putnam County, in 1854. He was appointed a cadet in the United States military academy at West Point in 1871. After his graduation in 1875 he was assigned to the 22d United States Infantry, then stationed at Fort Brady, on the northern peninsula of Michigan. His regiment was transferred to the vicinity of Buffalo, and he was subsequently ordered to Dakota and Montana, where he took part in the campaign against the Sioux Indians that followed the Custer massacre in 1876.

He resigned from the army in 1877 and began reading law in the office of W. H. Robertson, who was at that time president of the New York state senate. During the legislative session of 1878 he was Mr. Robertson's private secretary. Being admitted to the practice of law in 1878 he entered the office of Edgar M. Cullen, now justice of the supreme court. Later he became a partner in the firm of Cullen & Bergen. On the election of Judge Cullen to his present position and his withdrawal from the firm, Mr. Dykman became a member of the succeeding firm of Bergen & Dykman. He has been engaged in several legal contests of more than ordinary importance, in which he achieved noteworthy success. He conducted the litigations of the New York and Brooklyn bridge trustees in their endeavors to secure adequate terminal facilities in New York city and was counsel in the case growing out of the Scoville forgeries and Wall street frauds.

FOSTER L. BACKUS, senior partner in the law firm of Backus & Manne, was born in the town of Russell, St. Lawrence County, New York, on October 6, 1849, where his parents, who had come from New Hampshire, were among the earliest settlers. In 1859 his father died. Foster obtained work with a farmer who in return gave him his board, clothing and the privilege of going to school for thirteen weeks each winter. At the age of sixteen he occupied himself with teaching school in the winter and working during the summer upon neighboring farms. When nineteen years old he became principal of Waddington Academy, in the town of Waddington, St. Lawrence County. A year later he became a student at St. Lawrence University, Canton, and supported himself by tutoring and working for farmers during haying time. When he was graduated in 1873 he was appointed principal of the Clinton Liberal Institute, at Clinton, Oneida County, where he controlled two schools and presided over a faculty of ten teachers. The institution was transferred to Fort Plain, and he was principal for two years. During this time he joined the law class of Hamilton College, in Clinton, where he studied for his future profession after nine o'clock at night and before six o'clock in the morning. He resigned his position as principal of the institute in 1875 and was



WILLIAM N. DYKMAN.



JOHN L. DEVENNY.

sincerity of his convictions, the directions of his methods and his general worth as a citizen afford to him full immunity from those asperities which some politicians draw upon themselves. He has lived in Brooklyn since he was four years old, having come here with his parents from County Mayo, Ireland, where he was born on September 11, 1856. After studying at private schools he was graduated at St. Francis' College, Brooklyn, in 1871, and then spent some time in travel through the South and West. He has received the degree of Master of Arts from St. Francis' College. In 1875 he became a student at the Columbia College law school, where he was graduated in 1877. Securing admission to the bar in 1878, he accepted the chief clerkship in the law offices of Dorsheimer, Wingate & Cullen, with whom he remained until 1883, having in the meantime become managing clerk for the firm. Engaging in practice on his own account in New York he had rapidly advanced in his profession when, on the advent of President Cleveland's administration in 1885, he was appointed assistant United States district attorney for the eastern district of New York, with headquarters in Brooklyn. His tenure of this position continued through the Cleveland administration and for seven months under the administration of President Harrison, being terminated by his own act in resigning. After retiring from the district attorney's office he formed a partnership with Mark D. Wilber, who was formerly United States district attorney. Mr. Devenny is one of the examiners of applicants for positions in the courts of Kings County. His social relations include membership in the Columbian, Constitution, Algonquin and Jerome clubs, and the Alumni Association of Columbia College.

MICHAEL FURST is one of the younger lawyers of the city, but stands in the front rank of specialists in his profession, being regarded as an authority in the matters of law and precedent connected with real estate cases. He was born in Brooklyn on July 15,

given employment in the law office of Tracy & Catlin, in Brooklyn, with whom he remained until the partnership was dissolved because of the election of General Catlin to the district attorneyship in 1877. Mr. Backus and General Catlin then formed a new firm, and opened offices on Montague street. When General Catlin entered upon his second term in 1881 he appointed Mr. Backus his first assistant, and when the general went out of office in 1884, Mr. Backus was the choice of a majority in the Republican Convention for district attorney, but retired from the field in favor of General Tracy, and devoted himself to his private practice. While in public life he evinced a strong interest in the reformation of discharged criminals, and aided many ex-convicts in securing employment; some of those whom he has thus benefited having afterwards become respectable and prosperous men. In 1886 he admitted Henry Manne to partnership. Mr. Backus married Miss Maude Thorburn, of Brooklyn, in April, 1887. He is a member of the Midwood and Knickerbocker clubs of Flatbush, and of the Royal Arcanum.

JOHN L. DEVENNY is one of the most popular members of the bar in Brooklyn, and outside of professional circles he is equally esteemed. He has been prominent in politics for many years as an active and aggressive member of the Democratic party; but the

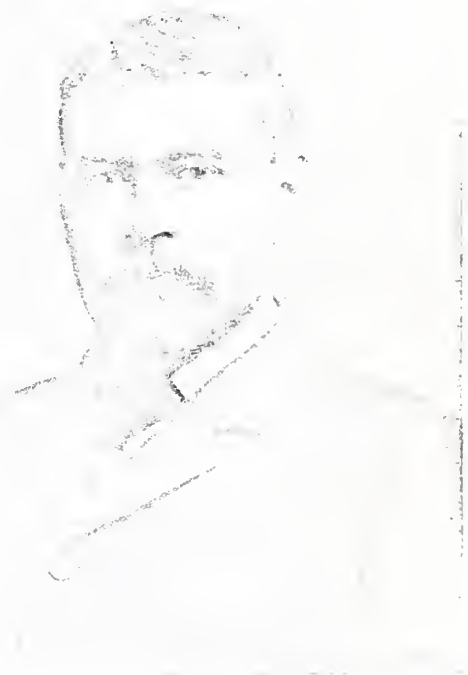


MICHAEL FURST.

1856, and after attending the public schools for a brief period, prepared for college in the Polytechnic Institute. He entered Yale College and was graduated in the class of 1876, afterwards completing a course at the Columbia law school. Then he studied in the law office of N. H. Clement, now chief judge of the city court, and passing a creditable examination in 1878 he was admitted to practice in all the courts of this state. Although he is an industrious lawyer Mr. Furst is alive to the charms of social life, gives studious attention to music and art and is a firm believer in the beneficial effects of out-door exercise. Much of his leisure time is spent in bicycle riding, at which he is an expert, being especially partial to road riding. He is a member of the Long Island Wheelmen, vice-president of the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn, a director of the Laurence Club, and a member of the Carleton and New Utrecht clubs. His circle of acquaintances in Brooklyn is very large, as he is a member of one of the oldest and most respected Hebrew families. His father, who is an old settler in Brooklyn and a retired business man, was the first president of the Congregation Baith Israel, the pioneer Jewish synagogue erected and established in Brooklyn, and is still identified with many Hebrew charitable societies in the city. His mother died on October 2, 1890.

HARRINGTON PUTNAM is a member of the law firm of Wing, Shoudy & Putnam, of New York, and is one of the civil service commissioners of Brooklyn. He was born in Shrewsbury, Mass., in 1851, and after being a student at the high school of Grafton, Mass., the Fort Edward Institute, N. Y., Wilbraham Academy and Colby University, Waterville, Maine, he studied at Heidelberg, Germany. He read law in the office of Col. E. B. Stoddard in Worcester, Mass., and afterwards held a clerkship in the Merchants' and Farmers' Insurance Company, of which Col. Stoddard was secretary. He was graduated at the Columbia law school in 1876, and was then admitted to the New York bar. He began at once a practice that for the past ten years has been occupied principally with maritime and admiralty cases. The firm of which he is a member was formed in 1887, succeeding the firm of Hill, Wing & Shoudy. Mr. Putnam is a member of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, an international organization which holds biennial meetings; he is one of the foreign editors of the *Revue Internationale du Droit Maritime*, a magazine published in Paris, France, and devoted to international maritime law; in the same capacity he represents *Annales de Droit Commercial, Français, Etranger et Internationale*, a magazine of general commercial law, which is likewise published in Paris. Both of these periodicals report and discuss comparative international and commercial jurisprudence. During 1890 and 1891 he lectured on "proceedings in rem" before the law school of Columbia College. In 1884 he was appointed one of the state civil service examiners by the commission of which John Jay was president, and he served in that position until 1889. Mayor Chapin appointed him one of the civil service commissioners for Brooklyn in 1890, and he was reappointed by Mayor Boody. He is an active member of the Democratic party, and was president of the Brooklyn Democratic Club in the campaign of 1888. At the state convention held in Syracuse he was chosen as a delegate from the third congressional district to the Democratic national convention at Chicago in 1892. He is a member of the Reform and Commonwealth clubs, of New York, and of the Hamilton and Crescent Athletic clubs, of Brooklyn.

A typical example of the class of young lawyers who in the future will constitute the genius of the bench and bar, is presented in JAY SYLVESTER JONES, who began practicing in 1891, and before the first year of his career ended had won commending notice by the astuteness and force displayed in his conduct of cases. Prior to his advent as an admitted barrister, while studying at the University of the City of New York, which awarded him his degree, he was for several years associated with George F. Elliott and gained valuable experience by practical dealings with the complicated circumstances of criminal and civil procedure. He was born on June 26, 1869, in Philadelphia, Pa., and came to Brooklyn in 1876. He studied at a public school and subsequently at the Polytechnic Institute, from which he was graduated. He accepted a position in the office of Jones & Skinner, a wholesale paper dealing firm of New York, in which his father



HARRINGTON PUTNAM.





LUKE D. STAPLETON.

to the bar. He became managing clerk in the office of George V. Brower, of this city, and later was taken into the firm of McMahon, Stapleton & Miles. Mr. Stapleton has been engaged in the trial of nine capital cases, and succeeded in saving all of the defendants from death. He is actively identified with the Democratic organizations of this county, and before the attainment of his majority was heard upon the stump. Mr. Stapleton was associated with District Attorney Ridgway in the famous Coombs-Wallace congressional fight in 1890, and was the first one to propose Mr. Ridgway for mayor in 1891. He organized the James W. Ridgway Young Men's Democratic Association, which attained a membership of over nine hundred; he has always been its president. Manhattan College, at its commencement in 1891, conferred upon Mr. Stapleton the degree of Master of Arts. He at that time delivered the master's oration in the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. Mr. Stapleton is a member of the Columbian and Putnam clubs, the Alumni Association of Manhattan College, the associated classes of the law department of the University of the City of New York, the Medico-Legal Society of New York, the St. Patrick's Society of Brooklyn, the Eighth Ward Democratic Association, the Thomas Jefferson Club of the eighth ward and the Andrew Jackson Democratic Club of the seventh ward.

JOSEPH W. CARROLL, son of the late Thomas Carroll, is a young lawyer who has already attained prominence in this city. He was born in Brooklyn on February 2, 1859. In 1879, when he was twenty years of age, he was graduated from the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York city. After leaving college he entered the office of Messrs. Cullen & Bergen, now Bergen & Dykman, as a law student and attended lectures at the Columbia College law school at the same

is the senior partner; but, having a predilection for professional life, he left the counting room to enter the office of Mr. Elliott. He received his degree in May, 1891, and, upon being sworn in three months later, immediately began to practice. Apart from business, he has become known as a man of fine social qualities. He lives on the Hill, and is interested in several social, literary and athletic organizations in that section of the city. He is an expert tennis player, and is president of the Inter-Club Tennis Association of Kings County. He married Miss Jessie E. Gregory on November 16, 1892.

One of the most promising among the younger members of the Kings County bar, LUKE D. STAPLETON, was born in the seventh ward of this city on December 11, 1869. His father and mother, Thomas and Catherine Stapleton, were of Irish descent. He was educated at first in St. James' Commercial Academy and was afterward graduated from the classical department of Manhattan College in 1889, and from the law school of the University of the City of New York in 1890. At the time of his graduation from the Manhattan College his father, a once prominent hat manufacturer of this city, failed in business, and young Stapleton was thrown upon his own resources and forced to earn the means to fit himself for admission


Joseph W. Carroll



EDWIN C. SCHAFER.

time. In 1882 he was graduated from Columbia and was admitted to practice in the same year. Since that time he has been intimately connected with Brooklyn affairs. In December, 1884, he was made a clerk of the supreme court, in which position he remained until January, 1891, when he was appointed, by the Hon. George B. Abbott, as clerk of the surrogate's court, the position he now occupies. Politically, he is a Democrat and is a member of the Seventh Ward Democratic Association. He was secretary of the Bishop Loughlin jubilee celebration committee, is the first vice-president of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, president of the St. Patrick's Society, of Brooklyn, a deputy state chancellor in the Catholic Benevolent Legion, and a member of the Columbian, Constitution, Andrew Jackson and Juanita clubs, and of the Emerald Association.

EDWIN C. SCHAFER began the study of law when he was seventeen years old, becoming a student in the office of Fisher & Semler, of Williamsburgh, and with this firm he remained until his admission to the bar in 1876. A few years later, when one of his former mentors, Ludwig Semler, retired from the field of active politics and resigned the comptrollership to resume private practice, he associated Mr. Schaffer in partnership with himself; the relations between them were terminated after a period of five years by the death of the ex-comptroller. Engaging in his profession with zeal, Mr. Schaffer was not slow in winning success; the management of several large estates was entrusted to him, and he frequently represented very considerable amounts in litigations connected with landed property. Associated with William C. DeWitt, he handled two hundred and fifty suits for damages which the residents of the flooded district of Williamsburgh brought against the city. All but four of those trials were under the personal conduct of Mr. Schaffer and he succeeded in collecting, in the aggregate, more than \$150,000. He was born in Brooklyn on June 6, 1855, where his instruction, received at the public schools, was supplemented by private tuition from his father, who was in every way qualified for such a task. He is a member of the Bushwick Democratic Club and of the Arion Society of Williamsburgh.

ABRAM H. DAILEY has been a resident of Brooklyn since 1858, and is known as an advocate of distinction. He was born among the Berkshire Hills, Mass., in the village of Sheffield, on October 21, 1831. He made preparations to enter college, but before he could do so, he was prostrated by a long and serious illness, which compelled him to abandon the idea. Upon recovering he commenced the study of law in the office of ex-Governor George N. Briggs, at Pittsfield, Mass. In 1855, he passed a creditable examination, and was admitted to practice. For a time he practiced law at Great Barrington, Mass. In 1863 he was elected justice of the fourth (eastern) district court of this city, and served nearly a full term of four years, resigning in order to resume his private practice. He was nominated by the Republicans in 1871 for the office of district attorney, but was defeated by Winchester Britton. The following year he withdrew from the Republican party, and in 1875 he was nominated for surrogate of Kings County by the Democrats. His opponent, Walter H. Livingston, was declared elected, but Mr. Dailey considered that he was entitled to the office, and brought an action to obtain it, which he succeeded in doing. He took possession of the office, and held it for nearly three years; then, when a new trial was ordered in the case, the continual litigation on the subject wearied him, and he came to an understanding with Mr. Livingston with the result that the case was not retried. Since then he has devoted his entire energy and ability to the practice of his profession. He is a firm believer in spiritualism, and has for many years been a prominent advocate of its doctrines.



A. H. Dailey.

He was largely instrumental in the founding of the church of the New Spiritual Dispensation, the first of its kind ever incorporated, and of which he was the president. He is one of the directors of the Medico-Legal Society of New York, and is a member of the World's Fair Auxiliary; he is connected with societies for Psychical Research, and is a correspondent for several public journals, and has composed quite a number of poems, which he has recited upon public occasions.

HENRY M. MCKEAN, who was born in Brooklyn on February 23, 1847, is not only a leading lawyer but a thorough American as well. His father was William H. McKean, a descendant from Thomas McKean, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and his mother, whose maiden name was Eliza Ward Pell, was a direct descendant of Lord Pell, who settled in Connecticut in the early part of the last century. Mr. McKean, in 1871, married Carrie A. Holbrook, of Worcester, Mass., whose father and mother were both descendants from Revolutionary families of the old "Bay State." After receiving a thorough education in the Brooklyn public schools, Mr. McKean studied law and he was admitted to practice the year of his marriage. He is a member of Montauk Lodge, F. & A. M., the Carleton Club and the 13th and 56th



HENRY M. MCKEAN.

Regiment Veteran Association. He spends a great part of his leisure time in gratifying his inclinations as an amateur floriculturist. His garden is filled with many exquisite varieties of flowers and shrubs.

BERNARD J. YORK, who for twenty-four years has efficiently served the public as the clerk of the court of sessions, was born in Brooklyn on August 18, 1845. His education was obtained at St. James' School on Jay street and at public school No. 7. At the age of fifteen he entered the employ of Aikman & Co., of Pearl street, New York, and remained with them until September, 1868, when he received his appointment as clerk of the court of sessions of Kings County. He studied law under ex-Judge James Troy, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1869. He takes an active interest in social and charitable organizations, is an ex-president and director of the Columbian Club, an active member and director of the Carleton Club, and a member and ex-vice-president of the Constitution Club. For the past five years he has held the post of state president of the Catholic Benevolent Legion. He was a member of the committee of one hundred and fifty that was appointed several years ago to reorganize the Democratic party in Kings County. Prior to that time he had served as a delegate in the general committee.

JAMES CORNILLIUS BERGEN, who is head of the law firm of Bergen & Dykman, is well known as a successful practitioner and is a large owner of realty. He is a lover of such recreation as may be obtained in yachting and shooting, and is a member of the Atlantic, New York, Seawanhaka and Corinthian yacht clubs. Other clubs of which he is a member are the Brooklyn, of this city, and the Union, of New York. Mr.



Bernard J. York

Bergen is a native of Brooklyn and was born on March 18, 1852. After attending the Borceau School, Brooklyn, and Charlier's, in New York, he was for some time a student at General Russell's Academy in New Haven, Conn., and then went to Germany, where he studied for two years at the University in Berlin. He was graduated from the Dane Law School, of Harvard University, and subsequently was graduated from the law department of the University in New York. Admitted to the bar in 1873, he began to practice in 1874 as a member of the firm of Bergen, Jacobs & Ivins. This firm was succeeded by that of Ivins & Bergen, which, in turn, was dissolved in 1878, and Mr. Bergen formed a partnership with Edgar M. Cullen, which continued until Mr. Cullen was elected judge of the supreme court in 1880. Mr. Bergen's next partner was William N. Dykman and the firm of Bergen & Dykman continues. Mr. Bergen married a daughter of the late Judge McCue in 1878.

BENJAMIN B. FOSTER is a lawyer whose abilities have been recognized by his employment in important public capacities, including a long service as assistant United States district attorney, which office he held from 1876 till 1886, under District Attorneys Bliss, Woodford, Root, Dorsheimer and Walker, resigning on December 31, 1886. He had charge for some time of the criminal department of the attorney's office of the southern district of New York and has held equally responsible positions in Virginia, where he lived for several years after the close of the Civil war. From 1865 until 1873 he was a resident of Norfolk and during that period he was judge of the Norfolk city court, United States commissioner, register in bankruptcy and commonwealth's attorney for Norfolk County. Mr. Foster was born in Maine on November 23, 1831, and is a graduate of Bowdoin College, class of 1855. In 1861 he entered the Union army as a volunteer and served as a colonel on the staffs of Generals Casey, McClellan, Peck and Steel, successively, in the army of the Potomac, district of North Carolina and department of Arkansas. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and of the Lincoln Club. In 1863 Mr. Foster married Miss S. Gibson Howell at Canandaigua, N. Y.

JOHN JOHNSON ALLEN, United States commissioner, and chief supervisor of elections, has been engaged in the active practice of law since 1873, and for a time was in partnership with the Honorable B. F. Tracy, his practice being largely in the United States courts of Brooklyn and New York. Mr. Allen was born in Utica, N. Y., on August 4, 1842. His father, Joseph D. Allen, was one of the leading civil engineers of this country. His mother was the daughter of John Johnson, for many years surveyor-general of Vermont, who was selected by the governments of Great Britain and the United States to establish the boundary line between Canada and the northeastern states. Mr. Allen's paternal ancestry runs back to Samuel Allen, who came to Plymouth in the "Mayflower," and he is a descendant of Miles Standish in the seventh generation. He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1862, and entered upon the study of law. His work was interrupted by an appointment upon the provost-marshal's staff, where he served in connection with drafting and recruiting for the army, and at the close of the Civil war was acting provost-marshal in New York. Resuming his legal studies, he was graduated from Columbia College law school in 1866 and was appointed assistant United States district attorney for the eastern district of New York. After holding office for seven years he resigned and entered upon the private practice of his profession. In the fall of 1873, receiving a unanimous nomination for the assembly, he was one of the four Republicans elected in Brooklyn, leading his ticket by a large vote. His practice is largely in the United States courts of Brooklyn and New York. For the past eighteen years he has held the responsible position of United States chief supervisor of elections for the district comprising Long Island and Staten Island, and has discharged the delicate duties devolving on him with impartiality, discretion and skill. His service as United States commissioner also extended over many years. Commissioner Allen is a member of the Union League Club and a director in different corporations. He married the daughter of the late Judge Shaler of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He lives in summer at Burlington, Vt., where the home-
stead owned by the family for upwards of a century is situated.



JOHN J. ALLEN.

HENRY A. POWELL, D. D., LL. B., was born in Chatham, Columbia County, N. Y., on September 13, 1851. His father was Jonathan R. Powell, a civil engineer, and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Starks. He received his preliminary education at the district school and prepared for college at Fort Edward Institute. He was a member of the class of '73 at Union College, from which he entered the Union Theological Seminary, and graduated as a Bachelor of Divinity in 1876. In June of that year he received a call from the congregation of the old Bushwick Reformed Church, of Brooklyn, and being ordained, was duly installed as pastor of that congregation. While actively engaged with his ministerial duties he still found time to take a course of studies in the law department of the University of the City of New York. He was graduated in 1882 and admitted to the bar in the same year. In 1883 he received a call from the congregation of the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, which he accepted. During the years 1885, 1886 and 1889 Mr. Powell traveled extensively in Europe. In 1889 the title of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Union College. During these latter years Mr. Powell had continued the study of the law, with the intention of adopting it as a profession, and in 1891 he tendered his resignation as pastor and retired from the ministry to form a co-partnership with James C. Foley, under the firm name of Foley & Powell.

F. A. McCLOSKEY, counsel to the board of police and excise, has occupied that position since February, 1890, and also held it from 1886 until 1888. He is a native of Brooklyn, and was born on July 28, 1860, his father having been the late Henry McCloskey, formerly editor of the EAGLE. Young McCloskey attended public school No. 5 in this city and was afterward graduated from St. Francis Xavier's College, in New York, in 1881. Two years later he was graduated from the Columbia College law school and admitted to the bar. He then formed a partnership with his brother Henry, which was continued until the death of the latter on October 11, 1892. Mr. McCloskey is a member of the Constitution Club.

The professional career which JOHN S. GRIFFITH has mapped out for himself is a promising one, judging of the future by the criterion of past achievements. As a lawyer he enjoys a practice as lucrative, perhaps, as that controlled by any of the younger members of the Kings County bar. Unassuming in manner, he is still the possessor of sufficient self-assertion to establish a certain preëminence among those more than ordinarily gifted. He is a Democrat, but has declined more than one honor which in this city is within the reach only of men whose political belief is that of the dominant faction. He is an orator of first rate capacity and in 1879 took the prize for an oration delivered at the opera house in Ilion, and which was open in competition to all college men in the state of New York. He is a skillful versifier, and has published some poems of considerable note. His prose writings have frequently appeared in the columns of current publications. Mr. Griffith's social tastes formerly induced him to actively affiliate with many clubs and organizations, but since his marriage, four years ago, he has developed domestic habits and combines their cultivation with that of his literary predilections. Mr. Griffith was born in Oneida County on September 8, 1861, and was graduated from Hamilton College in 1880, and in 1881 from Columbia College law school. In 1882 he was admitted to the bar.

WILLIAM SULLIVAN is essentially a counselor, and in that capacity has been connected with a number of important cases where his thorough and comprehensive knowledge of legal principles and his extensive acquaintance with precedents and authorities have been of inestimable value. During several years preceding the legislative enactments which brought into existence the state board of charities and the office of state commissioner in lunacy, and gave to the supervisor-at-large the power to appoint the county board of commissioners of charities and corrections, he was counsel for the Kings County board of charities. He participated in the memorable contest which resulted from the opposition of Dr. Ordronaux, the state commissioner in lunacy, against the removal of Dr. Parsons from the superintendency of the Kings County



John S. Griffith



Sidney V. Lowell

lunatic asylum and the substitution of Dr. Shaw; and when the matter was carried to the supreme court he appeared for the Kings County board and won the case. In the controversy over the legislation providing for the improvement of Gravesend and New Utrecht, he was counsel for the parties upholding the constitutionality of it, and secured the decisions in their favor which made possible the laying out and development of Coney Island and Sheepshead Bay, Bensonhurst, Bath Beach and the several other beautiful suburban villages lying between Brooklyn and the seaside. He was an intimate friend of the late Thomas Kinsella, of the EAGLE, and drew his will. He is an Irishman and was born on January 16, 1848. Coming to America in 1862, he attended the public schools one year, after which he became a student of the University of the City of New York, from the law department of which he was graduated. His early practical studies of his chosen profession were made in the office of the late D. P. Barnard, who was a lawyer of national reputation, and he was admitted to the bar in 1870. He has taken a reasonable interest in the social side of life, and for years was vice-president of the St. Patrick Society during the presidency of Thomas Kinsella in that organization, and upon the death of Mr. Kinsella he served as president for several years. He is a charter member of the Hamilton Club, a member of the Constitution and Crescent Athletic clubs and the Brooklyn Ethical Association in this city and of the Reform Club of New York.

SIDNEY VALE LOWELL is a descendant, on both the paternal and maternal sides, of people who have been distinguished in various walks of life. James Russell Lowell, the poet and statesman, was a kinsman, and among his ancestors is numbered Gilbert Vale, a scientist whose life-work yielded fruits of inestimable practical value. The Lowell family in America originated with Percival Lowell, who came from England in 1628, and to him Mr. Lowell traces his ancestry in a direct line. Sidney V. Lowell was born on June 27, 1844, at Newburyport, Mass., and was educated at the common schools there and in Brooklyn, studying also at Cooper Institute, in New York. He read law with Francis Tillow, of New York, and with John G. Schumacher, of Brooklyn, and was admitted to the bar on attaining his majority, being admitted to practice in Massachusetts at the same time. When John G. Schumacher was appointed corporation counsel for the city of Brooklyn, Mr. Lowell became his assistant and held that office from 1863 until 1866, inclusive. He wished to retire when Alexander McCue succeeded Mr. Schumacher, but was induced to remain; and during Judge McCue's term he conducted all the detail work of the office. In 1871 Mr. Lowell was appointed as the first registrar of arrears of taxes and assessments, an office which he conducted with

marked efficiency, but at an expense that was merely nominal, employing only one clerk, Colonel M. W. Cole, who afterwards held the position of registrar. Mayor Hunter in 1875 appointed Mr. Lowell to membership in the board of education, and he was reappointed by Mayor Howell in 1878. He served until 1882. Mr. Lowell married Miss Josephine Champney in June, 1869. She is a daughter of Samuel T. Champney, who is an old resident of Brooklyn Heights and was one of the founders of the First Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Lowell has been a life-long member. She is a graduate of the Ingham University, of Le Roy, one of the earliest female colleges in the country, of which the Rev. Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, became chancellor. Mr. Lowell is a member of the Church of the Saviour, on Pierrepont street, over the Sunday-school of which he has presided for several years as superintendent. In politics he has been a Democrat since he attained his majority. He is a member of the Hamilton and Rembrandt clubs, is a stockholder in many Brooklyn corporations, and has been a director of the Citizens' Gas Light Company and of other organizations.

FREDERICK P. BELLAMY has been prominent in the social and intellectual life of Brooklyn for many years. His adoption of the law as a profession was the result of his being called, immediately after his graduation from college, to take charge of large property interests in Brooklyn. To qualify himself for the discharge of his trust in the best possible manner he took a law degree at the Columbia law school in 1872, and subsequently was admitted to the bar. His practice has been general, and he has been in charge of important litigations, especially in the higher judicial tribunals, and has been eminently successful in the management of a number of large estates and other interests. He was one of the first board of civil service examiners for court officers ever appointed in this state. In his social relations he is popular, and is a member of the Brooklyn and Hamilton clubs, of Brooklyn, and the Lawyers' and University clubs, of New York city. Mr. Bellamy's ancestry connects him with the early history of his native New England. He is a descendant of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Bellamy, who was one of the most representative and distinguished of the early divines of New England—the friend of Jonathan Edwards and Aaron Burr and related to Roger Sherman, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and to Ezra Stiles, D. D., LL. D., who was president of Yale College from 1777 until his death in 1795. Mr. Bellamy was born in Connecticut, and was graduated in 1868 from Union College. His younger brother, Edward Bellamy, author of "Looking Backward," was one of his classmates.

J. STEWART ROSS, one of Brooklyn's most progressive young lawyers, is a native and life-long resident of the city. He was born on March 17, 1854. When fifteen years old he was graduated from public school No. 25 and was the valedictorian of his class. For a brief period he was employed in his father's dry-goods store on Myrtle avenue, but the vocation was not suited to his tastes, and he branched out for himself in business which occupying only a portion of his time, he devoted the balance to reading law in the office of James W. Culver, in New York. He studied assiduously until he reached his twenty-first birthday, when he was admitted to the bar. During the years in which he has been a practitioner he has gathered an extensive clientage and has become popularly known. He is a fluent and forcible speaker. He has always been a Democrat and in the fall of 1887 was the candidate of that party for the state senate from the third district. His opponent was Eugene F. O'Connor, and Mr. Ross had a Republican majority of 5,000 to contend against. He made a superb up-hill fight, and was defeated by a majority of only 2,500.

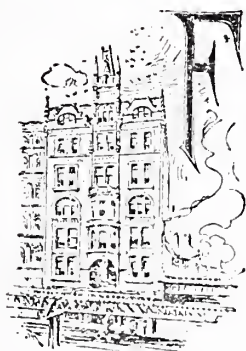


J. STEWART ROSS.



THE DIME SAVINGS BANK, COURT AND REMSEN STREETS.

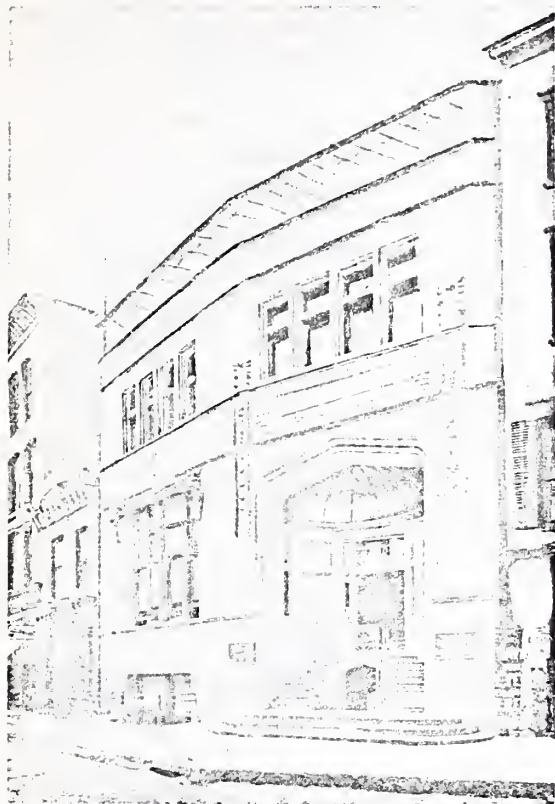
BANKING AND FINANCIAL.



FOLLOWING Brooklyn's evolution from its character of a village which was practically a suburb of the metropolis, into the magnitude of a city which would be naturally metropolitan were it not for the contiguity of the greater municipality, there have been many developments of marked import. Prominent among these are the creation and growth of those strictly financial institutions which in the modern history of commerce and manufacture have become an absolutely necessary element in every important business community. The wheels of mercantile and industrial enterprise revolve so rapidly in these days that, even with the improved means of transit and the facilities for almost instant communication between distant points, the man of business must have the bank, the safe deposit and the insurance office almost at his own door, while the provident wage-earner seeks near his home or his place of labor for the institution where he can place his savings for investment in such keeping as shall give him a safe if not a large return. Prior to 1824 the city of New York was sufficiently near to furnish the people of Brooklyn all the banking and other financial advantages that were demanded; but since that time banks, trust companies and insurance companies have multiplied in the younger city and, under the direction of men of wide experience and comprehensive ability, have been so thoroughly developed that among the several classes of these institutions, now existing in Brooklyn, there are many which rank with the strongest and foremost in the country. Not only has Brooklyn her own independent financial institutions, but the importance of the city as a field for financial enterprise has become so fully recognized that some of the larger institutions of New York and other cities have found it good policy to establish distinct branches here in order that they may share in the extensive business which has



been so largely and rapidly withdrawn from the outside to its legitimate centre. On March 23, 1824, the state assembly passed an act incorporating the Long Island Bank; and on April 1 in the same year the act passed the senate, receiving the governor's sanction on the same day. The capital of this bank was \$300,000 in shares of \$50 each, and Leffert Lefferts was the first president. The Brooklyn Savings Bank was the next to be incorporated, in 1827; and then followed the Atlantic Bank, in 1836; the Bank of Williamsburgh, in 1839; the South Brooklyn Savings Bank in 1850; and the Williamsburgh Savings Bank, in 1851. The subsequent multiplication of financial institutions was commensurate with the city's growth, and it is a fact



BROOKLYN BANK.

highly creditable to the ability and judicious conservatism of local financiers, that their operations have been generally carried out upon a basis so sound as to conserve the interests of those intrusting funds to their care. At the close of the year 1892 there were in this city twenty banks of deposit, thirteen savings banks, three safe deposit companies and eight trust companies, besides a large number of savings associations connected with societies and other organizations. Early in 1893 three new banks of deposit were incorporated, making the total number twenty-one.

The establishment of insurance companies in Brooklyn followed closely the inauguration of local banking interests, the first institution here being the Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, incorporated on April 3, 1824, with a capital of \$150,000. The company was obliged to suspend in 1848, owing to the immense losses caused by the fire which occurred that year near Fulton Ferry; but it was reorganized in 1849 and continued in operation until 1887, when it wound up its affairs. The Long Island Insurance Company, the second in Brooklyn, was organized on April 26, 1833, with a capital of \$200,000, which was afterwards increased to \$300,000; it retired from business in 1890. At the close of the year 1892 the number of insurance companies having their home offices in Brooklyn was four, in addition to which there were the coöperative insurance associations connected with the many secret and beneficial orders.

Of strictly Brooklyn securities there were at the close of 1892 one hundred and seven. These consisted of the stocks and bonds of the elevated and street railroad companies, of the gas, electric light, bank, trust and insurance companies, of the Academy of Music, the Amphion Academy, the ferry companies, the South Brooklyn Warehouse Dry Dock Company, the South Brooklyn Saw Mill Company, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, and the Brooklyn city bonds. The history of Brooklyn securities is one of conservative but continuous increase in worth, but the year 1892 surpassed all others in the large increase of local values which obtained. This increase amounted to \$20,884,180 and was chiefly notable in railroad securities. In these the advance was about \$14,374,200. Gas stock values increased \$3,338,000; trust companies' stocks \$2,700,000; bank securities \$279,600, and miscellaneous securities \$1,122,800. Insurance shares, however, showed a depreciation amounting to \$139,250. The introduction of the trolley system had a marked effect upon local street railway securities. One of the most important financial features of the year was the absorption of local railway stocks by an outside syndicate, which was given a local complexion by the presence in the directorate of a number of Brooklyn men. Gas stocks were similarly influenced by syndicate efforts, and the contest for the control of the Brooklyn Elevated road was doubtless detrimental to the fullest advance possible in its stock values. Proposed and progressing elevated road extension, of course, is to be taken into consideration in determining the relative conditions of those stocks at the close of 1892. There was a marked upward tendency in electric light stocks during the year and a considerable extension of plant and field of operations.

NATIONAL AND OTHER BANKS.

LONG ISLAND BANK.—The oldest banking institution in Brooklyn, as previously stated, is the Long Island Bank, established in 1824. It has a capital of \$400,000 and is located at 186 Remsen street. The officers are Crowell Hadden, president; John H. Ditmas, vice-president; W. H. Leffingwell, cashier.

As president of the Long Island Bank CROWELL HADDEN naturally takes a high rank among those



who devote their energies to financial affairs, and his opinion on all monetary questions is considered of the utmost importance. He was born in New York city in 1840. When he was five years old his parents moved to Brooklyn and the education which fitted him for a practical business career was obtained in the local institutions. He was graduated from the Polytechnic Institute in 1856, and in the capacity of a clerk was at once employed by Richards, Haight & Co., of New York. Several years later he embarked in the wholesale clothing business, under the firm name of Hadden & McElroy, and established stores in New York city and New Orleans, both of which were maintained until 1880. Besides holding the presidency of the Long Island Bank, he is a director and the auditor of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, a director of the Franklin Safe Deposit Company, the Franklin Trust Company, the Brooklyn Academy of Music and the Broadway Insurance Company of New York, and a trustee of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company and the Brooklyn Savings Bank.

BROOKLYN BANK.—Second in chronological order among local banks of deposit is the Brooklyn Bank at Fulton and Clinton streets. It was organized in 1832, and has a capital of \$300,000. Henry E. Hutchinson is president, and Thomas M. Halsey, cashier.

A native of the Green Mountain state, born at Windsor, Vt., in 1837, HENRY E. HUTCHINSON has become a prominent figure in Brooklyn financial circles. He was fitted for college at the high school of his native town, and graduated from Amherst when he was twenty-one years old. From 1858 until 1860 he was a teacher in the Franklin Academy, Montgomery, Ala., studying law in his spare moments. He was admitted to the bar in 1862. After teaching in Montgomery for two years he came to New York, and received

an appointment as assistant United States assessor, which office he retained ten years. He was then secretary of the Mechanics' Savings Bank five years, and afterwards, from 1877 until 1890, cashier of the Brooklyn Bank. In the last-named year he was elected president of the latter bank, succeeding Elias Lewis, Jr., who had resigned on account of ill health. He is a trustee of the Hamilton Trust Company. From 1870 until 1882 he was organist and musical director of St. Peter's P. E. Church. In the capacities of treasurer and president, respectively, he has been connected with the Brooklyn Choral Society many years. He was a member of the finance committee of the Union League Club two years, and is a trustee of the Brooklyn Dispensary and a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Club, of New York. In 1882 he married Miss Ella Stafford, of Brooklyn.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK was organized in 1850, and is located at 357 Fulton street; its capital is \$300,000. David B. Powell is president; Charles T. Young, vice-president; and David L. Harris, cashier.

DAVID B. POWELL was born at Hempstead, L. I., in 1821, and was educated in the common schools of that quaint old town. In 1842, when he attained his majority, he began business as a retail grocer in Brooklyn, which business he conducted successfully twenty-two years. He then became a wholesale boot and



CROWELL HADDEN.



HENRY E. HUTCHINSON.





DAVID B. POWELL.

GEORGE W. WHITE has placed himself in the foremost rank among financial men by his individual energy and integrity. He was born in Brooklyn in 1829, and is a son of ex-Supervisor Sylvanus White. His business career was begun as a clerk in the shipping house of Johnson & Lowden, in New York city, and he remained with that firm until 1852. When the Mechanics' Bank in this city was opened, he became the first book-keeper in that institution. He was soon promoted to the position of receiving teller, from which post he moved to the paying teller's desk, and a little later he became assistant cashier. The cashier, A. S. Mulford, became ill and was forced to be away from his duty for weeks at a time. During these intervals Mr. White took his place, and when in 1857 Mr. Mulford resigned, Mr. White was promoted to the position. He held that office until 1883, when he was elected president of the bank. He was a member of the board of trustees of the State Trust Company, of New York city, and he has resided in that city several years. When the Mercantile Library, now the Brooklyn Library, was opened, he was appointed a member of the board of directors and was afterwards treasurer of the board.

THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, organized in 1853, has a capital of \$262,000, and is located at 72 Broadway. John Loughran is president; William Dick, vice-president; and T. C. Disbrow, cashier.

JOHN LOUGHRAN was born in Ireland, but came to America in 1840, and when thirteen years old settled in Brooklyn, where he attended the public schools. He began his commercial life as a clerk in a grocery store, going into the same business for himself in May, 1846. This business he sold out in 1865, and engaged in manufacturing in Brooklyn, the firm being Fraser, Bell & Loughran. He sold out his interest in this firm in the spring of 1878, and in June of the same year was elected a director of the Manufacturers' National Bank. In the following September George Mahon, the president of the bank, died, and Mr. Loughran was chosen to take his place. He is a trustee of the Nassau Trust Company, one of the charter members and a trustee of the Kings County Savings Bank, and a life member and trustee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

THE NASSAU NATIONAL BANK was organized in 1859, and its banking house is in the Garfield Building, at Court and Remsen streets. Its capital is \$300,000. The officers are: Thomas T. Barr, president; and Edgar McDonald, cashier.

Among men prominently interested in financial affairs the name of THOMAS T. BARR ranks high. He was born in Newcastle County, Delaware, on March 25, 1833, and obtained his education at the Friends' School, at Wilmington. From 1850 until 1855 he was a clerk in a Philadelphia grocery store. In the latter year he went west and engaged in the lumber and house furnishing business, at Dubuque, Iowa. There he remained until 1857, when he returned to Philadelphia and resumed his former occupation as a grocery clerk. In 1863 he came to New York and established the grocery firm of Howell, Barr & Co., which was dissolved in 1876 to give place to Barr, Lally & Co., tea and coffee merchants. This latter partnership was

shoe dealer, the firm name being Powell Bro. & Co., and their place of business 130 Duane street, New York city. In this business he retains an interest. A resident of Brooklyn since 1842, he has grown in prominence with the development of the city, establishing a high character for integrity, energy and public spirit. His broad and liberal views would commend him in any community, while his unostentatious liberality has largely tended to increase the efficiency of many of the charitable institutions of the city. He was elected to his present position of president of the National City Bank in 1885. He is a director in many of the leading institutions, among them being the Phoenix Insurance Company, National Bank of Deposit, New York; New York & New Jersey Telephone Company, City Fire Insurance Company, New York; the Consolidated Fireworks Company of America, and the Empire Saw Mill Company, of Georgia.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, organized in 1851, has a capital of \$300,000, and is located at Kent avenue and Broadway. Its officers are: John G. Jenkins, president; George D. Betts, cashier.

THE MECHANICS' BANK, at Court and Montague streets, was organized in 1852, and its capital is \$500,000. George W. White is president; Henry N. Brush, vice-president; and George McMillan, cashier.



terminated some years ago by the death of Mr. Lally, but the firm reorganized under the name of Thomas T. Barr & Co., continued until 1889, when Mr. Barr retired, leaving his interests in his son's hands. In 1890 Mr. Barr was elected president of the Nassau National Bank. In New York he is vice-president of the Corn Exchange Bank and of the Commonwealth Insurance Company; president of the Nassau Trading Company and of the Central American Trading Company; trustee of the Continental Trust Company; director of the Lykens Valley Railroad and Coal Company, and is interested in the wholesale grocery house of Thurber Whyland Company. He is a member of the Down Town Club. In Brooklyn he is a trustee of the Dime Savings Bank, the Long Island Safe Deposit Company, Home Life Insurance Company, Homœopathic Hospital, and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; treasurer and trustee of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church; member and trustee of the Riding and Driving Club, and a member of the Hamilton Club.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, at Greenpoint avenue and Franklin street, was organized in 1867, and the present officers are H. J. Oldring, Jr., president; Timothy Perry, vice-president; and George W. Paynter, cashier. The capital is \$100,000.

HENRY J. OLDRING, JR., who for twenty-one years was cashier of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, and in March, 1891, was elected president to succeed the late Archibald K. Meserole, was born in New York in 1838, and educated at the public schools of that city. In 1854 his family came to Brooklyn and during the four years that followed he successively performed clerical work in a broker's office, taught school in Illinois and worked in a country store in Minnesota. His first experience in the business in which he is now engaged was in 1858, when he entered the old Farmers' and Citizens' Bank as a messenger. He was soon promoted to be paying teller, a position which he filled until 1867, when the bank failed. He then went to the First National Bank of Brooklyn as book-keeper and receiving teller; he remained there until 1871, when he was called to the position of cashier of the bank with which he is now connected. Mr. Oldring was for years a member and deacon in the Lee Avenue Baptist Church, but is now connected with the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK was organized in 1868, and its capital is \$108,000. Its location is at 363 Fulton street, and the officers are S. L. Keeney, president; and John J. Vail, cashier.

The life of SETH L. KEENEY has been eventful. His enterprise has been varied in its direction, and energy and shrewdness have made his ventures uniformly successful. He was born on May 26, 1831, at Black Walnut, Wyoming County, Pa., and spent his boyhood in working on a farm and attending a country school. He was graduated from Wyoming Seminary at the age of twenty, and accepted a position as superintendent of the North Branch Canal. He resigned in a year and assumed a contract to build ten miles of road for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, through the valley of the Delaware and in the famous Water Gap. This he successfully completed in two years, and then undertook a similar task for the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. While pursuing these enterprises Mr. Keeney was also interested in commercial projects, and established stores in Wilkesbarre and in Wyoming County. In 1856 he came to Brooklyn. He continued his work as a contractor in this city, and in association with his brother, Col. Abner C. Keeney, the late William C. Kingsley and others, he successfully completed many important projects, including the Prospect Park reservoir, a portion of its conduit line and many miles of sewers. During the war Mr. Keeney was engaged in mercantile business, dealing chiefly in army supplies, and had two large stores in New York and Washington. After the reunion of the nation Mr. Keeney returned to contracting. He built the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad, the Coney Island Elevated Railroad, a portion of the Brighton Beach Railroad, the concourse at Coney Island, the Nassau Gas Works, and the extension of the Brooklyn water works, besides laying many miles of water pipes and constructing numerous sewers. He has been a trustee of the Brooklyn bridge since 1886, and has held the presidency of the Commercial Bank since 1888. He is a director in the Brooklyn City Railroad, the Long Island Loan and Trust Company, the Brooklyn Daily EAGLE, the Brooklyn Warehouse Company, the E. W. Bliss Company, and in many other local and western corporations. Mr. Keeney was married in 1866, but he is now a widower; he has two children, a son and daughter.

THE FULTON BANK, at 361 Fulton street, was organized in 1870. William H. Hazzard is president; Foster Pettit, vice-president; and John A. Nexsen, cashier. The capital is \$200,000.

WILLIAM H. HAZZARD, whose success both as an architectural contractor and as a bank president, has made him prominent in the community, was born on April 8, 1823, near the town of Lewis, in Sussex County, Del. At the age of thirteen he went to Philadelphia to learn the trade of a builder. When twenty-one years old he was thoroughly proficient in his chosen calling and resolved to begin business in New York and Brooklyn. He came to Brooklyn in February, 1847. Mr. Hazzard is a pronounced Republican; in 1862 he was elected supervisor and served two terms. In 1879, he was nominated and confirmed as a member of the board of public works. When the board was abolished he gave his pay for his unexpired term to the city's sinking fund. He was president of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company from 1882 until 1886. He was elected president of the Fulton Bank in 1887.



SPRAGUE NATIONAL BANK.—Admirably located for business, the Sprague National Bank, at Fourth and Atlantic avenues, has been a prosperous institution from the time of its organization in 1883. Its capital is \$200,000, at which sum it was fixed at the outset. The officers are N. T. Sprague, president; William Harkness, vice-president; and F. L. Brown, cashier. Under its building the corporation has safety deposit vaults, which were constructed under Mr. Sprague's supervision, and are regarded as being as perfect as anything of the kind in existence.

Among the chiefs of Brooklyn's great financial corporations Colonel NATHAN T. SPRAGUE is one who for twenty-eight years has been a conspicuous figure in the national banking system of the United States, and has rendered good service on important committees which have been summoned to consider grave financial legislation proposed by congress. To him is due the credit of the movement that resulted in the addition of Brooklyn to the list of cities of redemption for national banks. He is a native of Vermont, and was born at Mount Holly, in Rutland County, on June 22, 1828. His family traces its ancestry to William, son of Edward Sprague, of Upway, Dorsetshire, England, who, in company with two brothers, left the mother country in 1629 and founded a new home in the young colony which the Pilgrims had planted at Salem, subsequently moving to Hingham, Mass., his homestead. In 1799 Nathan Sprague, one of William Sprague's descendants, carried the name into Vermont. In 1808 his eldest son, Nathan Turner Sprague, began life as a merchant at Mount Holly, and, for the next quarter of a century, was foremost in the business enterprises of that town. For fourteen years he represented Mount Holly in the state legislature. Having moved to Brandon in 1833, he became the central figure of an influential and wealthy coterie, and after a period of service in the board of directors of the old Brandon Bank, was elected president of the First National Bank. For some time he was assistant judge of Rutland County, and during a period of five years he sat in the Vermont legislature as representative from Brandon. He married Miss Susan Button, and the junior Nathan Turner Sprague is one of their five children. Having arrived at the age of eighteen this son undertook the management of a large country store with marked success, but forsook the paths of commercial life in 1851, and, settling at Wallingford in the following year, directed his attention to agriculture. Five years later he returned to Brandon, where he has since retained a home. The next ten years of his life passed in farming and stock raising, in assisting his father in the management of the large paternal estate, and in undertaking financial operations upon his own responsibility. In association with his father and several moneyed men he bore a prominent part, in 1864, in the establishment of the First National Bank of Brandon, of which his father became the first president, and he the first vice-president. Upon the resignation of Judge Sprague in 1867 the son succeeded him as president of the bank, a post which he has ever since occupied. Mr. Sprague, H. H. Baxter and others were among the organizers, in 1870, of the Baxter National Bank, of Rutland, and for twelve years N. T. Sprague was a most important factor in the deliberations of that institution's board of directors. In 1867 he was elected to the presidency of the Brandon Manufacturing Company, which has since expanded to immense proportions, and achieved a universal reputation as the Howe Scale Company. After ten years of unremitting activity in the management of this corporation, and after placing it upon an equal footing with the leading manufacturing enterprises of its class in the world, he retired from active association with its affairs. He was elected to the Vermont legislature several times as a member for Brandon, and was elected to the upper branch of the legislature, in 1872, as senator from Rutland County; but for his firmly repeated declinations the Republican party would have eventually placed him in nomination for the office of governor. At the time of the centennial celebration of national independence he gave the entire amount necessary to erect the stately building which was the Vermont headquarters at the Philadelphia exhibition, and on being offered a partial reimbursement for his expenditure at the next session of the legislature, he conditionally accepted the money, and immediately tendered it to the corporation of Brandon for the purpose of establishing in that city the Sprague Centennial Library. He was one of the organizers, and from 1881 until 1886 he was the president of the American Agricultural Society of the United States. He was president of the Brandon Farmers' and Mechanics' Club nine years, and one of the Vermont Merino Sheep Breeders' Association four years. His connection with the financial interests of Brooklyn began in 1883 with the establishment of the Sprague National Bank, of which he was elected president. He has devoted time and money to the furtherance of various charities and educational institutions in Brooklyn. He is a trustee of the Brooklyn Institute, the Brooklyn Central Dispensary, the Long Island Free Library, the Hanson Place Baptist Church and the City Savings Bank; president of the East Greenwich Water Supply Company, of Rhode Island; a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce of many years' standing, and one of the promoters and, at present, a member of the Grant Memorial Association. During certain portions of the year he resides as much in Brooklyn as he does in Vermont. On November 1, 1849, he married Minerva M. Hull, of Wallingford Vt. She died in September, 1856, leaving one daughter. In October, 1857, he married Melinda J. Evans, of Springfield, Ohio, who died on January 28, 1885, leaving one son. His present wife, whom he married on October 14, 1886, was Miss Elizabeth Harrison, of Brooklyn.



W. Sprague

THE KINGS COUNTY BANK, organized in 1885, has a capital of \$150,000, and is located at 12 Court street. Its officers are: Oliver M. Denton, president, and H. B. Auten, cashier.

OLIVER M. DENTON was born near Rockaway, L. I., in 1840, and received his first education at the public school. Later, he attended the Union Hall Academy at Jamaica, L. I. When about sixteen years of age he obtained a situation as clerk in a wholesale wood and willow-ware store, in New York city, where he remained some time. Not liking that business, he obtained an appointment as clerk in a banking house, and since that time has directed his attention to financial affairs. That he has succeeded is testified to by the fact that he is looked upon as one of the most reliable and conscientious men in the city. When William B. Leonard, owing to ill health, retired from the presidency of the Kings County Bank in 1890, Mr. Denton was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy. He has proved himself to be an able president with a keen perception of financial facts and strong executive ability. He was register of stocks for the Brooklyn City Railway Company several years, and served the South Side Railroad of Long Island three years as its treasurer. He resides at 27 Herkimer street, and owns a summer residence at East Rockaway, L. I.



OLIVER M. DENTON.

THE BEDFORD BANK, at Bedford avenue and Halsey street, was organized in 1886 and has a capital of \$150,000. Eugene G. Blackford is president, and Howard M. Smith is vice-president and cashier.

EUGENE G. BLACKFORD, president of the Bedford Bank and ex-commissioner of fisheries, is a practical scientist, in whom a keen business ability is combined with student proclivities. He was born in Morristown, N. J., on August 8, 1839. At the age of fourteen he was employed in the office of Captain Asa W. Welden, ship broker, New York. His tastes lay in the direction of scientific education, to which he devoted so much of his attention that the old captain, at the end of three years and a half, declared him unfit for business, and discharged him. About this time he took some lessons in water-color painting. Several succeeding years were passed as a freight clerk and later he was two years with the late A. T. Stewart, his next employment being as book-keeper for Middleton, Carman & Co., fish dealers, in Fulton market. Soon he was offered a stand in the market on exceptionally favorable terms, which he accepted and at once threw into this business an energy that has increased the one stand to twenty. The old market has been rebuilt through his efforts and the insignificant trade of twenty years since has grown to immense proportions. The Blackford Fish Company leases five miles of the shore of Montauk point, which is arranged as a huge pen for holding live fish until required in the city. One of the towers of Fulton market is occupied by Mr. Blackford as a library and laboratory. The library contains one of the best



EUGENE G. BLACKFORD.

collections of special works ever gathered in this country. In 1879 Governor Robinson appointed Mr. Blackford one of the four fish commissioners of the state. It was due to Mr. Blackford's efforts that a hatchery was established at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. The trout exhibitions which he inaugurated in 1875 are now considered one of the sights of New York. He brought to this part of the world the highly flavored salmon of the Restigouche River, the now famous red snapper—named after him, in honor of his efforts in this line, *Lutjanus Blackfordii*—the pompano, various species of groupers, the delicate whitebait, and Oregon river salmon. From Europe he received the carp, sole and turbot; from Asia the Chinese gouramie, the paradise fish, the fantail gold fish of Japan; and from Mexico the axolotl. The Smithsonian Institution at Washington received from him more than one thousand of its choicest specimens. At the age of twenty-one he married Miss Frances L. Green, of New York. He is a prominent member of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, president of the Brooklyn Baptist Social Union, and a patron of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, in New York. He is treasurer of the American Fisheries Society, vice-president of the

New York Telemeter Company; trustee and chairman of the executive committee of the People's Trust Company, trustee and chairman of the finance committee of the City Savings Bank, director of the Hide and Leather Bank, and treasurer of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He is a member of the Brooklyn, Hamilton, Oxford and Union League clubs, and of the Fulton and Reform clubs of New York; and also of the Oxford Rod and Gun Club at Eastport, L. I.; the Black Lake Fishing Club, and of the Blooming Grove Association, Pike County, Pa., and the Ichthyophagous Club.

The BROADWAY BANK was organized in 1887 and is located at Broadway and Graham avenue. Its capital is \$100,000, and the officers are: Henry Batterman, president; and E. M. Hendrickson, cashier.

Essentially a Brooklynite in every sense of the word, HENRY BATTERMAN has made a name for himself in connection with the drygoods trade in this city. He was born here in 1849, and attended the public schools until he attained the age of fourteen, when he entered a drygoods house in New York as a salesman. In 1867 he established a small drygoods store on the corner of Broadway and Ewen street in the Eastern District. His business rapidly increased in volume and in 1881 he erected the store which he occupies at Broadway and Graham avenue. He was one of the organizers of the Broadway Bank and he has been president since its inception. He is a director of the Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary, of the Brooklyn Throat Hospital, and a member of the Union League Club.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH WARD BANK.—In the fall of 1888 a meeting was held at the store of Ditmas Jewell on the corner of Fulton street and Broadway, which resulted in a decision to establish a state bank of deposit and discount with a capital of \$100,000. Quarters were at first rented at 2509 Atlantic avenue,

but the business of the bank steadily increased and the board of directors decided to erect a new building at the corner of Atlantic and Georgia avenues. The corner-stone of the proposed structure was laid on July 7, 1891, the edifice being completed and opened for public inspection March 3, 1892. The main architectural features of the building savor of the French Renaissance style of architecture, but in the attic dormer and pointed tower it possesses certain mediæval characteristics. The total cost of the structure, including fire-proof vaults and steel burglar-proof safes, was in the neighborhood of \$35,000. The land cost \$15,000. The building rests upon massive foundations of rock-faced granite, while the main floor is constructed of Indiana limestone, with pilasters having delicately carved capitals and artistically designed traceries in the panels. The upper stories are faced with cream-colored brick in two distinct shades, with Lake Superior stone trimmings. The principal vault is a monstrous



TWENTY-SIXTH WARD BANK ATLANTIC AVENUE.

affair, weighing over 50,000 pounds. It is constructed of welded layers of steel and iron, and to gain access to it three doors must be unlocked. The first of these is six inches in thickness and the second four, while the third, which is self-locking and closing, is for day use only. The two exterior doors are constructed of welded steel, iron and farelotyn (a peculiar metal which it is claimed cannot be drilled with or without heat), and are supplied with numerous steel bolts, each two inches in diameter, and locking upon the sides, top and bottom. The officers of the bank, elected in February, 1892, are: President, Ditmas Jewell; first vice-president, A. H. W. Van Sieten; second vice-president, John V. Jewell; cashier, James K. Alexander.

DITMAS JEWELL, who was largely instrumental in giving to the twenty-sixth ward one of the safest financial institutions in the city, was educated in the district schools of Fishkill, Dutchess County, where he was born in 1822. When fourteen years old he left home to live with an uncle, who gave him employment on a farm at Flatbush. He remained there six years and at the age of twenty became a carpenter's apprentice. In three years he had learned his chosen trade and, until he was verging upon thirty, earned a comfortable livelihood by diligent and unremitting toil at the bench. Then he married, rented a farm and resumed his earlier occupation, which he continued until 1857. Opportunities of successfully engaging in mercantile pursuits presented themselves as inducements for him to abandon farming and he immediately laid the foundations of the flour business in which he still retains an interest. His establishment has always been situated at the junction of Broadway and Fulton street, in what has been successively the town of East New





DITMAS JEWELL.

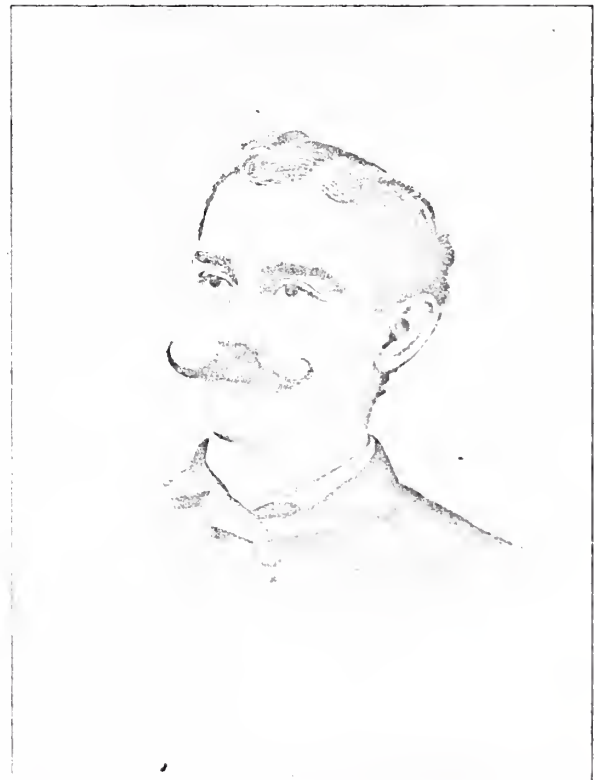
of Atlantic and Georgia avenues. Another financial interest of Mr. Jewell's is in the Nassau Trust Company, of which he is a trustee. He is highly respected in social life, a leader in church work, and is generally recognized in the city as one of its prominent citizens. He is a member of the Union League Club.

JAMES K. ALEXANDER, cashier of the Twenty-sixth Ward Bank, was born in Bloomington, Ills., on January 17, 1859. His father, James K. Alexander, Sr., was born in New York, of English parentage, and his mother, Mary D. Thompson, who came from Scottish stock, was a native of the same city. In 1864 Mr. and Mrs. Alexander moved to Brooklyn, where their son James was educated in the public schools. Young Alexander's first occupation was that of an office boy in the Danforth Locomotive and Machine Company's establishment in New York. After occupying several minor positions both in New York and Brooklyn he was given an opportunity to enter the service of the National Bank of the Republic in the former city. He began the discharge of his new duties on December 15, 1879, and evinced so much capability that recognition of his worth was not slow in manifesting itself. He was advanced by steady gradations to the head of the out-of-town collection department, a post held by him until he accepted his present station.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK was organized in 1889, and has a capital of \$100,000. It is located at Ninth street and Fifth avenue. The officers are A. P. Wells, president; W. F. Merrill, vice-president; and Isaac Simonson, cashier.

ALBERT P. WELLS bore an active share in the organization of the bank of which he is the president. Under his management the institution has prospered in a manner to satisfy all who have invested money in the venture. He was born in 1837 in a house that

York and the twenty-sixth ward of Brooklyn. His first partner was Gilbert H. Bergen and business was transacted under the firm name of Bergen & Jewell. The death of his associate at the end of four years dissolved the partnership and the firm of Jewell & Voorhees succeeded that of Bergen & Jewell. Within five years this latter combination gave way to Jewell & Son; in 1889 the senior member of the firm retired from active interest and John V. Jewell, the junior partner, has conducted the business ever since. In the fall of 1888 the first steps were taken toward the formation of a bank of deposit for the twenty-sixth ward. On March 25, 1889, all necessary preliminaries having been arranged and all legal regulations complied with, the Twenty-sixth Ward Bank opened its books for business at 2509 Atlantic avenue. Mr. Jewell has uninterruptedly held the presidency of the institution to which he was elected at the outset. Each week multiplied business until the methods of Mr. Jewell and his associates on the board of directors had induced such a measure of prosperity that the erection of a new building became a matter of necessity. The corner-stone of the new edifice was laid on July 7, 1891, and a few months later a splendid structure, meeting all the requirements of a modern financial institution, crowned a well chosen site at the corner



Albert P. Wells



stood on Adams street, near the site of the present city hall, in a section of the city which was then considered to be "out of town." During the years of his business career he first gained considerable experience in general office work, and finally engaged in the cotton trade, which occupied his attention until he had amassed a fortune large enough to justify his retirement. He is a director in various insurance companies and a stockholder in several of the banks and trust companies of New York and Brooklyn. He is a member of the Hamilton Club.

THE HAMILTON BANK, at 79 Hamilton avenue, was organized in 1889, and has a capital of \$100,000. F. G. Pitcher, president; and Edward S. Clark, cashier.

THE WALLABOUT BANK, organized in 1889, has a capital of \$100,000, and is located at Myrtle and Clinton avenues. Its officers are: Charles M. Englis, president; Alonzo Slote, vice-president; and Joseph B. Pigot, cashier.

THE NORTH SIDE BANK is on Grand street, near Kent avenue, and was organized in 1889. Its officers are: Claus Doscher, president; Walter Mathison, vice-president; and Charles A. Sackett, cashier. The capital is \$100,000.

CLAUS DOSCHER was born in Germany in 1830, and came to America when he was eighteen years old. All his slender means were exhausted in New York before he procured employment in a grocery store, where he remained several years. Later he followed the same line of business for himself. In 1870 he identified himself with Henry Offerman, Herman Katenhorn and Edward Hopke in the establishment of a sugar refinery at Hastings, on the Hudson, where their business increased far beyond their utmost expectations. In 1876 Mr. Doscher, in company with Messrs. Offerman and Steunburg, organized the Brooklyn Sugar Refining Co., and an extensive plant was located in this city. Mr. Doscher was made the president of the company. He was elected president of the North Side Bank soon after its organization in 1890.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD BANK was organized in 1889, and has a capital of \$100,000. It is located at 339 Manhattan avenue. Thomas C. Smith is president; E. A. Walker, vice-president; and W. H. Webster, cashier.

THE UNION BANK, on Union street and Fifth avenue, was organized in February, 1893, by a number of men, all prominent in the business life of the city. It was incorporated under the state laws with \$100,000 capital. The trustees for the first year were: Silas B. Dutcher, John McCarty, Stephen M. Griswold, John Pullman, James McLaren, Frederick J. Griswold, Edward F. Fowler, John A. Bliss, Thomas E. Pearsall, Hugh M. Funston, John A. Nichols, Henry J. Strawkamp, James Ross, Patrick H. Flynn and Edwin B. Strout.

THE EIGHTH WARD BANK was incorporated in March, 1893, for a general discount and deposit business. Its capital is \$100,000. Lower Third avenue was selected for its location.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK, organized to carry on a general discount and deposit business, was established on Broadway, near Patchen avenue, on February 17, 1893. Its capital is \$100,000.

GERMANIA SAVINGS BANK.—Any person viewing the magnificent buildings surrounding the city hall square will notice the highly ornamental structure belonging to the Germania Savings Bank. The statue standing out from the front elevation at the third story is an artistic reproduction of the "Watch on the Rhine," the "Germania" on the Niederwald. The only deviations from the original is that the figure holds a beehive in its hand in place of the imperial crown carried by the original Germania. The builder preferred the emblem of industry, economy and thrift, qualities for which Germans are noted, and while it is hardly in keeping with the proud and warlike bearing of this figure, it in a measure indicates the purpose of the bank. The bank was opened for business on June 1, 1867, with the following officers: F. A. Schroeder, president; John G. A. Vagt, first vice-president; Dr. U. Palmedo, second vice-president; Theodore Happel, treasurer; Theodore Juencke, secretary. The deposits steadily increased from year to year, until the quarters occupied became quite inadequate for the business transacted, and in the spring of 1889 it was decided to build anew on the site extending from Fulton to Adams streets, which had been purchased in 1873, and on which the buildings occupied by the bank until that time were located. Carl F. Eisenach was chosen architect, and there was a building committee consisting of Augustus Kurth, chairman; Julius Lehrenkrauss, Peter Reppenhagen, Gustav A. Jahn and the president, F. A. Schroeder, *ex-officio*. The building was finished in May, 1891. The banking rooms are of ample size with an entrance on Fulton as well as on Adams street. The rooms are handsomely fitted up and well adapted for the business of the bank. The upper floors are divided up in counting rooms and offices, fitted up with all modern improvements, such as electric light, steam heat and elevators, and are occupied by many tenants. The bank had on deposit on July 1, 1892, \$2,386,005.51, most of the depositors being German residents. The present board of trustees consists of F. A. Schroeder, president; Augustus Kurth, first vice-president; Peter Reppenhagen, second vice-president; Julius Lehrenkrauss, treasurer; William D. Veeder, attorney; and E. Mueldener, Henry C. Mangels, John W. Rasch, Herman Lins, Gustav A. Jahn, Carl F. Eisenach, Chas. A. Schieren, Edward L. Graef, John C. Richard, Augustus Jahn, Henry Francke and Christian Friedmann. The other officers and employees are Frederick Koch, secretary; Oscar Thomass, cashier; Joseph Lorenz, paying teller; Hugo Wundrum, clerk.



The early life of AUGUSTUS KURTH was passed amid influences and scenes that made him an idealist. He was the son of a German government official and was born in Brandenburg on the Havel, near Berlin, on May 19, 1825. At the gymnasium, or school preparatory to college, he imbibed the philosophy of Hegel and, like many other young Germans of his time, became imbued with a spirit of patriotism which was not regarded with favor by the authorities. Preparing himself for the profession of civil engineer and surveyor, he obtained a government position. For a year ending in April 1846, he served as a volunteer in the regular army and before retiring passed an examination for the rank of lieutenant. Then he returned to the government service as a surveyor and was thus employed when he became an active participant in



AUGUSTUS KURTH.

the revolution of 1848. For this he was punished in April, 1849, by dismissal from the government service, reduction to the rank of private in the army, deprivation of the rights of citizenship and imprisonment for one year. When his term of imprisonment ended he came to New York, arriving on July 13, 1851, and began to work on a farm in Rockland County, but returned to New York to learn wood carving, and in December, 1851, was employed by William Perris, a surveyor, with whom he became associated as partner on June 1, 1852. He retired from this connection in a few months and in the autumn of 1853 opened offices on his own account in Brooklyn and West Mount Vernon. Subsequently he performed important work for the New York harbor commission, and when that commission was dissolved in April, 1857, he opened an office in New York where he was associated with Mr. Boschke, formerly chief engineer of the harbor commission, and Rudolph Rosa. He was appointed city surveyor of New York in 1858, and for the next fourteen years had charge of the New York business of his brother, who died in April of that year. In July, 1872, he was appointed with Alfred Craven to make an expert examination of the municipal system of water works and report on its condition; in the month of December following he was appointed city surveyor of Brooklyn and held the office until 1876.

He was appointed assessor in 1880 and has held that office ever since. During the Civil war he was active in raising funds for the families of the soldiers and assisted in organizing a society for that purpose. He was one of the incorporators of the Germania Savings Bank in 1867, was a trustee and chairman of the building committee and is vice-president of the institution. The legislation of 1886 permitting the establishment of title guarantee companies was secured by his efforts in coöperation with Oscar Shaw and Charles Betts. He has been active in movements to secure the repatriation of his exiled countrymen; in the organization of engineering and technical societies; in the promotion of liberal religious thought and in advancing the interests of the Democratic party. He is a member of a number of societies, holding honorary membership in the Technical societies of New York and Chicago, and is a member of Pythagoras Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M. (which he joined in 1859), and of the Germania Club. On March 22, 1856, he married the daughter of George P. Weil.

THE EAST BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK is an outgrowth from the old East Brooklyn Accumulating Fund Association of which the late Samuel C. Barnes, first schoolmaster at the Wallabout, was secretary, and which ceased to exist in 1859. In 1860 Mr. Barnes secured a charter for an institution to be known as the East Brooklyn Savings Bank, and on April 11, 1861, the bank opened its books for business. The institution conducts its business in a substantial brick structure at the corner of Franklin and Myrtle avenues. The officials are: Darwin R. James, president; James Lock, first vice-president; Thomas J. Atkins, second vice-president; Alex. Hutchins, M. D., secretary; Eugene F. Barnes, treasurer.

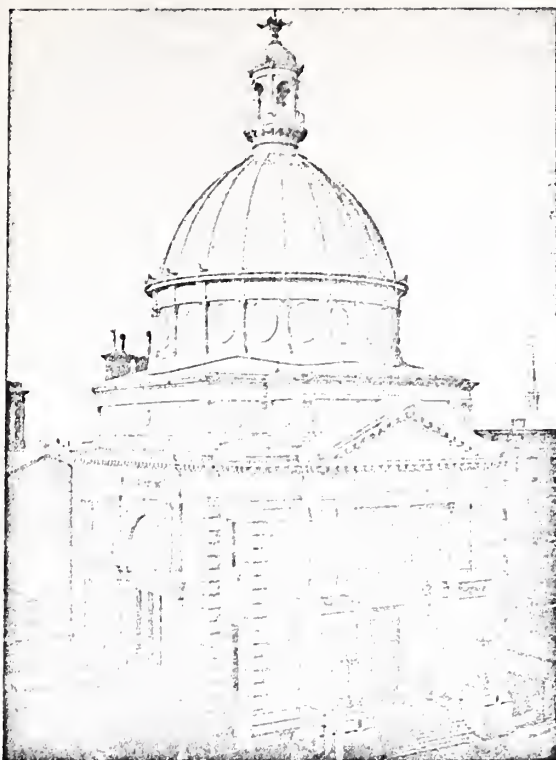
THE WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK was organized on April 9, 1851, but actual business was not begun until June 9 of the same year. The business increased rapidly, and on June 1, 1875, the fine building erected by the institution, at Broadway and Driggs avenue, was occupied. The officers are: Jeremiah V. Meserole, president; Franklin Whiting and Horace M. Warren, vice-presidents; William E. Horwill, secretary; and Oliver P. Miller, cashier.

In 1669 Jan Meserole, a French Huguenot, immigrated from Picardy, and located at Lookout Point,





GERMANIA SAVINGS BANK.



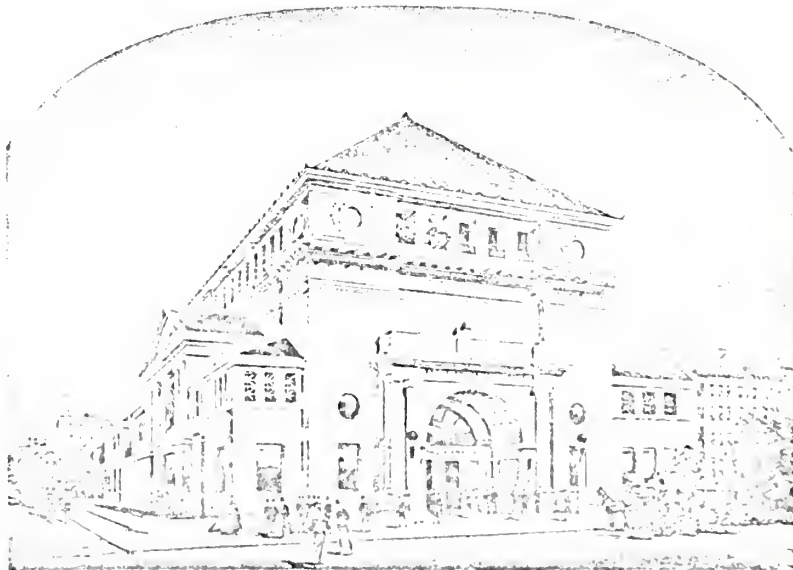
WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. Meserole married Miss Ann S. Richardson. General Meserole has been always active in charitable and benevolent enterprises. For years he has been a member of Greenpoint Lodge, No. 403, F. & A. M., and Greenpoint Division, No. 96, Sons of Temperance. He helped to build the first church at Greenpoint, and later became identified with the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church.

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK, the pioneer institution of its kind in Brooklyn, has already been mentioned as having been incorporated in 1827. It is located at 223 Fulton street, and its officers are: H. P. Morgan, president, and F. E. Flandreau, cashier.

HENRY P. MORGAN was born in Connecticut, and was educated at the famous Bacon Academy at Colchester, Conn. He came to Brooklyn in 1836, and began to work as a clerk in his brother William's dry-goods store. In 1850 William Morgan died, and Henry continued the business. Later he opened another store in the St. Ann's building on Fulton street, and in 1867 he retired and became president of a New York life insurance company. Later he organized the Nassau Gas Light Company. He was the first president of the company, and has held that office until the present time. In the fall of 1880 Hosea Webster, then president of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, retired, and Mr. Morgan was elected to succeed him, having been thirty years a trustee and for several years vice-president. At the commencement of the Civil war he was an active member of the Brooklyn City Guard and he took an active part in the formation of the 23d Regiment. He has been a trustee of the Brooklyn Hospital, and served as trustee and secretary of the Packer Collegiate Institute. He has been a director of the Brooklyn Bank and of the Long Island Safe Deposit Company. He is senior warden of St. Ann's Church on the Heights, of which he has been a member for more than forty years.

Kuy Kout, where he purchased a tract of land. From this French immigrant is descended the large and well-known family of Meseroles, of which General JEREMIAH V. MESEROLE, president of the Williamsburgh Savings Bank, is a member. Mr. Meserole was born in New York city on October 23, 1833, but four years later removed with his parents to Brooklyn, where he has resided ever since. He attended the schools of Jamaica and this city, and then chose surveying as his profession. In 1850 he was made city surveyor, a position which he fills at this writing. For nearly a quarter of a century General Meserole was a national guardsman. His career began with the 7th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., and he shared the honors as well as the dangers of his regiment during the campaign of 1861, under the first call of President Lincoln for volunteers. On returning from the front he was instrumental in the organization of the 47th Regiment of this city, and was elected its first colonel. In 1868 he was elected brigadier-general to command the 11th Brigade. In 1876 he retired from active military life. For upwards of three generations much of that portion of Greenpoint in the vicinity of Newtown Creek was used by the Meserole family for farming purposes. It was known as the Greenpoint farm until 1859, when it was divided into building lots. On April 20, 1859,



BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK, PIERREPONT AND CLINTON STREETS.

THE DIME SAVINGS BANK, chartered on April 12, 1857, occupies a handsome building at Court and Remsen streets, erected on the site of the Hooley Opera House. Previous to the erection of this building, of which it took possession in 1884, it had been located nineteen years in the Halsey Building on Fulton street. Its first location was in a small room in Montague street, whence it moved to the Hamilton Buildings. The officers are: Benjamin H. Huntington, president; John W. Hunter, treasurer; J. Lawrence Marcellus, secretary.

B. H. HUNTINGTON, president, has long been known in the financial world of Brooklyn as an able and experienced official, one who has ever faithfully performed the responsible duties devolving upon him. Mr. Huntington is a native of Long Island, and was born at East Hampton in 1842. His grandfather, Abel Huntington, was a prominent physician and surgeon, and was twice elected to congress as the representative of the district in which he resided. His father, George L. Huntington, was also a physician, having been a pupil of the renowned Dr. Valentine Mott, and succeeded to his father's practice in Suffolk County. Mr. Huntington received his early education at Clinton Academy, East Hampton, and in the schools of Brooklyn. He began his business life in the well-known East India house of A. A. Low & Bros., with whom he remained for many years, until called in 1877 to fill the position of secretary of the Dime Savings Bank. He was elected to the presidency in 1893. He takes great interest in the work of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he is the senior warden.

Other savings banks in Brooklyn are the BREVOORT, Fulton street, near Bedford avenue—Felix Campbell, president; the BUSHWICK, 618 Grand street—Joseph Liebmann, president; CITY SAVINGS BANK, Fourth and Flatbush avenues—Remsen Rushmore, president; DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH, Broadway and Wythe avenue—Robinson Gill, president; EAST NEW YORK, Atlantic and Pennsylvania avenues—Frederick Middendorf, president; GERMAN, Broadway and Boerum street—Charles Naecher, president; GREENPOINT, Manhattan avenue and Noble street—Timothy Perry, president; KINGS COUNTY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Broadway and Bedford avenue—James S. Bearns, president; SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Atlantic avenue and Clinton street—Alexander E. Orr, president.

TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY.—The Brooklyn Trust Company, the first organization of the kind in the city, was established in 1866. It is situated at 177 and 179 Montague street. It has a capital of \$1,000,000. The officers are: Christian T. Christensen, president; Abram B. Baylis, vice-president; and James Ross Curran, secretary.

Probably no better example can be found in Brooklyn of that fortunate blending of the best characteristics of foreign birth with those elements that constitute the highest type of American citizenship, than that presented by General CHRISTIAN T. CHRISTENSEN. He was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, on January 26, 1832, and from 1846 until 1850 was employed in a drygoods store in the adjacent seaport of Elsinore. He had scarcely attained the age of eighteen when he emigrated to America and obtained in New York a situation as book-keeper and cashier. In 1855 he became a partner in the firm of Pepoon, Nazro & Co., note brokers. He organized in 1861 a company of Scandinavians which was merged in the ranks of the 1st N. Y. Regiment, after electing him first lieutenant; he rose through every rank in the volunteer service to that of brigadier-general. He served through the four years of the war, taking part in the first engagement at Big Bethel, Va., and in the last at Fort Blakely. In July, 1865, he resigned from the army and entered the employ of Sturges, Bennett & Co., coffee importers of New York; when they were succeeded by B. G. Arnold & Co. he became a partner in the new firm and retained that interest from January 1, 1868, until April,



C. T. CHRISTENSEN.

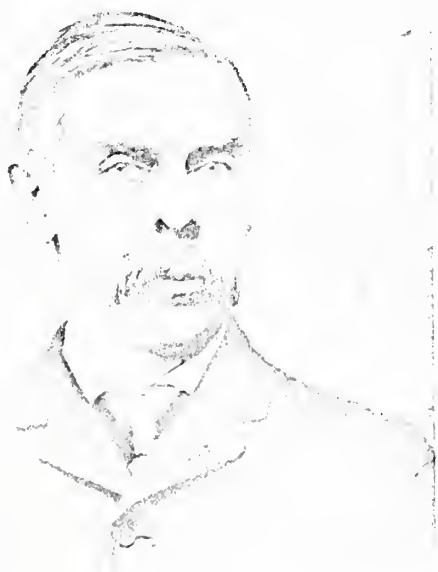


1877. At that time the celebrated Nevada Bank of San Francisco was at the flood tide of its prosperity and he took the management of its main office, in San Francisco, but returned to New York to organize a branch establishment. His contract with the bank lasted two years and then he accepted the position of manager in the banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. This post he occupied ten years, until his election to the presidency of the Brooklyn Trust Company, which had been rendered vacant by the death of Ripley Ropes. During the period from 1879 until 1885 he was one of the most active officers in the ranks of the National Guard, serving as major of the 13th Regiment, and commander of the 3d Brigade and for a time commanding the Second Division. In 1867 the King of Denmark created him a Knight of the Order of the Dannebrog, and from 1869 until 1877 he was acting *chargé d'affaires* and Danish consul for the port of New York. On his return to Denmark a few years ago he was the recipient of many public honors. He has been president of the Brooklyn Excise League, director of the American Exchange National Bank, trustee of the American Missionary Association, chancellor of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and a park commissioner for the city of Brooklyn. He is vice-president of the Brooklyn Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and second vice-president of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society. For twenty-three years he has been a prominent member of Plymouth Church, in which he is chairman of its active church work committee, and he was a warm personal friend of Mr. Beecher. His home at 70 Eighth avenue is one of the strikingly handsome residences in that part of the city.

THE FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY began business on Remsen street in August, 1888, but finding that the demands made upon it by continually increasing interests justified the occupancy of larger quarters it decided to erect a new building. The site chosen for the contemplated structure on the southwest corner of Montague and Clinton streets was purchased, and ground was broken for the foundations on April 23, 1891. The plot measured fifty feet on Montague street by one hundred feet on Clinton street, and it was designed that the building should cover the entire area with the exception of about eight feet across the Montague street front. The completed structure contains ten finished stories, an attic and sub-basement. Built in the modern Romanesque style, it constitutes one of the chief architectural ornaments of Brooklyn and invites comparison with the finer office buildings of New York and other great commercial centres. The materials used in its exterior construction form an attractive combination; the basement is built of Jonesboro red granite, the first and second stories of Indiana limestone, and the remaining stories of fire-flashed Perth Amboy pressed brick, with trimmings of limestone and light buff terra cotta. The lofty roof is covered with dark red Spanish tiles, which afford a good background for the lighter colored dormers and gables with their trimmings of stone and terra cotta. The height of the roof above the sidewalk is one hundred and fifty-six feet. The interior iron work of the building, and, in fact, all its structural features, internal and

external, render it completely fire-proof. Particular care has been taken to supply the interior of the structure with every known convenience, and the finish and fittings of its offices are of the latest and best design. The first story is entirely appropriated by the banking room and other apartments utilized by the Trust Company, while the basement and the greater portion of the sub-basement are occupied by the offices and vaults of the Franklin Safe Deposit Company, an offshoot of the Franklin Trust Company. The entrance used in common by those who have business with either of these two organizations opens from the level of the pavement on Montague street to the main hall and constitutes one of the salient architectural characteristics of the building. The visitor passes through a marble arch of elaborate design and ascends or descends a marble and bronze staircase to the banking rooms of the Trust Company or the business office of the Safe Deposit Company. The walls and floors of the principal offices, halls, corridors and lavatories are wainscoted and tiled with marble, while the interior wood finish is entirely of quartered oak. The officers of the Franklin Trust Company are: George H. Southard, president; William H. Wallace, vice-president; and James R. Cowing, secretary. The capital is \$1,000,000.

GEORGE H. SOUTHARD is a Bostonian, and was born February 23, 1841. He comes from pure Pilgrim



GEORGE H. SOUTHARD.





FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY.

ancestry, being a lineal descendant of Constant Southard, who, with his mother Alice Southard, arrived at Plymouth, Mass., on the ship "Ann" in 1623. The lady afterwards became the wife of William Bradford, the governor of the colony. Mr. Southard received a public school education, and was graduated from the English High School of Boston in 1856. In the same year he began his commercial life as clerk in the employ of Southard, Herbert & Co., oil manufacturers of Boston. Five years later he became identified with the lumber trade, and continued in it in Boston until 1856, when he went to Newburgh, N. Y., where he remained nine years. In 1874 he removed to Brooklyn, and, in the following year, became a partner in the firm of Southard & Co. He retired in 1887 to assist in organizing the National Bank of Deposit of New York, of which institution he was the first cashier. When the Franklin Trust Company was organized in 1888 he was induced to take upon himself the duties of secretary. In 1889 he was elected second vice-president, and, on January 1, 1892, he was elected president. When the Fifth Avenue Bank of Brooklyn was organized, he was one of the incorporators, and is at present a member of its board of directors. He is also a director of the Broadway Insurance Company, and of the New York Fire Insurance Company.

THE PEOPLE'S TRUST COMPANY, at 172 Montague street, was organized in 1889, and has a capital of \$1,000,000. Its officers are: Felix Campbell, president; J. G. Dettmer and Horace J. Morse, vice-presidents; and Edward Johnson, secretary.

FELIX CAMPBELL was born in Brooklyn on February 28, 1829, and after attending the city schools, began when twelve years old, to learn the printing trade in the EAGLE office. He remained there two years, until offered a position in the office of C. Alvord, New York. Three years later he abandoned the printer's case to learn engineering. At the conclusion of an industrious apprenticeship and a two years' term of service at the bench and lathe with Walworth, Mason & Guild, New York, his skill and ability were recognized by promotion to the position of foreman. While learning his trade he improved his educational advantages by attending a night school in this city. His political life began in 1857, when he was elected supervisor from the eleventh ward, which then comprised the territory since divided between the seventh, eleventh and twentieth wards. Re-elected the next year, he was successful in his contest with Tunis G. Bergen for the presidency of the board, although at the time he was the youngest man on the board. In 1859 he was nominated for the assembly as the Democratic candidate from the district, which at that time included the eleventh and ninth wards, but he declined on the ground that it would interfere with his business affairs. Ten years after becoming foreman in the establishment where he learned his trade, he acquired control of the business and has been its sole proprietor until the present day. In 1867 Mayor Kalbfleisch appointed him a member of the board of education, where his practical ideas and sound common sense proved valuable during a service of thirteen years. In that time he had superintended the heating of every school house in the city, besides causing the erection of grammar school No. 35 and intermediate school No. 41, in the twenty-third and twenty-fourth wards respectively. He was a member of the old volunteer fire department. He afterwards became fire commissioner, and was one of the trustees of the widows' and orphans' fund of the department. It was largely through his efforts that Brooklyn secured a paid fire department. With Seymour L. Husted and others during the Civil war he accomplished good work on the eleventh ward committee, which sent recruits to the front and raised money to aid in the support of the soldiers' families. In 1876 Governor Samuel J. Tilden appointed him one of the commissioners to represent New York state at the centennial exhibition. Impressed by the fact that Brooklyn stood greatly in need of a federal building for the accommodation of the post-office department, United States courts and other branches of national government, he determined to urge the matter in congress, and to that end accepted, in 1882, the Democratic nomination from the second district of this city. He was elected by a majority of 5,700 over his



FELIX CAMPBELL.

opponent, Charles Goddard. He has been three times reelected, the first time defeating ex-assemblyman Sheridan by 6,000 votes, and on the second occasion encountering only nominal opposition. In the autumn of 1890 he declined to again contest the district, but, before he had been a member of the national legislature many months, he had asked for and secured the appropriation of \$1,300,000, for the Federal building on Washington street. He paid particular attention to the improvement of the East River water front in Brooklyn, and labored earnestly to secure the appropriation necessary to erect, on Fort Greene, a suitable monument to those who perished on board the British prison ships in New York harbor during the Revolutionary war. Since his retirement from public life, he has devoted himself to the management of his extensive private interests. In the spring of 1891 he accepted the presidency of the People's Trust Company, succeeding the late Wm. H. Murtha. He is president of the Brevoort Savings Bank, and a director and stockholder in the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, the American District Telegraph Company, Brooklyn Safe Deposit Company, Union Ferry Company, Franklin and Kings County Trust Companies, and is one of the best known members in the Society of Old Brooklynites.

THE LONG ISLAND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY is located at 203 Montague street, and has a capital of \$500,000. The officers are: Edward Merritt, president; David G. Leggett, vice-president; and Frederick T. Aldridge, secretary.

THE NASSAU TRUST COMPANY was organized in 1888, and has a capital of \$500,000. It is established at 101 Broadway. The officers are: A. D. Wheelock, president; William Dick and John Truslow, vice-presidents; and O. F. Richardson, secretary.

ADAM D. WHEELOCK has been well known to Brooklynites for nearly half a century; was born in Worcester County, Mass., on May 26, 1823, and received his early education at the district schools of that county. In 1839 he came to New York and became a clerk in a boot and shoe store. In connection with Samuel Daniels, in 1845, he established the boot and shoe firm of Samuel Daniels & Company. In the same year he moved to Brooklyn, where he has resided ever since. In 1873 he became deputy city treasurer, an office he retained until 1884, when he was appointed city treasurer by Mayor Low, serving also under Mayors Whitney and Chapin, although of a different political faith. In May, 1888, he resigned his public office to accept the presidency of the Nassau Trust Company, a position he now holds. He is president of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, treasurer of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital and a deacon in Plymouth Church. He devotes much of his time to the relief of the poor, who have no more devoted and helpful friend in the city. He is a member of the Hamilton Club, and takes a deep interest in the welfare of that organization.

THE KINGS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY, at 373 Fulton street, was organized in 1889, and the officers are: Joseph C. Hendrix, president; J. S. T. Stranahan, vice-president; and Herman Morris, secretary. The capital is \$500,000. A sketch of Mr. Hendrix will be found in the chapter on Political Life.

THE HAMILTON TRUST COMPANY, organized in 1891, has a capital of \$500,000, and is located at 191 Montague street. Its officers are: Silas B. Dutcher, president; W. H. Lyon and Alfred J. Pouch, vice-presidents; and Joseph B. White, secretary.

The record of an honorable and active life passed in the varied fields of commerce, finance and politics belongs to SILAS B. DUTCHER. He was born in Springfield, Otsego County, N. Y., and while a student at the public schools served as a district teacher during the winter, and worked on his father's farm in the summer. Soon after attaining his majority he engaged in railway affairs, which claimed his attention three years. He entered the mercantile field in New York in 1855. In 1868 President Johnson appointed him supervisor of internal revenue. He held that post until 1872, when he was made pension agent for New York city; this position he resigned in 1875 to take the management of important interests in connection with a large life insurance company in New York. In 1877 he was appointed appraiser of the port of New York, and occupied that position until January, 1880, when Governor Cornell made him superintendent of public works of New York state. At the expiration of his three years' tenure of office he resumed his residence in Brooklyn, and in 1886 was elected president of the Union Dime Savings Bank in New York, an institution of which he had been for some years a trustee. On February 2, 1891, he was chosen to fill the position of president of the Hamilton Trust Company. In 1888, after a political career which had lasted for forty years, he retired from all public activity of that nature and devoted himself exclusively to his domestic and business affairs. For ten years he was superintendent of the Twelfth Street Reformed Church Sunday-school. He has served also as a member of the board of education.

Several of the local banks conduct a safe deposit business in addition to their financial operations, and have in their establishments vaults and safes where patrons may deposit plate, jewelry, bonds and other valuable papers and articles, to which only they or their authorized agents may have access. This business has grown to such proportions, however, that there are four companies in Brooklyn organized for the sole purpose of affording to the public such facilities for the storage of valuables. THE BROOKLYN CITY SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Montague and Clinton streets, has for officers: Henry N. Brush, president; Stephen H.



Herriman, vice-president ; and Thomas E. Clark, secretary. The officers of THE FIRST NATIONAL SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Broadway and Kent avenue, are : J. G. Jenkins, president ; and S. T. Dare, manager. THE FRANKLIN SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, in the Franklin Trust building, at Montague and Clinton streets, is officered by George H. Southard, president ; and Henry Camp, secretary and manager. THE LONG ISLAND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Fulton and Clinton streets, is under the presidency of Clement Lockett, with S. H. Messenger, vice-president ; and A. I. Ditmas, secretary and treasurer.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Few institutions that depend for success upon keeping in touch with the commercial and moneyed interests of a community are more advantageously situated, in regard to local surroundings, than the PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, with its handsome building at 16 Court street, in the very business centre of the city, and a splendidly organized staff of officials. The movement for the organization of the company was begun in the spring of 1853 by Richard L. Crook and others, and on September 9, 1853, the company was chartered as the Phenix Fire Insurance Company. The incorporators were: Seth Low, Richard L. Crook, James H. Taft, Henry Collins, Edwin Beers, Henry Holt, S. Baldwin Chapman, Ezra Baldwin, Jotham Weeks, George W. Brown, Henry M. Conklin, Charles C. Betts, Edward Anthony, James S. Rockwell, Samuel Van Benschoten, Thomas S. Denike, John D. Lawrence, George W. Bergen, Stephen Crowell, David Barker and Gustav Schwab. At meetings held for the purpose of preliminary organization in February and July, 1853, it had been decided that the capital should be fixed at \$200,000, and Stephen Crowell and Philander Shaw were respectively elected to the offices of president and secretary. The company began business at 345 Fulton street and on September 10, 1853, the first policy was issued. According to its charter the company was permitted to insure inland navigation and transportation as well as assume fire risks, and in 1859 inland insurance was added to its business ; ocean marine insurance was subsequently adopted and on June 27, 1864, advantage being taken of the provisions of the general insurance act of 1853, the capital stock was increased to \$500,000. On November 22, 1865, another increase was ordered and the amount of stock was doubled. By legislative enactment on February 19, 1866, the word "fire" was dropped from the company's name. The Phenix sustained heavy losses by the great fires in Portland, Me., Chicago and Boston. In consequence of the Chicago disaster the company settled one hundred and sixty-seven claims amounting to \$434,150 and has the credit of being the first insurance corporation to make a payment for losses after the great conflagration. It was able to meet successfully claims for \$505,629, which were handed in for liquidation after the big fire in Boston in the autumn of 1872. At the end of the company's first twenty-five years, in 1878, its assets amounted to \$2,380,278 and its net surplus to \$760,189. From every source its income during that period aggregated \$23,075,753 ; its total expenditures reached \$21,831,163, of which \$13,592,039 were paid for losses, and \$2,014,000 had been distributed in dividends among the stockholders. Ocean and inland marine insurance were discontinued in 1887 and since that year the Phenix has given its attention to fire risks alone. At the present time its business as a company in receipt of premiums is one of the largest, if not the very largest, in the United States, and requires the employment of one hundred and fifty clerks. Stephen Crowell retained the presidency of the company until April 9, 1888, when, declining reëlection on account of the infirmities of age, he was succeeded by the vice-president, George P. Sheldon, who is president now. Arthur B. Graves, president of the St. Nicholas Bank of New York, was elected to the vice-presidency of the company to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Sheldon's withdrawal from that position, and is the present incumbent. With the exception of the four years from 1875 until 1879, Philander Shaw held the secretaryship from the date of the company's organization until 1890 ; for a period of four years he united the duties of vice-president with those of secretary. Charles C. Little, with W. A. Wright as assistant, now occupies that post. The corporation's New York office is in the Stokes building at 47 Cedar street. A branch office is situated at 114 Broadway, in the Eastern District, where it has been established since 1865. The directors of the company in 1892 were : George P. Sheldon, Arthur B. Graves, Edwin F. Knowlton, Albion K. Bolan, David B. Powell, William H. Male, Henry W. Slocum, George W. Bergen, Augustus Studwell, Edwin T. Rice, William P. Beale, William H. Wallace, William J. Logan, John H. Latham, Felix Campbell, Samuel E. Howard, John Cartledge, George M. Hard, George Ingraham, Charles W. Brega, Henry E. Southwell, William A. Hammond.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has had an unusually prosperous existence since March 21, 1853, when it was chartered. It began business with a capital of \$150,000 and a charter which extended for thirty years and was renewed for a similar term at the expiration of that period ; on January 12, 1883, the capital stock was increased to \$250,000. Since the organization of the company an average rate of 16 per cent. has been paid to the stockholders. The total sum paid for losses during the thirty-eight years of the company's history amounts to \$6,521,702.27, or an average annual loss ratio of 51.7 per cent. on each dollar of premiums received. The main office of the company is situated at Broadway and Kent avenue ; it has a branch in New York at 150 Broadway. Its official board consists of Marshall S.





PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY.

Driggs, president; William Marshall, Peter Wyckoff, John C. Debevoise, John G. Jenkins, James Rodwell, Chauncey Marshall, George E. Kitching, Stephen B. Sturgis, Henry W. Slocum, Silas W. Driggs, Moses May, Henry W. Slocum, Jr., Martin Joost, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Adrian M. Suydam, Frederick L. Dubois.

THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is the oldest existing company of the kind in Brooklyn, having been incorporated on February 3, 1852. Its original capital was \$150,000, but the amount has been increased to \$200,000. The company has offices at 30 Court street, and confines its business chiefly to local risks. William T. Lane is president, and Thomas M. Harris, secretary.

THE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, at 97 Broadway, was organized on October 18, 1858, with a capital of \$150,000. Its officers are: William E. Horwell, president; and E. S. Terhune, secretary.

THE MANUFACTURERS' AND TRADERS' COÖPERATIVE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN is not a strictly local institution, but has a very important relation to the business of the city.

THE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY was a conservative institution, which was organized in 1856, with a capital of \$150,000, and continued business until June 21, 1892, when it reinsured its risks with a company in New York.

TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANIES.

The establishment of title guarantee companies was authorized by the legislature of New York in 1886, one of the persons most active in securing the legislation being Augustus Kurth, of Brooklyn. Four such companies have been established here, the first being the GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY, at 189 Montague street. Its officers are: A. L. Soulard, president; and A. R. Thompson, Jr., manager. The other companies are: BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY, 26 Court street—W. B. Isham, president; and Frank Bailey, treasurer: LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY, 166 Montague street—Edwin W. Coggeshall, president; and V. H. Seaman, manager: TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY, 26 Court street—Clarence H. Kelsey, president; John W. Murray and Frank Bailey, vice-presidents; O. E. Schmidt, treasurer; and Louis V. Bright, secretary.



OLD DUTCH CHURCH, FULTON AVENUE, NEAR LAWRENCE STREET
Built 1766, the Second Edifice on this Site.

CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.



THE appellation "City of Churches" was given to Brooklyn early in her history and it clings to her. It grew out of the fame she acquired through the activity and vigor of the devoted men who endeavored to have the organization of churches keep pace with the growth of population; but the more rapid growth of recent years has so far outstripped the efforts of the church builders that the designation no longer properly belongs to the city, as indicating the proportion of churches to its inhabitants; and in respect of its need for church extension Brooklyn is now regarded as a field for missionary work as much as is any other great city. She has become cosmopolitan, and with nearly a million of people within her borders she entertains every shade of religious belief and every form of ecclesiastical organization, while her great mass of what religious workers call "the unchurched" constitutes a field for constant evangelistic effort.

For one hundred and twenty-five years the only religious denomination represented by an organized church in Brooklyn was the Dutch Reformed Church, as was natural in a community consisting almost wholly of Dutchmen and their descendants. The first church was erected in Flatbush in 1654, and the first minister was the Rev. Johannes Theodorus Polhemus, who came over from New Amsterdam for occasional ministrations. In 1660 the people of Brueckelen obtained their first resident pastor in the person of the Rev. Henricus Selyns, whose name appears variously in early records as Henry Solinus and Hendricus Selwyn, as well as in the form which is here given the preference. Pastor Selyns came from Holland duly accredited by the Classis of Amsterdam, and his first sermon in Brueckelen was preached in a barn.



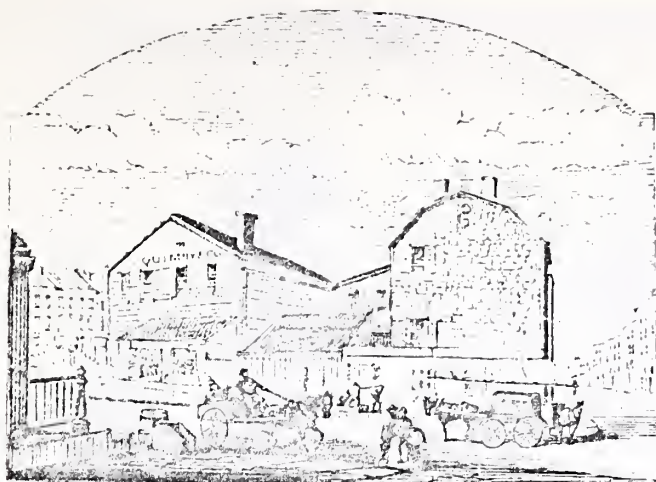
on September 5, 1660. It is probable that on this interesting occasion there were visitors present from New York, or else the unusual significance of the event must have excited the generosity of the villagers, for the collection that was taken amounted to twenty guilders and four stivers, or a little more than eight dollars; subsequent collections did not average more than six guilders at each service for many years, excepting at the commemoration of the Lord's Supper, when as much as seventeen guilders were collected; and there were times when, owing to the small attendance resulting from inclement weather and bad roads, the collection was as small as one guilder. Pastor Selyns presented his credentials to the local consistory on September 7, two days after his inaugural sermon, and when they were examined and approved he took his place as the president of the consistory. It was voted at the same time to send a letter of thanks to the Rev. Herr Polhemus for his ministrations, and it was borne to him by one of the members of the consistory, eliciting from him a graceful reply. When Pastor Selyns came to the village the membership of the First Reformed Dutch Church numbered twenty-five persons, of whom twelve were women. The little flock was scattered all over the four hamlets of Brueckelen proper, the Waal-bogt,



FIRST REFORMED CHURCH ON JORALEMON STREET—REMOVED IN 1886.

Gowanus and the Ferry, which at that time constituted the village. Although a grant of land had been made to the First Reformed Dutch Church of Brooklyn by the Provincial Governor and Council as early as the year 1656, there was at this time no church nor parsonage in the village, and for some time Pastor Selyns was accustomed to preach during the summer months on Director-General Stuyvesant's farm. The young people were instructed in the principles of Christianity on Tuesday afternoons, and this was a necessary portion of their education, as it was very desirable in those days for people to hold membership in the church, and no person was admitted to such membership without having followed a prescribed course of instruction and passed a somewhat rigid examination before the full consistory.

In the year following the advent of Pastor Selyns an important functionary was appointed, the forerunner of the educators and clerical officials of the city, in the person of Carel de Beauvois, who was made parish clerk, court messenger, precentor, schoolmaster, grave-digger, bell-ringer and general utility man, under the clause in the warrant for his appointment which provided that he "perform whatever also may be required," all for twenty-five guilders a year and a house free. His name survives in his descendants of the well-known family of De Bevoise. When Pastor Selyns, who had married while he remained here, was dismissed in the autumn of 1664 to return to Holland, where his aged parents were living, Mr. De Beauvois continued the church services for some time, in accordance with the vote of the consistory, to keep the congregation together, and requiring "that Mr. Carel de Beauvois, our voorlezer, voorzinger and schoolmaster, should on Sundays read before the congregation a sermon from the 'postil' of Mr. Abraham Schultetus, besides the prayers and psalms before and after the aforesaid sermon." It was not until after the



THE MIDDAGH HOUSE AND BARN, HENRY AND FULTON STREETS.
Occupied by St. Ann's Church, 1784.

seeds of industry, thrift, morality and religion, from which has come a mighty growth.

The Episcopal Church was probably the next to be established in Brooklyn, and the year 1766 has been selected by some historians as the date; but the grounds upon which the selection rests are purely legendary. While there may have been occasional services of the Church of England held in Brooklyn at as early a date as 1766 it is probable that the first minister of that church who was stationed here came in the early part of the year 1778. This minister was the Rev. James Sayre, and the existing accounts of him and his ministry are vague and unsatisfactory; but that he was actually stationed here is indicated by an entry made in the "Record of Baptisms" in 1784, wherein he is designated as the "Minister of the Church at Brooklyn Ferry." Mr. Sayre's ministry here closed about the time when this entry was made, and the more definite record of the Episcopal Church begins with the advent of the Rev. George Wright, who began to hold services here in the spring of 1784. For a short time the services were held in a house on Fulton street, which bore the number 40, and was pulled down on March 12 in the same year. The next place of worship was the barn of John Middagh, in the rear of his house at the corner of Henry and Fulton streets, and from there the congregation moved to a house built by British troops at the corner of Middagh and Fulton streets.

Episcopalianism was in this inchoate condition in Brooklyn when, in 1785, the first effort was made to establish a Congregational church. In that year the "Independent Meeting House" was built on Fulton street where the old Episcopal burying ground was subsequently located. The edifice was owned by a congregation in which were embodied various independent elements, and the society was duly incorporated with John Matlack as pastor and George Wall as assistant. The component elements of the organization were probably incongruous, and undoubtedly were inharmonious, for after a brief existence the society was disrupted by internal dissensions and the house of worship passed into the possession of the Rev. Mr. Wright's congregation. The edifice was consecrated by the Right Rev. Samuel Provoost, the first Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, and by act of the legislature passed on April 23, 1787, the society was incorporated as "The Episcopal Church of Brooklyn." By subsequent legislation, in 1795, the name was changed to "St. Ann's Church," which is the present name of the oldest Protestant Episcopal Church in the city. Episcopalianism has flourished here, and the denomination includes in its membership many of the oldest and wealthiest families of Brooklyn. With the Methodist Episcopal Church it stands next to the Roman Catholic in the number of its houses of worship, and it raised more than half a million of dollars in the year 1891 for church purposes. An off-shoot of the Protestant Episcopal Church is the little body known as the Reformed Episcopal Church, founded in 1873, which is represented in Brooklyn by two organized congregations, both of which were established in 1877.

Another early comer into this field of religious work was the Methodist Episcopal Church, the seeds of which were probably sown by Captain Thomas

departure of Mr. Selyns that, in 1666, the first church edifice was erected on the road now known as Fulton street, between Lawrence and Bridge streets. It was built on the walls of an old stone fort, erected for defence against the Indians. The Dutch Reformed Church lived through the transition periods in the history of the country, and although it has been outstripped by several of the many denominations that have come to share with it the cultivation of the religious field in Brooklyn, it has grown in numbers, wealth and influence. Its record is the one thread that connects the present with the remotest past in the history of Christian civilization on Long Island, and it numbers among its adherents very many of those people whose ancestry runs back to the first comers from Holland who planted here the



SECOND CHURCH OF ST. ANN'S, WASHINGTON ST., NEAR SANDS.
With Ruins of the Original Church.





ST. ANN'S CHURCH, WASHINGTON STREET, NEAR SANDS.

Webb of the British army; he began to preach in his own hired house near the barracks in New York as early as 1766, and subsequently made occasional visits to Brooklyn "to preach salvation by grace through faith" to the Dutch villagers. Woolman Hickson, an earnest and eloquent young man, whose career in the ministry was cut short by death from consumption at the end of seven months, was the next Methodist preacher to visit Brooklyn, and his first sermon here was delivered in the open air in front of the site of the old Sands Street Church. Afterwards he preached in the cooper shop of Peter Cannon, near the ferry, and in 1785 or 1786 a regular "class" was formed with several members. From that time the Methodist preachers stationed in New York visited Brooklyn regularly, but the village was only a part of a circuit which included the whole of Long Island and had but one preacher attached to it. It was not until 1793 that Brooklyn was regularly supplied with Methodist preaching and pastoral care; in that year the Rev. Joseph Totten and the Rev. George Strebeck were appointed to the circuit, and alternated with each other in labors in Brooklyn and in other portions of Long Island, each remaining in Brooklyn a month at a time. The "class" formed by Mr. Hickson retained its existence under the leadership of Nicholas Sneathen, who subsequently became a zealous preacher, and was succeeded in his leadership by Justice John Garrison, whose service of thirty-six years was ended only by his death. Out of this "class" grew the Sands Street Methodist Episcopal Church, which was incorporated on May 19, 1794, under the ministry of Mr. Totten. These were the beginnings of a denomination which has grown to be one of the strongest elements in the religious life of the city. With the Dutch Reformed and the Protestant Episcopal churches it had the field to itself until the present century was well advanced and then there began that multiplication of sects that in these days has given to Brooklyn an organized representation of nearly every variety of faith and form of worship held to by the civilized world. Early in the history of the Methodist Church in Brooklyn the colored portion of its membership became sufficiently strong to support churches of their own, and in 1818 they organized the African Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church. The Colored Methodist Episcopal churches are seven in number at the present time. In 1847 the German Methodists organized a church of their own, and now they have four societies. Neither of these movements was schismatic, and the Colored and German Methodists must therefore be included in the enumeration of the great Methodist Episcopal body which, next to the Catholics, furnishes sittings for a greater number of people than any other denomination in the city. There are several other bodies of Methodists in Brooklyn, but none of them are large. The Methodist Protestants established their first church here in 1832, and have added two to the number; the Primitive Methodists have five churches, of which the first was organized in 1833; and the Free Methodists have one church, which was organized in 1878.

In 1822 the Catholic, Presbyterian and Baptist churches obtained their first foothold. St. James' Roman Catholic Church was established at Jay and Chapel streets, and for nearly twenty years was the only church of that denomination in Brooklyn. Holy Trinity and Assumption churches were organized in 1841, and this was the beginning of that wonderful growth which is represented to-day by a communion which constitutes fully one-quarter of the city's population and owns one-third of all the church property.





REV. DR. FREDERICK A. FARLEY.

So rapid was this growth that in 1852 Brooklyn was made a diocese, and was placed under the episcopal care of the Right Rev. John Loughlin, who, before the mitre was conferred upon him, had been the zealous and efficient Vicar-General of the Diocese of New York. He was a prelate who was so successful in winning the esteem of his fellow men, regardless of creed, that his death, which occurred on December 29, 1891, caused genuine sorrow among all classes in the community. A small denomination known as the Reformed Catholic Church, which was founded in 1880 by several men who left the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church, planted an organization in Brooklyn in 1881, and it continues its existence with a membership of one hundred and fifty. This denomination is bitterly antagonistic to the parent church and claims that it has received the true Apostolic succession in the ordination of its Bishop.

The Presbyterians, while they have not kept abreast with the Catholics, have grown steadily in strength since their First Church was organized in 1822, and they rank with the leading denominations in the city. Their First Church worshiped in an edifice which stood upon the site now occupied by Plymouth Church, and its first ministers were the Rev. Joseph Sanford and the Rev. Dr. Daniel L. Carroll. These clergymen were succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hanson Cox, who for many years was the most famous clergyman of Brooklyn. The growth of Congregationalism after it had been replanted probably had a retarding influence upon that of Presbyterianism, but the denomination is one of the strongest in the city, both as regards the number of its churches and the wealth and character of its adherents. In addition to the regular Presbyterians there are two other Presbyterian bodies in Brooklyn. The Reformed Presbyterians organized a First Church in 1848, but have not yet organized a second; and the United Presbyterians, who now have two churches, organized the first of the two in 1849.

The story of the origin of the Baptist Church in Brooklyn is a simple one; in the summer of 1822, two zealous Baptists, Eliakim Raymond, a member of the Oliver Street Church in New York, and Elijah Lewis, made their temporary home in Brooklyn. There were five other Baptists living in the village at that time, and inspired by the influence of Messrs. Raymond and Lewis they began to hold prayer-meetings, which in a short time they varied by securing some one to preach to the twenty or thirty persons whom they could bring together. Although they returned to New York they continued their work in Brooklyn, and Mr. Raymond built for the congregation a small wooden church on Pearl street. It was another instance of the oak springing from the acorn, for the result of these meetings was the organization, in 1823, of the First Baptist Church, from which has grown a local body which includes to-day thirty-eight church organizations, with an aggregate membership of nearly fifteen thousand, and owning church property valued at nearly two millions of dollars. Two other branches of the Baptist denomination are represented in Brooklyn, each by a church; one of these is the First Free Baptist Church, and the other is the First Particular Baptist Church, which was organized in 1890.

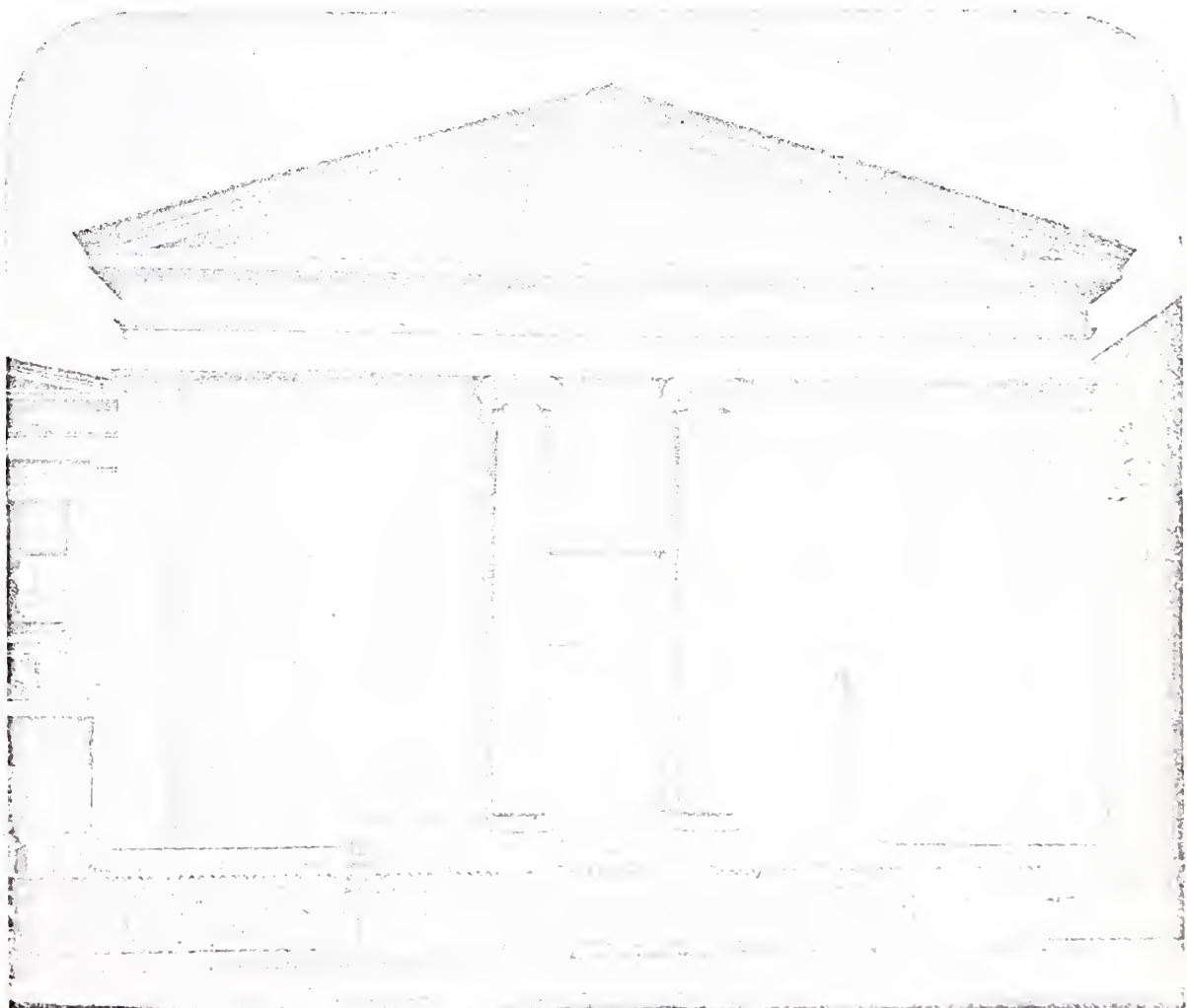
An entirely new religious element entered into the life of the community in 1833, when a few Unitarians living in Brooklyn, some of whom were in the habit of attending the Unitarian Church on Chambers street, New York,



ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, CLINTON AVENUE, IN 1833.

where the Rev. William Ware was then ministering, began to agitate the question of organizing a local society, and invited other persons of liberal tendencies in religious thought to unite with them in the movement. Unitarianism is an outcome of the Congregationalism of New England, which section of the country it dominated for many years from the time, nearly one hundred years ago, when the spirit of its denial of the doctrine of the Trinity permeated the Congregational denomination to such an extent that in a majority of the parishes the church organizations and those of the parishes separated from each other, and two sects of Congregationalists were created—the Orthodox, who represented the church, or the spiritual portion of the parish, and the Unitarians, who represented the temporal or business portion. The wealth of the denomination was secured by the Unitarians, who for more than half a century constituted the representative denomination in New England, excepting in Rhode Island, where the Baptists were the strongest body, and Connecticut where the Presbyterian Church was the strongest; in these two states the Unitarian sect, which is in no sense aggressive, has only a few churches. The little band of Unitarians in Brooklyn organized their first church, now known as the Church of the Saviour, on July 31, 1833, and the first services were held on Sunday, August 17, in Classical Hall, on Washington street. The denomination has made but little progress, for it is not greatly imbued with the missionary spirit; it is accretive rather than assertive, and draws membership to itself by the power of attraction existing in its known position rather than by any efforts of propagandism. Its membership is limited, educated and refined, and is constituted largely of people who are in comfortable circumstances and whose ancestry can be traced to the vicinity of Plymouth Rock. There are but four Unitarian societies in Brooklyn.

The Universalists, who are more nearly in sympathy with the Unitarians than they are with any other Christian denomination, were eight years behind those other so-called Liberal Christians in engrafting themselves in organized form upon the now wide-spreading growth of religious activity. It is a curious fact that the planting of these two denominations was attended by difficulties which arose in the case of the Unitarians from internal dissensions and in the case of the Universalists from external antagonism. The organization of the Second Unitarian Church resulted from a lack of harmony in the First Church, and for



THE OLD SANDS STREET METHODIST CHURCH, DEMOLISHED FOR BRIDGE IMPROVEMENTS.





HENRY WARD BEECHER IN 1847

streets, which was hired from the Hon. George Hall. That there was room for the new-comers was demonstrated by the success of the meetings, but the general spirit of the community was illustrated when an attempt was made to secure the hall for one year for the purpose



REV. DANIEL L. CARROLL.

of continuing the meetings. "Brooklyn is bad enough without having Universalism preached in it," was the sentiment of the majority embodied in the refusal of Mr. Hall to allow the continuance of the meetings on his premises; and then the Unitarians justified their claim to the title of "Liberal" Christians, by sharing with the Universalists the use of their church, a small frame building, on Adams street. The First Universalist Society was organized in 1841, and the first home, which it could call its own, was in the upper portion of a building on the corner of Fulton and Pineapple streets, which was erected by several of its members who rented the upper stories to the society, for whose accommodation it was fully arranged. The oldest Universalist societies in Brooklyn at the present time are All Souls and the Church of our Father, both of which were organized in 1845.

The Lutherans preceded the Universalists by four years, some of the German residents of the city having organized in 1841, the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, now located on Schermerhorn and Court streets. There are twenty-four Lutheran churches in Brooklyn at the present time, and they include two where the services are conducted in English and one each where the Danish, Norwegian, Scandinavian and Swedish languages respectively are used. The membership is large and represents an industrious and prudent element of the population.

When the first attempts to plant Congregationalism in Brooklyn failed through the disruption of the society which built the Independent Meeting House in 1785, the Congregational polity disappeared temporarily from the community. Its replanting by the Baptists, the Unitarians and the Universalists was not in any sense prophetic of the magnificent growth and world-wide influence which resulted from the re-establishment of orthodox Congregationalism in 1846. In that year seventy-one members of the First Presbyterian Church organized the Church of the Pilgrims and called as its pastor the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, whose name is known and honored

a time the existence of the child threatened the dissolution of the mother. The first Universalist Society—the Church of the Restoration—underwent in its advent the experience of the Founder of Christianity who "had not where to lay his head." The men who organized the society had been in the habit of crossing the river to New York on Sunday to hear such preaching as accorded with their peculiar views of religion: but in 1841, William Burbank, Hiram K. Haskins, William Raynor, Edwin Smith and Morris Reynolds arranged to have Universalist services held in Brooklyn, and on several successive Sundays the Rev. Dr. T. J. Sawyer, of New York, and other Universalist ministers preached in a hall on the corner of Fulton and Cranberry



BISHOP LOUGHLIN.

purpose of continuing the meetings. "Brooklyn is bad enough without having Universalism preached in it," was the sentiment of the majority embodied in the refusal of Mr. Hall to allow the continuance of the meetings on his premises; and then the Unitarians justified their claim to the title of "Liberal" Christians, by sharing with the Universalists the use of their church, a small frame building, on Adams street. The First Universalist Society was organized in 1841, and the first home, which it could call its own, was in the upper portion of a building on the corner of Fulton and Pineapple streets, which was erected by several of its members who rented the upper stories to the society, for whose accommodation it was fully arranged. The oldest Universalist societies in Brooklyn at the present time are All Souls and the Church of our Father, both of which were organized in 1845.

The Lutherans preceded the Universalists by four years, some of the German residents of the city having organized in 1841, the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, now located on Schermerhorn and Court streets. There are twenty-four Lutheran churches in Brooklyn at



REV. DR. SAMUEL HANSON COX.



in thousands of churches and whose eloquence has made famous the name of his own church. His people are happy under a pastorate that is nearing the roundness of a half century, and Brooklyn honors him as a man whose creed does not place a limit beyond which the love of a great human heart cannot extend. Congregationalism gave to Brooklyn another grand minister—a man of whom it is possible to write in the untempered spirit of adulation, for he has passed to his reward; but whom—because it is impossible in this chapter to say all that might be said—it is necessary only to name. When the name of Henry Ward Beecher is written a world of Christian endeavor and philanthropic effort and patriotic work is opened to the view. The story of his life is told elsewhere in this work. The success of the Church of the Pilgrims led some of its members, including some of those who had left the Presbyterian fold to found the new denomination in Brooklyn and wanted to extend it here, to organize Plymouth Church; and they invited Henry Ward Beecher, who was then a young man in the ministry and the pastor of a church in the newly settled West, to become its pastor. The growth of the Congregational denomination in Brooklyn has been very rapid since the Church of the Pilgrims and Plymouth Church were organized, and the city's fame has been enhanced by her possession of two such preachers as the Rev. Dr. Storrs and Henry Ward Beecher.

The oldest Jewish synagogue in Brooklyn is the Temple Beth Elohim, which was organized in Williamsburgh in 1850 by fifteen Hebrew residents, who hired a small place of meeting at \$150 a year. As the Hebrew population increased the congregation grew and it owns at the present time a beautiful house of worship on Keap street, E. D. It adopted the modern or reform ritual in 1874, and the result was the secession of a number of conservative or orthodox members, who formed the Congregation Ahavas Achim. The synagogues existing at the present time are nine in number and the aggregate membership is more than six thousand.

Of the smaller denominations the Church of the New Jerusalem, or Swedenborgian Church, began to take root in April, 1856, when about twenty-five adherents of that church inaugurated meetings in private parlors which they maintained for a year; then they hired the hall of the academy on Clinton street, where they occasionally had the services of a clergyman, and in October they engaged James E. Mills, of Boston, as minister. Their only church was organized on June 15, 1859, and owns a valuable piece of church property. The German Evangelical Association, which includes six churches, made its beginning here in 1858. The Church of Christ, or Disciples, the body of Christians to which the late President Garfield adhered during his life, and which he served from time to time as a preacher, has two societies in Brooklyn; the first was organized in 1877 and the other in 1890. A Moravian Church was organized in 1854 and continues its existence. There are two bodies of the Society of Friends, one representing the Hicksite branch and the other holding fellowship with the orthodox branch. The Hicksites organized their meeting house in 1836. Other small denominations which are represented here are the Berean Evangelical Church, Christian



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, NASSAU AND LIBERTY STREETS.



Church of Evangel, Church of God, City Pulpit, Elim Chapel, First German New Church Society, First Church of Christ, German Evangelical Reformed Church, Household of Faith, First Hungarian and Slavonic Greek Catholic Church Association and the German Protestant Evangelical National Church. It is proper to include in the enumeration of religious bodies the Spiritualistic Associations, which are three in number, and the Brooklyn Theosophical Society, which is devoted to the study of Oriental religions and philosophies and the psychic powers in man.

The general statistics of churches in Brooklyn as computed from tables published in the EAGLE ALMANAC for 1892, show that there are 363 churches, 419 active clergymen and 348,536 members. The total amount of money raised for all purposes in 1891 was \$2,139,373, of which \$1,151,974 was for current expenses, \$333,763 for missions and \$652,500 for church debt and extension. The aggregate value of the church property is \$19,170,550, and it is subject to a total indebtedness of \$2,634,206. There are seats in the churches for 259,306 persons. The following table presents the comparative strength and wealth of the several denominations:

Denomination.	No. of Churches	No. of Clergy.	No. of Members.	Money Raised.	Church Debt.	Value of Church Property.	No. of Sittings.
Baptist.....	38	34	14,234	\$351,104	\$295,000	\$1,884,100	27,417
Congregational	28	25	11,380	281,234	56,000	1,742,000	26,510
German Evangelical Association.	6	6	300	8,250		42,000	950
Jewish Synagogues.....	9	9	6,317	69,100	40,700	236,000	4,536
Lutheran	28	28	11,886	98,885	110,500	1,163,500	19,649
Methodist Episcopal.....	45	47	17,176	327,274	380,545	2,181,800	37,355
" " Colored	7	5	907	5,800	5,500	70,000	1,100
" " German.....	4	4	507	9,800	8,200	49,400	2,600
" Primitive.....	5	5	492	4,750	21,200	47,500	1,650
" Protestant.....	3	3	105	1,000	9,000	18,000	500
" Free	1	1	80	3,548	1,200	8,500	300
Presbyterian	31	23	15,845	303,160	236,700	1,675,000	28,900
" Reformed	1	1	100	2,100	2,500	15,000	400
" United	2	2	400	2,553	3,000	51,500	1,000
Protestant Episcopal	45	43	17,356	523,274	266,700	2,334,850	39,374
" " Reformed...	2	2	232	11,023	15,000	53,000	970
Reformed Dutch	19	15	4,369	98,126	17,500	993,500	18,050
Unitarian	4	3	900	12,000		205,000	2,550
Universalist	5	5	739	19,420	6,000	186,800	2,634
Roman Catholic.....	61	143	244,200		1,165,661	6,509,500	56,340
Miscellaneous	19	15	1,006	8,870	8,300	186,800	3,450
Total.....	363	419	348,532	\$2,634,206	\$2,649,206	\$19,201,550	260,276

Modern church work is carried on by the aid of a variety of organizations within the several societies, or connected with them, and of these the most powerful is the Sunday School. What the perpetuation of the institution means for the churches is indicated by the fact that, while the aggregate membership of the Protestant churches in Brooklyn is about one hundred thousand, the membership of the Sunday schools connected with them aggregates more than one hundred and twenty thousand. In the Catholic church the Sunday school does not appear to bear so important a relation to the church, and the fact that, with two hundred and forty-four thousand parishioners in the city, the Catholic churches have scarcely thirty thousand children in their Sunday schools seems to indicate a lack of interest; but the fact is that there are more services held in the Catholic church than in any of the Protestant churches, and the children of the former are regular attendants on public worship, which is not so generally the case with the Protestants. In addition to their Sunday schools the Catholics have a large number of parochial schools, wherein religious training is coincident with secular instruction; and in these schools there are more than twenty-four thousand children. The Jews have Sabbath schools, the principal object of which is to instruct their children in the Hebrew language and the canonical law, but the membership is less than eight hundred, or in the proportion of one to each nine members of the congregations. The institution is a comparatively modern one, and in its origin was not, as it now is, a part of the church machinery. Robert Raikes founded it in Gloucester, England, in 1780, and his first Sunday school was a little group of twenty children, whom he placed under the care of a Mr. King for Sunday instruction. The first Sunday school teachers were paid for their services, but in these times thousands of earnest Christian men and women are voluntarily engaged in the work, actuated only by zeal in religious effort and interest in the young. The Brooklyn Sunday School



BROOKLYN'S FIRST SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Union is composed of 167 schools with a total membership of 75,153, of whom 7,283 are teachers and officers and 67,870 scholars. The management is vested in a board of thirty-six directors, who represent eight denominations of Evangelical Christians. One-third of this number is chosen annually, by the superintendents of all the schools, to serve three years. The directors meet monthly for conference and to consider the reports of the standing committees, among whom the practical work of the Union is divided. Special prominence is given to the work of organizing and equipping new schools in needy sections of the city and to the trained exposition in different localities of the international series of Sunday school lessons. The present officers of the Union are : Silas M. Giddings, president ; Russell W. McKee, vice-president ; Henry E. Drake, corresponding secretary ; John R. Morris, recording secretary ; Henry G. Fay, treasurer ; Reuben H. Underhill, counsel.

The history of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union is an integral part of the history of the city ; for Brooklyn is the banner city of the Sunday school world. Its unique annual celebration and parade has for many years been a notable event, waited for with the most joyful anticipation by the seventy-five thousand participants, and viewed with the most intense interest by strangers from all parts of the world, as well as with ever recurring pleasure by our own citizens. Indeed it is this feature, rather than the principle and method of the organization, that unites all interests in one, and constitutes a bond of fellowship and unity not to be found in the like work in any other city. The records of Sunday school work in Brooklyn show that in 1816 a meeting was held to organize a society, which was known as the Brooklyn Sunday School Union Society, of which the first president was Joshua Sands. The society was at this time dealing with a work which had not grown beyond the experimental stage. Its stated object was to provide gratuitous religious instruction to children on the Sabbath day, and to unite Christians in this benevolent undertaking. At this time there appeared in the *Long Island Star* an advertisement which is interesting, as indicating the nature of the work, and in which it appears that the design was to combine religious instruction with spelling, reading and writing. Parents were requested to send their children as neat and clean as circumstances permitted. A contribution was asked of the citizens for the purchase of books and slates, and the manifest purpose of the work was evidently limited to the children of the poor. At this time the only school was held in Thomas Kirk's printing office—a frame edifice on Adams, between High and Sands streets. This was afterward moved to District School House No. 1, at Adams and Concord streets. In 1817 St. Ann's Sunday school was organized in a school house so far distant from the church that it was considered impracticable to continue its sessions during the winters of 1818 and 1819. As bearing upon the discipline of the school, the following is found among its rules : " No teacher shall appear with a rod or cane in his or her class, but order shall be maintained by the most temperate means." The school increasing in attendance, property at Washington and Prospect streets was purchased, and a building costing \$1,500 was erected and occupied in 1829. Until this time the Sunday School Union Society had been mainly a drawing together for prayer and



conference of those who were interested in the work. Its influence was definite but limited, and it was not until 1829 that any celebration of the organization was held. The first celebration was held in that year at the Sands Street Methodist Episcopal Church. From this event may be dated the organization of many mission schools, and the enlistment of business men and cultured women in the work. Thousands of dollars were expended for food and clothing for destitute children, and ladies of delicate breeding did not hesitate to explore the lanes and alleys for new members for the schools. Many of these schools still exist, and many others furnished nuclei for prosperous church organizations. Notable among the latter may be named the Prince Street Mission [1832], from which has grown the Brooklyn Tabernacle; the South Brooklyn Mission [1840], issuing in the South Presbyterian Church; the Navy Street Mission [1847], now the Mayflower Mission of Plymouth Church; the Warren Street Mission [1847], now Pilgrim Chapel; the Border Mission, now Olivet Chapel; the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Mission, now the church of that name; the Rochester Avenue Mission, now the Church of the Mediator, and many others.

The first annual parade of the schools was held on June 26, 1838, at which time nineteen schools took part, and George Hall, the first mayor of the city, was chairman of the committee on arrangements. Since



PIERREPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

that time this feature of the organization has continuously increased in interest and in numbers, until so great are the numbers and so extended the territory of the city that eleven divisions are now necessary, each of which divisions parades a greater number than the entire number of participants in the first parade. In 1854 a wider scope was given to the society by its reorganization in its present form as the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union, becoming an incorporated body in 1864. The first printed report of the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union was issued in the year 1856. The following gentlemen have served as presidents of the union since that date: Andrew A. Smith, 1856-1867; A. L. Parsons, 1867-1869; James McGee, 1869-1870; A. B. Capwell, 1870-1872; Israel A. Barker, 1872-1877; Benjamin H. Bayliss, 1877-1882; George A. Bell, 1882-1884; Silas M. Giddings, 1884 to present date. The growth of the influence and efficiency of the union may not be claimed to have kept pace with the wonderful growth of the city's population, but the moral effect of its work has been a potent factor in the conditions which have made Brooklyn a city of peaceful homes and her citizens examples of moral integrity. Another organization of a similar character is the Foreign Sunday-school Association, which was incorporated on April 4, 1878, under the inspiration of Albert Woodruff, who had supplemented many useful labors in connection with Sunday-schools in America by the impulse which he gave to the cause in Europe. The objects of the association are indicated by its name.

A feature of Sunday-school work which has been introduced within a few years is the effort to Christianize the resident Chinese. This effort has its conscientious advocates and its bitter critics, between whom it is not necessary to make any decision in this chapter. There are eleven Chinese Sunday-schools in Brooklyn, of which number four hold sessions on Monday afternoon or evening in addition to the Sunday sessions; and three of them hold both afternoon and evening sessions on Sunday. Four of the schools sustain missionaries in China, one of them sustaining five, another sustaining two and the others one each. The first to move in organizing these schools were the Baptists, who began two of them in 1880. The Sixth Avenue Baptist Church organized one of the two, and it is at present under the superintendency of Y. F. Mark, a Chinaman. The Baptists have six schools; the Congregationalists have two; the Methodists and Presbyterians have one each; and there is one undenominational school, which is conducted by a circle of the King's Daughters. The average attendance of teachers is 253, and of Chinese 317; eighty-one of the Chinese are Christians.

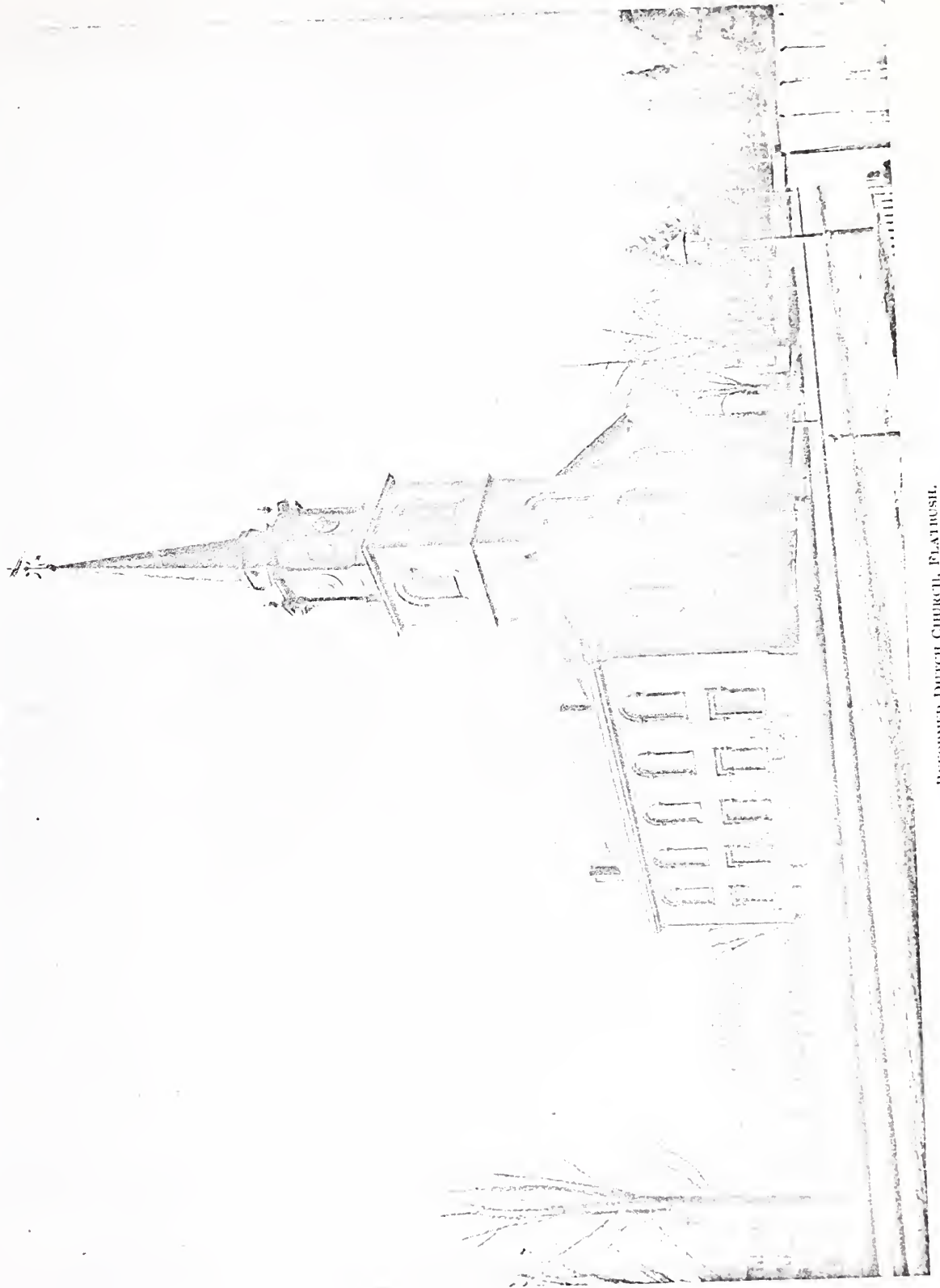
Auxiliary to the churches, and in most cases closely connected with them in organism, are a number of associations, societies, guilds and so forth, such as the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Society of Christian Endeavor, the Epworth League, the Loyola Union and many others of this character, as well as various organizations for missionary or other religious effort, individual accounts of which will appear in their proper place in this chapter.

(DUTCH) REFORMED CHURCHES.

The (Dutch) Reformed Church in America is governed by a general synod and the country is divided into districts, known as classis, whose delegates form the synod. The classis is a body composed of the pastor and two elders delegated by each of the individual churches included in its jurisdiction. Long Island is divided into three districts, namely, the South classis, formed by all that portion of Kings County south of Flushing avenue; the North classis, which includes old Williamsburgh and Long Island City; and the East classis, governing the rural districts. Individual congregations have a system of self-government, which includes a board of elders and board of deacons, elected annually, and together forming the board of trustees; with the pastor they form the consistory, which is the deliberative assembly. The board of trustees controls the executive and financial affairs of the church.

The parent church of Long Island is the REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH, Flatbush, of which the Rev. Cornelius L. Wells is the present pastor. Although at a very early date spiritual advantages had been provided for the Dutch settlers in New Amsterdam by the Classis of Amsterdam, Holland, it would have been impossible at the time when the settlement of Long Island began to form an ecclesiastical organization among the scattered pioneers. The settlement of Midwout, as Flatbush was named in its early history, began about the year 1651, and for twenty years those of the settlers who desired to attend church were obliged to make the toilsome journey to Manhattan Island, where a church had been established in 1633. Governor Stuyvesant, who appears to have exercised a controlling power in ecclesiastical affairs as well as in those of a civic and military nature, recognized the necessity of a more accessible place of worship for the people of Long Island, and in 1654 gave the order to have a church built at Midwout. This was the origin of the first church ever established in Kings County. Flatbush was evidently selected as the most suitable of the settlements in the county, because it was central and more accessible than the other towns. The inhabitants of Breuckelen, Amersfoort (now known as Flatlands) and Midwout were united as a pastoral charge. The first church edifice was in form of a cross, and was twenty-eight feet wide by sixty or sixty-five feet long, and was between twelve and fourteen feet in height from the floor to the beams, its dimensions and construction being in accordance with directions given by the governor. The rear portion of the building was set apart for the minister's dwelling. It was paid for by collections taken up at the Sunday service, and the first one taken, as shown by an entry in the account book of the deacons, was on the first Sunday in January, 1655. At this time the consistory was composed of two elders and two deacons. In September, 1660, the persons in charge of the work of construction reported that the building had cost 4,637 guilders, or about \$1,800, and to this amount the settlers of other towns, who were from Holland and all of the same religious faith, were contributors, a portion of the money coming from the towns along the Hudson River.

Although the several ministers who succeeded each other in this first church had pastoral charge of the six Dutch towns of Brooklyn, Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, Bushwick and New Utrecht, the minister's residence was always in Flatbush. The worshipers professed the doctrines and conformed to the order established by the National Synod which met at Dordrecht in 1618-19, and they accepted the Belgic Confession, the Heidelberg Catechism and the canons of the Dordrecht Synod. The clergymen sent from Holland were men of thorough theological training, bringing to the new world the spirit of those of whom Brodhead wrote: "The people, who at Leyden preferred a University to a Fair, insisted upon an educated



REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, FLATBUSH.

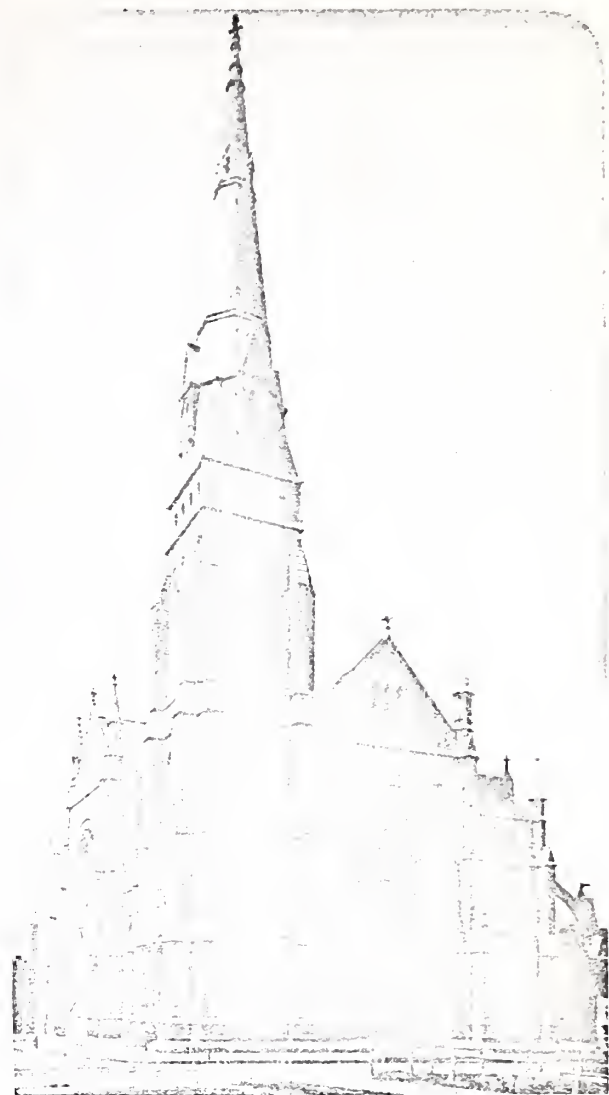
ministry." The Rev. Johannes Theodorus Polhemus was the first minister of the church at Flatbush. In 1698 the congregation had apparently outgrown the old church and arrangements were made for re-building. A sum equal to \$6,291 of our money was raised and the new edifice was erected on the original site. In these early days all the churches in Kings County constituted one charge and their ministers were colleagues. The actual pastoral care of the Flatbush church begins with the pastorate in New Amsterdam of the Rev. Johannes Megapolensis, and includes the Rev. Henricus Selyns, who was the first pastor in Brooklyn proper. When Dominie Selyns returned to Holland, Dominie Polhemus resumed the active interest in the Brooklyn church which he had relinquished on Herr Selyns' advent. The Rev. Casparus Von Zuren was the successor of Herr Polhemus, and he in turn was succeeded by the Rev. Rudolphus Varick. Dominie Wilhelmus Lupardus was the next pastor, and was in charge from 1695 until he died in 1702. After the death of Herr Lupardus there was a long and serious disturbance in the churches of the colony, springing from the desire of some of the church members to call the Rev. Bernardus Freeman from the church at Schenectady, which idea was opposed by those who wished to follow the usual custom of sending to Holland for a minister. Both factions persisted, with the result that Mr. Freeman was installed in 1705, and about the same time the Rev. Vincentius Antonidus was sent from Holland by the Classis of Amsterdam with a commission to take charge of the church at Flatbush and the churches adjoining. The contention between the factions, marked at times by much bitterness, continued until 1714, when an amicable adjustment of differences resulted in uniting the churches under two pastors with a consequent increase in the usefulness of the ministry. It was ordered in regard to the communion of the Lord's Supper that it should be administered to the communicants in Bushwick, Brooklyn and Flatbush together, and to those of Flatlands, Gravesend and New Utrecht together, the congregation of Queens County to form another communion. In regard to preaching it was agreed that on one Sunday one minister should preach in Bushwick and the other in New Utrecht; on the next Sunday one in Brooklyn and the other in Flatlands; on the third Sunday one in Flatbush and the other in Jamaica; and so on in regular rotation. Another controversy of less local significance, but embodying the same issue, was that which began about this time and continued until 1772, and caused intensely acrimonious feeling among the Reformed churches, one party contending for a *coetus* or assembly of ministers and elders in this country subordinate to the Classis at Amsterdam, and the regular organization of the churches into classes and synods to which should appertain all the powers belonging to such bodies in Holland. The aim was to do away with the inconvenience of sending to Holland for ministers, but the opposition party maintained that all ministers should be ordained in Holland and sent out under the authority or by permission of the Classis at Amsterdam.

In 1774 the church was remodeled. The subscription paper detailing the changes desired was signed by the male members, the assent of the congregation being in this way obtained; in this as well as in almost every other ecclesiastical document reference is made to the articles of their faith as established at the Synod of Dordrecht. In this change of the interior of the church pews were substituted for the chairs formerly used; these pews were drawn for by the heads of families and assigned to their respective owners by lot. The expense incurred amounted to £290.16.9. There were two galleries separated by the door; one of these was set aside for the colored people. The bell-rope hung down in the centre of the church. It was the ringing of this bell that announced the approach of the British troops before the battle of Long Island, and it was used more than once during the war to give an alarm to the people. A pew for the use of the minister's family was known as the Yeffrouw's seat; the wife of the minister being known as the Yeffrouw, a title of respect. This church was used during the revolutionary war sometimes for the sick and disabled soldiers and at other times the horses of the British troops were stabled within its newly renovated walls. Until 1792 all the services were in the Dutch language; in that year, the afternoon service in the congregations in Brooklyn, Flatbush and New Utrecht were held in English. In 1785 the church became incorporated. In 1793 the inhabitants of Flatbush assembled in public meeting, and having declared again their adherence to the doctrines of the church, they resolved to erect a new house of worship. This is the third building on the same spot, and as it was substantially built it remains in a good state of preservation. The consecration sermon was preached in Dutch by Dominie Schoonmaker, in 1797. After that date the English language came gradually into use in the churches. Some changes have been made in the interior arrangement, and memorial windows have perpetuated the names of families who have supplied its membership through more than two hundred years, but the church is substantially the same as when it was dedicated in 1797.

FIRST CHURCH.—The early history of "The Reformed Dutch Church of the Town of Breucklyn" has been outlined in the opening portion of this chapter. After the departure of Dominie Selyns to Holland in 1664, the church formed one of the collegiate group which included the church at Flatbush; and its pastors, until 1802, were those mentioned in the sketch of the church just named. In 1802 the Brooklyn church decided to have a pastor of its own and the Rev. John Barent Johnson, of Albany, was called. He was an excellent man, but his ministry was cut short by his death in March, 1803; he was thirty-four years old

when he died. A new house of worship was built in 1807, at a cost of \$13,745, and was dedicated on December 23; it was a substantial building and stood on the south side of Joralemon street, somewhat in the rear of the site occupied by the third edifice, the classic outlines of which, back of the city hall, were familiar to the present generation until the building was removed in 1886. The congregation now occupies the very beautiful church recently completed at Seventh avenue and Carroll street. The third edifice was dedicated on May 7, 1835, under the pastorate of the Rev. Peter Lowe. The succeeding pastors were: the Revs. Selah Strong Woodhull, D. D., Ebenezer Mason, Peter P. Rouse, Maurice W. Dwight, Acman P. Van Giesen, Alphonso A. Willetts, D. D., Joseph Kimball, D. D., Henry R. Dickson, David Vanderveer and the present pastor, the Rev. James M. Farrar, who was installed on September 25, 1890. The church membership is 500 and the Sunday-school, of which Frederick B. Schenck is superintendent, has 571 members.

The pastor of the First Church, the Rev. JAMES M. FARRAR, was born at Candor, Pa., on June 16, 1853. The family of the Farrars is a cadet branch of the English house of which the present Canon Farrar is a prominent member. James M. Farrar was the fourth child of the Pennsylvania branch of the family. His parents were members of the United Presbyterian church, and he received his education at Westminster College, Wilmington, Pa., where he was graduated in 1875. He was graduated at the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1878. In May of the same year he was licensed to preach by the Frankfort Presbytery, and six months later, on December 10, 1878, he was ordained to the ministry by the Wheeling Presbytery. On his ordination he became pastor of the Harrisville, O., United Presbyterian Church, where he remained for six years. In 1884, he was called to Wooster, O., to succeed the Rev. Dr. D. A. Wallace, and at the same time received a call from the Fourth United Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. He selected the latter as affording a broader field for pastoral work, and was installed on September 29, 1884. In May, 1890, he accepted a call to his present charge. He is a painstaking preacher and an enthusiastic worker, and has an unbroken record of success in church management.



FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, SEVENTH AV. AND CARROLL ST.

REFORMED CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS.—In 1834 the First Dutch Reformed Church was the only organization of that denomination in Brooklyn. In 1836 the synod's board of missions appointed the Rev. John Garretson to work with a view to the establishment of a second church. As a result of his efforts a society was organized on March 3, 1837, under the title of "Second Protestant Reformed Dutch Church of Brooklyn." Mr. Garretson continued with the church until the close of that year, and services were held in the Lyceum. The following year a church edifice was erected on Henry street and the congregation was incorporated as the "Central Reformed Protestant Dutch Church." The Rev. C. C. Van Arsdale supplied the pulpit for nearly two years. In 1840, the church was dedicated and the Rev. Jacob Broadhead, D. D., was installed as pastor; he was succeeded by the Rev. Malcolm McLaren in 1856. Two years later the Rev. George W. Bethune, D. D., took charge of the church, and from that time onward the congregation rapidly increased in numbers. Three months after Dr. Bethune's installation on December 16, 1848, and a few minutes after a large congregation had dispersed, the entire ceiling of the church fell down, crushing the galleries and pulpit, and many of the pews. Six months later the corner-stone of the present church was laid, and on November 23, 1851, the new building was dedicated. The same month the church received its present name. Dr. Bethune's resignation was the first of a series of retarding events in the history of the church. A few of the members left and forty others were dismissed to form a new church on Bergen Hill. In 1859 the Rev. James Eells, of Cleveland, was called to the pulpit. During his seven years' pastorate, the number of the congregation was again increased and a large debt on the church building was paid. The Rev.





REFORMED CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS.

Zachary Eddy, D. D., was the next pastor and during his ministration, which lasted until 1871, the Myrtle avenue and Bethesda mission schools were organized. The Rev. David Englis, D. D., LL.D., afterwards became the minister, and he was followed by the present pastor, the Rev. W. R. Davis, D. D. The church membership numbers more than five hundred, and the Sunday-school, which is superintended by William C. Spellman, has 200 scholars.

The Rev. WESLEY REID DAVIS, D. D., has made a broad and enduring mark upon that page of Brooklyn's history which deals with the religious life of the city. During a pastorate that has not yet extended through half a decade, he has made of the Reformed Church on the Heights a united and influential organization that is felt in the community through its varied activities, and which, in its constant growth, instead of drawing from its sister churches, is an inspiration and a help to them. He was born in the county of

Carroll, Md., on January 14, 1847, and through an ancestry native to the state wherein he was born traces his lineage on the side of Cecilia Warfield, his mother, to an English source, and on the side of his father, Francis A. Davis, to the hardy sons of Wales. Both of the families from which he comes were settled in Maryland as early as 1650. His parents died when he was five years old, and he was brought up under the guardianship of the Rev. Charles A. Reid, who married a near relative. His first ministry was in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he began his work on the Summerfield circuit, near Baltimore; his last charge before he came north was the old St. John's Independent Church in that city, which was a society of great wealth and culture. The Simpson M. E. Church of Brooklyn received him as its pastor in 1873, and on the expiration of the three years, which at that time limited the pastorates in the Methodist denomination, he was transferred to the St. James M. E. Church in New York city, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Cyrus D. Foss. When the allotted term of his pastorate of the St. James Church expired, he was led by his convictions to withdraw from the Methodist body and he accepted a call to the Madison Avenue Congregational Church, New York city, in the pastorate of which he was preceded by the Rev. Dr. George H. Hepworth. Thence he was called, in 1882, to the Madison Avenue Reformed (Dutch) Church of Albany, from which church he came to Brooklyn in October, 1888. He has traveled a great deal in foreign lands, and especially in the East, with the art and literature of which he is very familiar. He has a beautiful home near his church, and among its treasures are many choice paintings and other works of art, and a well selected library of four thousand volumes or more, the growth of which is continual; but not so rapid as it would be were it not for the frequent selection from it by its owner of works that he has read and which he sends on a mission of usefulness to less favored brethren in the ministry; and thus it develops into a collection of what is rarest and most desirable in such literature as a scholarly clergyman favors. Dr. Davis received the degree of Master of Arts from the Wesleyan University of Connecticut and the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Rutgers College of New Jersey.

BEDFORD AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH.—The Bedford Avenue Reformed Church, which is located at the corner of Bedford avenue and Clymer street, was the first church of this denomination organized in Williamsburgh; its history dates from 1829 and its first place of worship was a Methodist chapel on North Second street. The corner-stone of a new chapel was laid on Fourth street, near South Second, on September 28, 1828, and the house was dedicated on July 26, 1829. During the winter of 1848-9 the building was enlarged and was occupied until 1865, when it was sold. The present edifice was dedicated on October 17, 1869. The pastors have been the Revs. James Demarest, who served for ten years; Elbert S. Porter, who held the pastorate for thirty-four years; E. P. Terhune, D. D., who resigned in 1891. The church has 500 members and the Sunday-school, of which Chester D. Burrows is superintendent, numbers 350.

EAST NEW YORK REFORMED CHURCH.—It is fifty years since the East New York Reformed Church was established. An organization was perfected on December 20, 1839, and John R. Pitkin, the founder of



East New York, presented the society with the site which its church now occupies on New Jersey avenue ; the corner-stone of the first building was laid early in 1846, and the structure was completed for dedication the following May, when the first pastor, the Rev. William H. Campbell, was installed. His ministrations were eminently successful, but he remained only two years with the church, when he returned to those educational pursuits which had previously engrossed his attention, and later he became president of Rutgers College. He was succeeded by the Rev. Martin V. Schoonmaker, who was ordained and installed on September 25, 1842. He occupied the pulpit for eight years. The next pastor was the Rev. J. Pascal Strong, who was installed on September 25, 1850. The congregation increased and in 1855 the old building was removed and a new one was erected in its place. The old parsonage at the corner of Sheffield avenue and Fulton street was also built during Mr. Strong's incumbency. The Rev. Anson F. Munn was installed on June 29, 1856, and resigned after twelve years' service. The Rev. R. C. Blauvelt became pastor on May 6, 1868; he was followed, in 1874, by the Rev. William J. Hill, who afterwards became a missionary to Dakota. The Rev. Daniel Van Pelt came to the church in November, 1882, but his work was interfered with by ill health and the affairs of the congregation were unsatisfactory until the present pastor, the Rev. Jesse W. Brooks, took charge on February 5, 1889. He was so successful that it was decided to remodel the old church. The church has 235 members and a Sunday-school of 425. The Rev. JESSE WENDELL BROOKS is a pleasant speaker and an author of some note in the field of religious literature. He was born in Cheshire, Conn., on September 26, 1858, and was graduated at Rutgers College in 1881. He took the full course at the Union Theological seminary and his earliest pastoral charge was the First Congregational Church at Bay Shore, L. I. During 1887-88 he was state superintendent of Christian Endeavor work; he has received the degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Divinity and Doctor of Philosophy and is vice-president of the American Society of Comparative Religion.

REFORMED PROTESTANT (DUTCH) CHURCH OF BUSHWICK.—The Old Bushwick Church was organized in 1654, and was one of the collegiate churches. Its first place of worship was an octagonal building, with a very steep roof which terminated in an open belfry. Until 1795 the members of the congregation furnished their own seats, but in that year pews were placed on the main floor, and a gallery was constructed. A new church was built in 1829 and was remodeled in 1876. It is located at the corner of Humboldt and Con-seleyea streets. Two years later a Sunday-school building, to accommodate twelve hundred persons, was erected. There is a membership of 350, and the Sunday-school is large and flourishing under the superintendency of Albert Cugner. Pastors Freeman and Antonides were the first ministers, and were succeeded in turn by the Revs. Peter Low, Martinus Schoonmaker, of Flatbush, and John Bassett. The Rev. Stephen H. Meeker was pastor from 1874 until 1876, and was followed by the Revs. Henry A. Powell and Robert H. Barr. The Rev. T. C. McClelland is the present pastor. The church has 270 members and a Sunday-school of 550 members.



THE OLD BUSHWICK CHURCH (REFORMED).

KENT STREET CHURCH.—The Reformed Dutch Church of Greenpoint, better known as the Kent Street Reformed Church, was organized in May, 1848, and the first church edifice on Java street was dedicated on October 13, 1849. The first pastor was the Rev. John W. Ward, who was succeeded in 1854 by the Rev. Goin Talmadge. From 1862 to 1865 the Rev. George H. Peeke was pastor, and he was succeeded by the Rev. A. P. Van Gieson and the Rev. Alex. McKelvey. The Rev. Lewis Francis is the present pastor. The place of worship on Kent street, near Manhattan avenue, was dedicated on January 30, 1870. The church numbers 430 members, and has 1,140 in the Sunday-school and church mission. The Sunday-school buildings were erected in 1880, and the mission chapel in 1891. The Children's Mission, under the supervision of this church, received its rather uncommon name from the fact that the greater part of the money needed for the erection of the present building on Eagle street, near Manhattan avenue, was raised by children, was organized November 20, 1881, and work was begun at 127 Eagle street. The present building was dedicated on June 28, 1891. The work, comprising religious services and training schools, has been under the care of Messrs. William Roberts, James E. Clarke and J. H. Hager, who are entitled missionaries.

SOUTH CHURCH.—The South or Third Reformed Dutch Church at Gowanus originated in 1838, and its first building, at the corner of Forty-third street and Third avenue, was dedicated on June 24, 1840, in

which year the church was organized. The building was burned in 1863, and the erection of a new edifice was begun at the corner of Third avenue and Thirty-second street; it was completed in 1875, the congregation in the meantime occupying the chapel, which was completed in 1863. During the yellow fever plague, 1856, the organization was nearly extinguished by its large loss of members, but rallied and now has a membership of 219. There are 350 members in the Sunday-school, under the superintendency of George W. Pool. The pastors have been the Revs. C. C. Van Arsdale, Samuel M. Woodbridge, J. M. Rowland, John H. Manning, Henry V. S. Meyers and A. De Witt Mason, who resigned in 1891. From May, 1842, until January, 1850, Mr. Woodbridge, the pastor, preached alternately in the South Church and in the North Church on Third avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, which the consistory had purchased from the Fourth Presbyterian Church.

NEW LOTS CHURCH.—The Reformed Protestant Church of the Town of New Lots was formed in 1824 by members of the church in Flatbush who desired a more accessible place of worship. The new church was located at the corner of New Lots road and Schenck avenue, and its first and only church edifice was opened in June, 1824. The pastors have been the Revs. W. Cruikshank, J. Baldwin, J. M. Van Buren, C. Wood and N. Pearce; the present incumbent, Mr. Pearce, took charge in 1877. The church has 200 members and a Sunday-school membership of more than 325.

CENTENNIAL CHAPEL.—The Centennial Chapel on St. Mark's place, near Third avenue, originated in a Sunday-school mission which was established at the corner of Fulton and Adams streets on February 21, 1869, by members of the First Church. The chapel was built in 1871, and the pastors have been the Revs. A. N. Wyckoff, D. N. Westveer, J. H. Colton, D. D., James H. Callen, Charles B. Chapin and Austin B. Stockwell, who took charge in 1890. The Sunday-school has 425 members.

ST. PETER'S.—The German Evangelical St. Peter's Church was organized in 1853 by a number of seceders from the Maujer Street Church. An old building on the corner of Union avenue and Scholes street was procured and services begun at once. In 1880 this was demolished and the present brick edifice erected. The church has 700 members, and 800 members in the Sunday-school. The present pastor, the Rev. J. C. Guenther, took charge in 1886.

SOUTH BUSHWICK CHURCH.—The church known as the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of South Bushwick was organized on November 6, 1851. A site for a building, at the corner of what are now Bushwick avenue and Himrod street, was given by Andrew and Abram Stockholm, and the edifice was dedicated in February, 1853. A Sunday-school building was added in 1881. There are 414 names on the membership rolls and the Sunday-school numbers 1,162. The Rev. George D. Hulst is pastor.

BETHANY CHAPEL.—The Reformed Church on the Heights organized a mission in May, 1870, which was first located at Myrtle avenue, on the corner of Navy street, and was then known as the Myrtle Avenue Mission. It is at present on Hudson avenue, near Myrtle, and is known as Bethany Chapel. Its members number 175, and there are 500 scholars in the Sunday-school. The pastors of the chapel have been the Revs. Alfred E. Myers, John V. Griswold, Alexander Shaw, Jacob Whitehurst and Edgar Tilton, Jr.

NORTH CHURCH.—The North Reformed Church on Clermont avenue, near Myrtle, was organized on May 15, 1851, and its house of worship was erected in 1855. Its membership is more than 200 and the Sunday-school is equally numerous. The Rev. Edwin F. Hallenbeck is the pastor.

NEW CHURCH.—The Herkimer Street German Reformed Church, known as the New Church, was organized in 1852 by the residents of Ocean Hill, and the following year a frame church was built on Herkimer street, near Saratoga avenue. In 1888 this was demolished and a handsome brick structure took its place, which was opened for public worship in 1889. The church has 380 members, and a Sunday-school of 300. The pastor is the Rev. Jacob Weber, who has held the pastorate thirteen years.

OCEAN HILL CHURCH.—The Ocean Hill Dutch Reformed Church was organized on November 2, 1885, through the efforts of the present pastor, the Rev. A. M. Quick. Incorporation soon followed and the congregation set to work to erect a suitable church, worshiping in the meanwhile in the Herkimer Street German Reformed Church. In April, 1887, the church edifice on Herkimer street and Hopkinson avenue was dedicated. The church has 150 members and a Sunday-school of 235 members.

TWELFTH STREET CHURCH.—The Twelfth Street Reformed Church was first considered in a meeting held on September 11, 1849. In the following year, on January 28, 1850, the church was organized by the south classis of Long Island as the North Reformed Dutch Church of Gowanus. A church was at once built on the corner of Twenty-first street and Third avenue, and in 1851 the Rev. N. P. Pierce, D.D., was called to the pastorate. He retained that position until 1875, his pastorate being marked by the erection of the present church in 1869. The dedication took place on January 2, 1870. From 1875 to 1887 the Rev. U. D. Gulick was pastor and the present incumbent, the Rev. J. E. Lloyd, succeeded him. The church has more than 650 members; the membership of the Sunday-school is 1,200.

BEDFORD CHURCH.—The Bedford Church on Ormond place, corner of Jefferson avenue, is in the pastoral charge of the Rev. H. C. Berg. It has 284 members and a Sunday-school of 175.



THE RIGHT REV. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, BISHOP OF LONG ISLAND.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

The Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, one of the five dioceses of the state of New York, was created in 1869, and the present bishop, the Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D.D., was at once placed in control. The see-house and the cathedral, given by A. T. Stewart, late in the seventies, are located at Garden City, in the town of Hempstead. Though the contrary is believed in most quarters, the authority of the bishop is imaginary rather than real; he has little, if any, absolute power, being merely a presiding officer exercising certain functions, such as that of confirmation. The diocesan affairs are managed by him and the standing committee, elected each year, and composed of four clergymen and four laymen. The canon law distinctly states that the bishop must act with the concurrence of this committee. The affairs of each parish are administered by the rector, two wardens and eight vestrymen. The rector, the wardens and the vestrymen together make up the "corporation—in charge of the church property." Spiritual affairs, the music, and such matters are in the care of the rector alone. The vestry meets each month. Both vestrymen and wardens are elected annually by the congregation and have the control of the church business matters. The annual convention of the diocese is composed of parish delegates, the rector or minister in charge and three lay representatives from each church. In 1892 seventy-seven churches were represented; there were present 121 clergymen and over 200 laymen. Their chief labors were on financial, educational, legal, missionary and church extension matters. The annual convention of the diocese names four clergymen and four laymen as delegates to the general (national) convention, meeting every three years. For missionary work the diocese is divided into four districts, presided over by archdeacons: North Brooklyn, bounded by Montague, Fulton, Flatbush, Atlantic and Franklin avenues; South Brooklyn; Queens; and Suffolk.

The Right Rev. ABRAM NEWKIRK LITTLEJOHN, D. D., Bishop of Long Island, was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., on December 13, 1824. After his graduation at Union College in 1845 he at once began a course of study in theology and continued it until he was ordained to the diaconate at Auburn, N. Y., on March 18, 1848. A year of clerical duty at St. Ann's Church, Amsterdam, N. Y., was followed by a shorter service of ten months in Meriden, Conn., and on April 10, 1850, he was called to be rector of Christ Church,

Springfield, Mass., where he was raised to the priesthood on November 10, in the same year. In July, 1851, he became rector of St. Paul's Church, New Haven. During his incumbency there he was unanimously elected president of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., but declined the honor. He had already distinguished himself as a scholarly writer and lecturer, as well as an efficient pastor and successful preacher, and in 1853 he was invited to deliver one of the addresses in a course on theological science delivered in Philadelphia by bishops and clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was lecturer on pastoral theology at the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., throughout his stay in New Haven, and his reputation for scholarship was so early established that in 1856 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Pennsylvania. He was called to the rectorship of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, in the early part of 1860; and it was largely through his efforts that the magnificent property held by that parish was saved to the denomination. He had been rector less than eight years when the creation of three new dioceses in New York was authorized by the general convention of 1869, and two of them selected him to be their first bishop. He declined the election tendered by the diocese of Central New York for the obvious reason that in the diocese of Long Island he would have a field with which he was more familiar; and the result of his choice, so far as the diocese is concerned, has been one of continuous satisfaction to the churches and people of the communion in this portion of the state. He was consecrated as bishop on January 27, 1869. He has been an energetic prelate, and his work has not been confined to his own diocese, for in 1872 he was appointed bishop in charge of all the Protestant Episcopal churches on the continent of Europe, which necessitates a large amount of extra labor on his part. In 1880 he delivered lectures before the University of Cambridge, England, and the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him in recognition of this service. He has delivered a number of lectures, which have been widely published, and he is officially connected with several of the most important educational institutions of the country.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.—The oldest Protestant Episcopal church in Brooklyn is that known to-day as St. Ann's Church, whose house of worship is on Clinton street, at the corner of Livingston. It was incorporated as "The Episcopal Church of Brooklyn" and the account of its early existence appears in the introductory portion of this chapter. The Rev. George Wright, who was the first minister in charge, so far as can definitely be ascertained, was followed in 1789 by the Rev. Elijah J. Rattoone; the next succeeding ministers were the Revs. Ambrose Hull and Samuel Nesbitt. During Mr. Nesbitt's ministry in 1795 the church was reorganized and incorporated under its present name. The Rev. John H. Ireland became rector



ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

in 1798, and while he was in charge a stone edifice was erected on land at the corner of Sands and Washington streets, given for the purpose by Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Sands. This building, which was consecrated on May 30, 1805, was replaced by a new one, begun in March, 1824, and consecrated on July 30, 1825. The first step toward building the present church edifice was the erection of the chapel, which was opened on April 7, 1867, and on June 7, in the same year, the corner-stone of the main building was laid, the house being opened for services on October 20, 1869. It was not consecrated until 1879, in which year its sittings were made free in accordance with a condition imposed by R. Fulton Cutting, whose donation of \$70,000 in 1878 freed the church from debt. The rectors succeeding Mr. Nesbitt have been the Revs. Henry J. Feltus, John P. K. Henshaw, Hugh Smith, Henry U. Onderdonk, Charles P. McIlvaine, Benjamin C. Cutter, Noah H. Schenck, D. D., and Reese F. Alsop, D. D., the present incumbent. The church has more than 1,220 communicants and a Sunday-school with nearly 700 members.

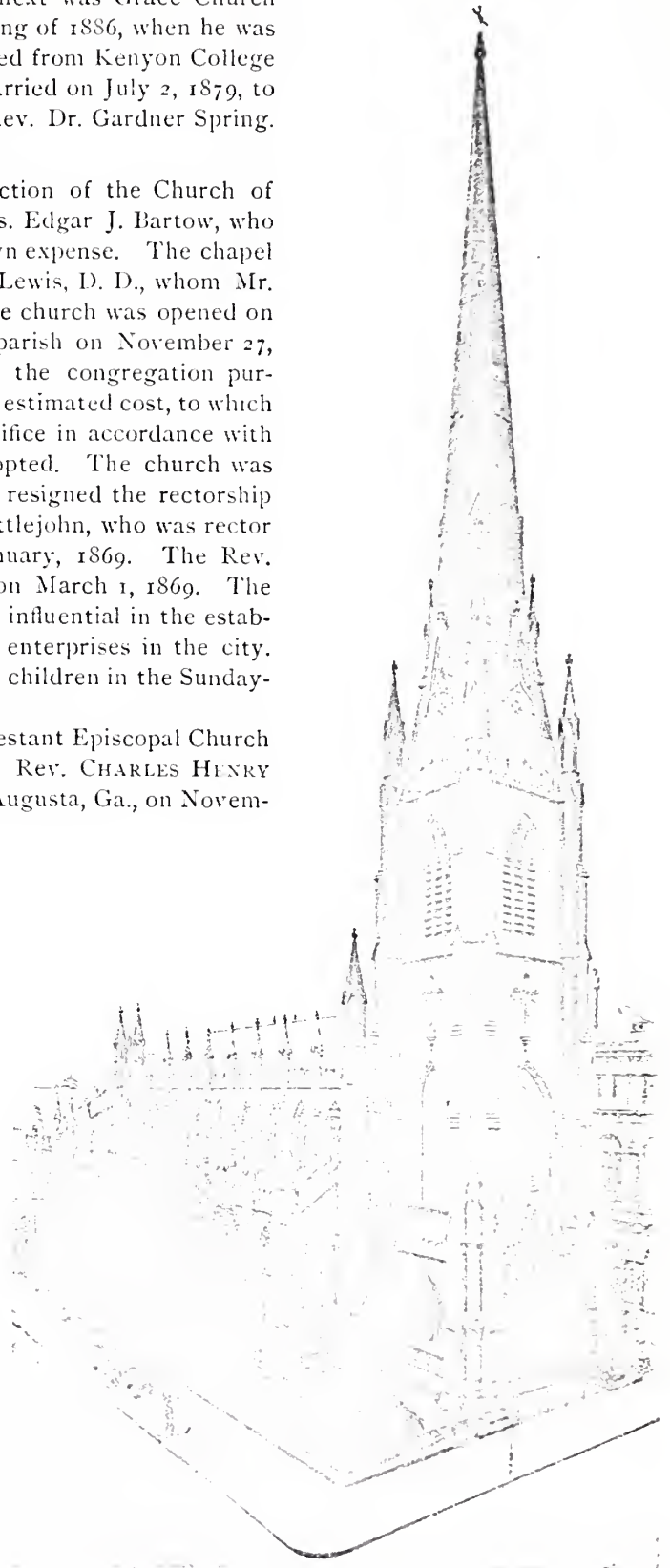
The Rev. Dr. REESE F. ALSOP was born in Richmond, Ind., on November 18, 1837. When he was but a year old, his parents removed to Philadelphia, where he was educated. At the age of eighteen he became a law student, but before completing his course, he became convinced it was his duty to enter the ministry of the Protestant



Episcopal Church, of which he had already become a member. He studied in the classes of what is now known as the Philadelphia Divinity School, and in 1858 he was ordained deacon, being ordained priest three years later, at St. Philip's Church, where he exercised his first ministry as an assistant. There he spent his diaconate and nearly one year of his priesthood. He was called to St. John's Church, Framingham, Mass., where he remained two years, and subsequently was rector of Christ Church, Rye, N. Y., for eight years. His next charge was St. Andrew's Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., and the next was Grace Church in Philadelphia, where he officiated until the spring of 1886, when he was made the rector of St. Ann's. In 1880 he received from Kenyon College the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was married on July 2, 1879, to Miss Mary L. Spring, a grand-daughter of the Rev. Dr. Gardner Spring. Mrs. Alsop died suddenly in June, 1892.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—The erection of the Church of the Holy Trinity was the work of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar J. Bartow, who carried the work almost to completion at their own expense. The chapel was opened on June 7, 1846, by the Rev. W. H. Lewis, D. D., whom Mr. Bartow had invited to take charge of it, and the church was opened on April 25, 1847. After the organization of the parish on November 27, 1851, Dr. Lewis was made rector, and in 1856 the congregation purchased the property at a price much less than its estimated cost, to which they added by the completion of the church edifice in accordance with the beautiful design which Mr. Bartow had adopted. The church was consecrated on September 23, 1856. Dr. Lewis resigned the rectorship in 1860 and was succeeded by the Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, who was rector until he became Bishop of Long Island in January, 1869. The Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D., took charge as rector on March 1, 1869. The parish is large, wealthy and active and has been influential in the establishment of various religious and philanthropic enterprises in the city. It numbers 700 communicants and there are 139 children in the Sunday-school.

Unless it be Bishop Phillips Brooks, the Protestant Episcopal Church in America has no greater preacher than the Rev. CHARLES HENRY HALL, D. D., of Holy Trinity. He was born in Augusta, Ga., on November 7, 1820. His mother was a strict Presbyterian. He was sent to Phillips' Academy at Andover, Mass., to prepare for college, and entered Yale College at the age of eighteen years; he was graduated in the class of 1842. His attention was diverted from Presbyterian theology to the Protestant Episcopal faith while he was at college, and he determined to devote himself to the church. He entered the General Episcopal Theological Seminary in New York and in 1845 was ordained to the ministry at Fair Haven, Conn. His first charge was St. John's Church, at Huntington, L. I., whence he was transferred to West Point, serving as a rector of the church of the Holy Innocents and as chaplain of the Military Academy. Two years later he returned to the south and became rector of St. John's Church on John Island, S. C., where he remained until 1856 ministering to the sparse white population and to the negroes of the sea islands. He next accepted a call to the Church of the Epiphany at Washington, D. C., at that time strongly dominated by southern influences, Jefferson Davis and his family being members of the congregation. The next



CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.



decade was a trying time for the young preacher; a southerner and an ardent Democrat, he was always a Union man in the highest sense of the word, and wisely managed to steer clear of difficulties while many members of his congregation threw in their fortunes with the Confederacy. It is a strange coincidence that the pew of Jefferson Davis was occupied during the war by Secretary of War Stanton. After the assassination of President Lincoln, Dr. Hall preached a notable sermon on his life and character. Dr. Hall remained in Washington for thirteen years, but when Dr. Littlejohn was elected to the bishopric of the newly created diocese of Long Island, thus leaving vacant the pulpit of Holy Trinity Church in this city, Dr. Hall was called to succeed him. He found the church prospering and has continued to maintain the high standard established by his predecessor. He is now the leading rector of the diocese, ranking next to the bishop as chairman of the standing committee and chancellor of the cathedral at Garden City; he has been a delegate at many important conventions, but has sought no further advancement. He is none the less considered as a possible candidate, should a vacancy occur in the house of bishops. He was one of the intimate friends of Mr. Beecher and the orator at his funeral; he was also chairman of the memorial committee having charge of the erection of the statue now standing before the city hall. Although he is essentially a "low churchman" the sacred music of Holy Trinity, under the direction of Dudley Buck, is celebrated throughout the country. At one time Dr. Hall published a collection of hymns, and he is also the author of "Notes on the Gospels" in two volumes; "True Protestant Ritualism;" "The Church of the Household;" "Spina Christi;" "Valley of the Shadow;" and a number of pamphlets and special sermons. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Hobart, Columbia and St. James' colleges in the same year. Of late years he has taken a lively interest in politics; he was appointed civil service commissioner when the commission was first established and has served as park commissioner. In his pulpit he is a typical knight of the church militant; he is tall and erect and his ringing words are devoted to the denunciation of evil in all its forms. His thought is not bounded by rubric and liturgy but comes from the depths of his own intellect and is vivified by his great heart.



REV. CHARLES H. HALL, D. D.



CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.—The Church of the Messiah was organized on August 22, 1850, under the rectorship of the Rev. Wm. A. Newman. The first church was built in 1852 and enlarged in 1859. In 1863 this was found too small, and the vestry purchased an unfinished structure on the corner of Greene and Clermont avenues from the Presbyterians. This was completed and at once occupied. In 1886 this was renovated and ornamented with the handsome terra-cotta trimmings it now displays. The second rector was the Rev. Robert J. Walker, who was succeeded in 1858 by the Rev. Octavius Perinchief. The succession comprises the Rev. Geo. E. Thrall, 1858-1859; the Rev. R. B. Duane, D.D., 1869-1872; and the present

rector, the REV. CHARLES R. BAKER, who has held the post since 1873. He was born at Medford, Mass., on April 15, 1842; his father was pastor of the Congregational church there. Richard Baker, his ancestor, came over in the "William and Mary," and was first president of the board of selectmen of Boston. Dr. Baker's maternal ancestors, of the Woods family, have been theologians for centuries; his grandfather, Leonard Woods, was presiding professor of Andover Theological Seminary. When he was a lad of sixteen Dr. Baker went into the culture of pear trees on a large scale, and succeeded so well with this and other ventures as to have cleared about \$50,000 before he reached the age of twenty-two. He defrayed all the expenses of his education, which for several years included the support and traveling expenses of a private instructor. His theological studies included a course of three years at Cambridge, Mass. Several years more were spent at the Friedrich Wilhelm Universität, at Berlin, where he received, in 1872, the degree, almost unknown in America, of Doctor of Theology. His distinctively theological studies occupied seven years, during part of which time he was a pupil of Lipsius, the Egyptologist at Berlin. He was ordained deacon in the diocese of Massachusetts, in June, 1872. On February 1, 1873, he came to Brooklyn and took his present charge. A month later, he became priest and rector of the parish, which then had only twenty-three families. It now has 1,200 families, and 1,400 resident communicants. It has several hundred young men in military and other organizations, and more than four hundred girls under tutelage and supervision, in a building specially erected for this work. In 1884, Dr. Baker published a book entitled "The Apostles' Creed Tested by Experience;" he has since published a review of the theological position of Schleiermacher. In 1891 he was elected archdeacon of the northern archdiocese of Long Island. On November 5, 1873, in the church of which he is rector, Dr. Baker was married to Miss Mary Sneden Schenck.

ST. LUKE'S.—St. Luke's Church on Clinton avenue, near Fulton street, took up a work begun by Trinity Church, which was organized in March, 1835, and built a stone edifice sixty by forty-five feet upon a piece of land comprising eight lots on Clinton avenue, between Atlantic avenue and Fulton street, which was given for the purpose by George W. Pine. It had as rectors successively the Revs. D. V. M. Johnson, Dr. Thomas W. Coit, and R. C. Shimeall. Financial embarrassment caused a dissolution of the congregation in 1841 and the church property was sold. St. Luke's Church was organized before the year ended, and on December 27 it was incorporated, the Rev. D. V. M. Johnson being in charge until April, 1842, when the Rev. Jacob W. Diller, D. D., became rector. The property of Trinity Church had been purchased for its occupancy and under Dr. Diller's ministrations the growth was large and steady and the building was enlarged. In the spring of 1869 the system of rented pews was abandoned, the church becoming a free one. In 1878 Dr. Diller was given an assistant in the person of the Rev. James W. Sparks; but in December, 1879, he resigned and was made pastor *emeritus*. He had endeared himself to a great many people outside of his own congregation and his tragic death added to the sorrow caused by the burning of the steamer "Seawanhaka" on Long Island Sound on June 29, 1880. He was a passenger on the doomed boat and perished in the flames, while his daughter, who was with him, was so badly burned that she died a few days afterwards. The succeeding rectors were the Rev. George R. Vandewater,



ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.

who remained for seven years, and the Rev. Edward A. Bradley, D. D., who was called from Indianapolis and took charge on February 1, 1885, the congregation being at that time greatly depleted in consequence of the burning of the church and other discouragements. After Dr. Bradley's advent the process of disintegration was checked, and within four years the church edifice was rebuilt, a chapel for the Sunday-school was added to the conveniences of the parish, a new parish hall was erected and in every respect the



parish was rehabilitated. Dr. Bradley was called to New York to take charge of the new St. Agnes' Church on West Ninety-second street, and was succeeded by the present rector, the Rev. Henry C. Swentzel on May 1, 1892. The church now has 1,250 communicants and 313 members in its Sunday-school.



CHRIST CHURCH.

from which he was called to a mastership in the Episcopal High School. The following year he entered the Theological Seminary of Virginia, adjacent, where he pursued his theological course, at the same time teaching Greek to the preparatory classes. He was graduated in June, 1886, and was then ordained a deacon. He was sent from the seminary by the bishop of Virginia to Warsaw, Richmond County, Va., where he undertook the care of the oldest parish but one in the state. A few months after his settlement there this church burned down, and all the energies of the young rector were turned to the problem of rebuilding. In seeking aid for his impoverished parish, he called on Dr. L. W. Bancroft, then rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn, the only person in his present parish with whom he had any personal acquaintance till he received a call to come to this city. While at Warsaw he was ordained priest in 1887. He received more than forty calls to larger fields, including two of the leading churches in Richmond, but remained at his post forty miles distant from the nearest railroad, until he had rebuilt his burned church. When the rectorship of Christ Church became vacant, Mr. Kinsolving was invited to occupy the pulpit for one day; he began his work as rector on December 15, 1889.

The Rev. JAMES BUCHANAN NIES, Ph. D., assistant minister of Christ Church, in charge of Christ Chapel, was born on November 22, 1856, at Newark, N. J. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1882. After he was graduated from Columbia he studied theology at the General Theological Seminary. During all his studies he was a frequent prize winner. He was ordained a deacon in the Church of the Holy Communion, New York, in 1885. His first charge was Holy Trinity Chapel, Harlem. A year later he was called to St. John's Church, Tuckahoe, N. Y., having been previously ordained to the priesthood in St. Thomas' Church in June, 1886. He was at Tuckahoe eight months, during which time he also served St. John's Church in New Rochelle. Then he was called to Christ Chapel, which was then under the care of Archdeacon Kirkby. In the same year, 1887, he received from Columbia College the degree of M. A.; and he received that of Ph. D. in 1888, after a course of study in philology, psychology and ethics. Ever since the time of his settlement in Brooklyn, in 1887, Dr. Nies has applied himself most vigorously to the work of the chapel at Red Hook, where he has succeeded in building up one of the most flourishing missions in the city. Dr. Nies married on September 3, 1891, Miss Jane Dows Orr, eldest daughter of Alexander E. Orr.

The Rev. LEWELLYN NEVILLE CALEY, assistant minister of Christ Church, was born in Hampshire, England, in 1859. He attended the famous school at Tunbridge, in Kent; after leaving which, he was

CHRIST CHURCH, at the corner of Clinton and Harrison streets, was organized on May 18, 1835, and began to hold regular services in a chapel at the corner of Court and Pacific streets. The present church edifice was begun in June, 1841, and was consecrated on July 28, 1842. The first rector was the Rev. Kingston Goddard and the present incumbent is the Rev. A. B. Kinsolving. There are 660 communicants and a Sunday-school of 365. Christ Chapel, at the corner of Wolcott and Sullivan streets, is a branch of the church and is in charge of the Rev. James B. Nies, one of the assistant ministers; it has 400 communicants and a Sunday-school of 851.

The Rev. ARTHUR BARKSDALE KINSOLVING is one of a race of giants and stands six feet two inches. He was born at Middlesburg, Va., February 20, 1861. He is a son of the Rev. O. A. Kinsolving, D. D. He was educated at the Episcopal High School of Virginia, at Alexandria, and the University of Virginia,



REV. A. B. KINSOLVING.



articled to his father, an architect of ability. Having spent the customary three years in the study of architecture, Mr. Caley determined to take orders in the Church of England. With this purpose in view, he studied theology at the London College of Divinity, at Highbury, and in 1884 was ordained by the Bishop of Rochester, in Rochester cathedral. For the next six years he labored as curate in large and important London parishes with much success. In the summer of 1891 he came to America with his family and at once entered upon the duties of assistant to the Rev. A. B. Kinsolving.

GRACE CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS.—On May 3, 1847, Grace Church was organized with the Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton as the first rector, and on December 25, 1848, its house of worship on Hicks street and Grace court was opened. The church was consecrated on June 29, 1849. The present rector is the Rev. C. B. Brewster. There are 750 communicants and a Sunday-school of 316. A parish school is connected with the church, and the parish supports Grace Chapel on High street, near Gold; the chapel is in charge of the Rev. R. H. L. Tighe, and there are 146 communicants and 463 members of the Sunday-school.

The Rev. CHAUNCEY BUNCE BREWSTER is the direct lineal descendant of the eldest son of Elder Brewster, the well-known pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers. He was born on September 5, 1848, at Windham, Conn. He was graduated from Yale College in 1868. He studied as a post-graduate for one year, and was tutor in Latin and Greek a year longer, after which he entered the Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown, Conn. In 1872 he was ordained deacon, and spent the year of his diaconate as assistant minister of St. Andrew's Church, at Meriden, Conn. In 1873 he was ordained to the priesthood at Meriden, and became rector of Christ Church, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., remaining there till 1881, when he accepted the rectorship of Christ Church, Detroit, Mich. While at Detroit he represented the diocese of Michigan in the general convention of 1883. In 1885 he was called to Grace Church, Baltimore, Md., where he remained till he assumed his present charge in 1888.



GRACE CHURCH.

CHRIST CHURCH, E. D.—One of the most flourishing churches in the Eastern District is Christ Church, which was organized in 1846 and has its place of worship on Bedford, near Division avenue. There are 800 communicants and the Sunday-school numbers 750. The activity of the church in all spheres of religious and philanthropic work is strong and influential. Since the organization of the parish the rectors have been the Revs. Charles Reynolds, D. D., Alfred H. Partridge and James H. Darlington, the present incumbent.



The Rev. JAMES HENRY DARLINGTON, Ph. D., is a Brooklynite by birth, but of Scotch-English descent. His father is an attorney in New York city, and his mother was one of the Tophams from Thomley Park, Bedfordshire, England. Dr. Darlington was born on June 9, 1856, and is a graduate of the University of the City of New York, class of 1877, and of Princeton Theological Seminary, class of 1880. He received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1881, and after a few months' rest accepted the position of assistant to the Rev. A. H. Partridge, rector of Christ Church, in the Eastern District. A year and a half later, the death of Mr. Partridge left the rectorship vacant, and Dr. Darlington was shortly afterward elected the head of Christ Church parish. On July 26, 1888, he was married by Bishop Littlejohn, in the cathedral of the Incarnation at Garden City, to Miss Ella Louise Bearns, daughter of James S. Bearns, president of the Kings County Savings Bank.

St. JOHN'S.—In 1826 St. John's Church was built on the corner of Washington and Johnson streets. This edifice was built at the expense of the Rev. Evan M. Johnson, to whom the parish of St. John's owed its origin and maintenance for several years. Assisted by the Rev. John A. Hicks, Mr. Johnson opened the church for service on September 24, 1826. By the following Easter there were nineteen communicants, and on July 16, 1827, the building was dedicated by the Right Rev. Bishop Hobart. In 1832 the building was



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, SEVENTH AVENUE AND ST. JOHN'S PLACE.

avenue and St. John's place was laid on June 15, 1869. The Rev. R. E. Terry was succeeded as rector in 1874 by the Rev. Thomas S. Pycott, who was replaced in 1887 by the present rector, the Rev. George F. Breed. The church has 350 communicants and a Sunday-school of 400 members.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.—The parish of the Church of the Redeemer was organized on April 14, 1853, and incorporated in the following December. The first religious services were held in a hall over the old butcher-shop on the corner of Fulton street and Elm place, under the pastoral care of the Rev. D. W. Tolford. In November, 1853, the Rev. D. P. Sandford became rector, and in the following year lots were purchased on the corner of Fourth avenue and Pacific street, on which a brick chapel was erected, which was opened for services on Easter, 1855. On September 27, 1854, the parish was admitted to union with the Diocesan Convention of New York. The Rev. Charles S. Putnam became rector in July, 1858, but was obliged by ill health to resign in May, 1859. He was succeeded in the following August by the Rev. Edward Jessup. In April, 1865, the corner-stone of the present stone church was laid and the building was opened for service on Christmas Day, 1865. The church was completed and dedicated on July 6, 1866. Mr. Jessup died in 1872, and his place was filled by the Rev. William A. Leonard. In 1874 the old brick chapel gave place to the present stone chapel, in architectural keeping with the church. In 1881 Mr. Leonard was succeeded by the Rev. George W. Smith, S. T. D., and he was followed in 1883 by the Rev. Charles R. Treat, who served until 1887. The present rector is the Rev. G. Calvert Carter. The Rev. Ferris Tripp has been assistant pastor since 1869. The church has 423 communicants, and there are 329 attendants at the Sunday-school sessions.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—The parish of St. Paul's was organized in 1849, and its first place of worship was on Carroll street, between Henry and Hicks. In September, 1869, the congregation moved to the corner of Clinton and Carroll streets. Changes in the population have put the parish in an unpromising condition as to growth; but it has a useful work, which it pursues with vigor. There are 275 communicants and a Sunday-school of 165. The rector is the Rev. John D. Skene, who took charge on December 1, 1889. He was born in Lincolnshire, England, on October 16, 1849, and was rector of Trinity Church, Asbury Park, N. J., for four years prior to coming to his present charge.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.—One of the foremost churches of the Protestant Episcopal communion in the diocese of Long Island is St. Peter's, on State street, near Bond, of which the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker is rector. A missionary effort made by the Rev. William Staunton was the first work upon the foundations above which it has risen. He was in charge until 1849. The Rev. John Stearns became rector on July 15, 1849, and at once measures were taken for the erection of a church edifice, the corner-stone of which was laid on June 6, 1850, the site being several lots of land at the corner of Atlantic avenue and Bond street, which had been purchased during the month when Mr. Stearns entered upon his rectorship. In 1853 a disagreement between the rector and the vestry resulted in the election of a new vestry and the secession of the displaced officers and their adherents, who organized the Church of the Redeemer. This weakened St. Peter's to a marked degree, and in November, 1854, Mr. Stearns resigned. On April 15, 1855, the Rev. John A. Paddock came from Stratford, Conn., to take charge and the parish revived under his ministrations. On June 13, 1856, the corner-stone of the present building was laid, and in January, 1857, the first services were held in the new church. In the winter of 1880-81 Dr. Paddock was elected bishop of Washington territory and accepted the office. He was succeeded by the Rev. Charles Austin Tibbals in 1881, who remained until the spring of 1886, when the present rector took charge. The church has 689 communicants and 779 Sunday-school members.

purchased and enlarged by the congregation, and the church began an era of prosperity. The Rev. J. W. Dillon became assistant minister in 1835, and in 1841 his place was taken by the Rev. Stephen Patterson; he in turn was followed by the Rev. Caleb S. Henry, D. D., in 1842. In July, 1847, the Rev. Mr. Johnson resigned and the Rev. Samuel R. Johnson, D. D., was made rector. His successors were the Rev. N. A. Okeson in 1851 and 1852; the Rev. T. T. Guion, D. D., from 1853 until 1862; the Rev. George F. Seymour, D. D., 1863-1867, aided by the Rev. H. A. Spafford; and the Rev. Alexander Burges, D. D., from 1867 until 1869. In 1868 the old building on Washington street was sold, and the corner-stone of the present church edifice on the corner of Seventh



The Rev. Dr. LINDSAY PARKER is a native of Dublin, Ireland, and is a comparatively young man. He was formerly a Methodist clergyman. Since he became rector the church has been made a free church. He is assisted in his ministry by the Rev. Charles D. Brown.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.—The parish of St. James was originated by some members of St. Luke's parish on May 25, 1868, and was admitted to the parochial convention on September 29, 1869. A chapel was erected on the corner of Lafayette avenue and St. James' place in 1868 and was twice enlarged in the same year. It was enlarged again in 1870, and in 1875 it was once more enlarged and remodeled. St. James' has 575 communicants. The Sunday-school numbers 310. At the beginning the assistant rector of St. Luke's, the Rev. Charles W. Homer, was invited to become rector of the new parish, which office he retains.

CALVARY CHURCH originated in the efforts of the Rev. Charles Reynolds and Mr. Wm. G. Dunn of Christ Church parish in behalf of the northern part of Williamsburgh. The parish was organized on July 23, 1849, and in 1852 a small church was built on North Fifth street, which was consecrated on April 16, 1853. The present edifice at Marcy avenue and South Ninth street was built in 1860. The Rev. Cornelius L. Thwing became rector in 1885. There are 240 communicants and a Sunday-school membership of 454.

THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR originated in a mission established by Christ Church. The first service was held in a carpenter's shop on Nelson street, near Court, on November 22, 1857. The Rev. J. S. Barnes was appointed the first rector and served until 1865. In a short time sufficient money was secured to purchase land on the corner of Clinton and Luquer streets and erect the present church. This was opened with the proviso that the seats were to be always free. The Rev. Hugh McGuire is rector. The church has 525 communicants and a Sunday-school of 480.

ST. MARK'S, E. D.—The Protestant Episcopal Church known as St. Mark's, E. D., was organized in 1838, and its church edifice on the corner of Bedford avenue and South Fifth street was consecrated in 1841. The Rev. S. M. Haskins, D. D., has been rector since 1839. The church has 500 communicants, and a Sunday-school membership of 300.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.—The church at the corner of Classon and Willoughby avenues, known as St. Mary's Church, was organized in 1835 by the Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, who was then rector of St. Luke's, on Clinton avenue. Services were held in private houses until the old district school house, located on the Flushing road at about the junction of Bedford and Flushing avenues, was obtained, and there the organization of the church took place. At this time there were not more than fifteen or twenty houses in the neighborhood, and between this and Washington Park there were scarcely as many dwellings. St. Mary's Church was admitted to the convention in the Diocese of New York in the year 1837, and the church building, which stood on the east side of Classon avenue north of Myrtle avenue, was consecrated on Sunday, February 16, 1840. In 1855, after frequent changes in the rectorship, the Rev. D. V. M. Johnson accepted a call, and for thirty-five years remained in the position. The growth of the parish and neighborhood made it necessary to provide a new building, and in July, 1858, the corner-stone of St. Mary's present edifice was laid, and the first service was held in it on Trinity Sunday in 1859. In November, 1890, Dr. Johnson died and was succeeded as rector by the Rev. W. W. Beillinger, who is a native of South Carolina; he was born on December 25, 1863, and is a graduate of the Union College and the General Theological Seminary of New York. He was rector of Trinity Church, Wethersfield, Conn., before coming to Brooklyn in September, 1889, to become assistant minister at St. Mary's. The church has 671 communicants and 549 Sunday-school scholars.

GOOD SHEPHERD.—The Church of the Good Shepherd, on McDonough street, near Stuyvesant avenue, was organized as the result of a mission established by Holy Trinity Church, out of which grew also St. Stephen's Church. The organization was effected in 1868, and the church edifice was built in 1871, during the first year of the rectorship of the Rev. Dr. H. B. Cornwell. It has been necessary to enlarge the



ST. PETER'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

accommodations, and the church has 470 communicants and a Sunday-school of 354 members. The Rev. Henry B. Cornwell, D. D., was born in Lebanon, N. Y., and is a graduate of Williams College, from which he has received the degrees of M. A. and D. D. In 1893 he was made pastor *emeritus*.

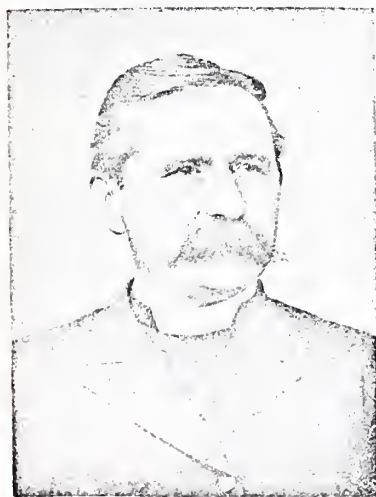
GRACE CHURCH, E. D.—Grace Church, of Williamsburgh, worshiped in a private house from the time of its organization on May 19, 1853, until April 10, 1856, when the present edifice was built on Conselyea street, near Lorimer. It has 100 communicants and 270 members in the Sunday-school. The Rev. Wm. G. Ivie, the present rector, was installed in 1891.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, on Adelphi street, was founded by the parish of Holy Trinity, and on June 24, 1850, the corner-stone of St. Mark's Free Church, in Fleet place, was laid. The building was a small one, and in September it was dedicated. In 1860 a new building was erected at DeKalb and Portland avenues, where the congregation worshiped until 1865. The Rev. Spencer S. Roche became rector on November 28, 1875. In 1884 it was resolved to erect a chapel in stone and brick, and on November 11 the new building was dedicated. Three years later the building of the present edifice was commenced, and it was completed the following year, being first used for worship on Easter Day, 1889. The membership of the church is 500 and the Sunday-school 300.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH grew from a Sunday-school begun by St. Mary's Church. It was organized as the Free Church of St. Matthew's, on May 25, 1859, and on June 7 received from Jeremiah J. Rapelye a gift of four lots of land, 100 feet square in all, at the corner of Throop avenue and Pulaski street, where the church edifice now stands. On February 10, 1861, the church was opened for services. It had been dependent upon St. Mary's until that time. In May, 1868, the free system was abandoned and the name was made St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church. The church has 462 communicants and a Sunday-school of 386 members.

The Rev. ALBERT A. MORRISON, Ph. D., entered upon the rectorship of St. Matthew's in January, 1889. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1862, and is of Scotch parentage; he was educated at the Illinois Western University, the Union Theological Seminary and the General Theological Seminary of New York. In May, 1892, he was elected Archdeacon of Northern Brooklyn.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH was organized by laymen on August 4, 1867, and for a time was carried on without clerical assistance. On the first of January, 1868, the Rev. William D'Orville Doty became rector. The congregation had been worshipping in Military Hall, on Fifth avenue, near Ninth street, but land was purchased on the corner of Seventh avenue and Seventh street and a church was erected and dedicated on May 30, 1869. This was enlarged in 1880. The present incumbent, the Rev. Melville Boyd, became rector in June, 1876. The church has now 607 communicants and 413 Sunday-school members.



REV. JOHN G. BACCHUS, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION.—The Church of the Reformation on Gates avenue, below Franklin avenue, was organized in the spring of 1867 and now has 500 communicants; there are 350 attendants at the Sunday-school. The Rev. Darius R. Brewer was rector from 1867 until 1873, since which time the Rev. John G. Bacchus, D. D., has been in charge. He is a graduate of Kenyon College and of the Episcopal Theological School of Cambridge, Mass. He is chairman of the standing committee of the Church Charity Foundation and other benevolent institutions of the diocese.

ST. BARNABAS CHURCH originated in a series of services begun in 1869 by the Rev. Henry A. Dows in a building on the corner of Evergreen avenue and Jefferson street. Church accommodations were found on Evergreen avenue, near Stockholm street, in the same year, and in 1884 the present church on Bushwick avenue, near Kossuth place, was opened. The Rev. D. L. Fleming became rector in 1888. There are 310 communicants, and a Sunday-school membership of 363.

ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S CHURCH was organized as a mission in 1888 by Archdeacon Stevens, and soon after its establishment occupied the building vacated by the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, at the corner of Tompkins avenue and McDonough street. It was continued as a mission until March 1, 1891, when the Rev. W. E. Wright, B. D., formerly of Fond du Lac, Mich., was installed as rector. The church has 175 communicants and a Sunday-school of 130 members.

THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT was organized early in 1864 and was incorporated on February 1 of that year. The present church on Seventeenth street and Fifth avenue was opened for public worship on September 7, 1865. The present rector, the Rev. Edwin H. Wellman, took charge in 1891. The church was remodeled in 1878. It now has 613 communicants and 726 pupils in the Sunday-school.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH was organized as a mission on November 11, 1888, and for a time services were conducted in the Oriental building on Atlantic avenue, near Alabama avenue. The present church on



Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Liberty avenue, was dedicated on September 21, 1890. On December 11, 1889, St. Clement's became a church and called the Rev. Charles A. Hamilton as rector. He was succeeded in 1892 by the Rev. R. E. Pendleton. There are 206 communicants and 379 members in the Sunday-school.

ST. DAVID'S CHURCH.—Protestant Episcopal services for the benefit of deaf mutes are provided by St. David's Episcopal Church, which was founded on November 29, 1891, and is temporarily located at 279 Woodbine street. Its house of worship is, at this writing, in process of construction and is on Knickerbocker avenue, corner of Woodbine street. More than one hundred and fifty deaf mutes in Brooklyn and at least one hundred elsewhere are reached by its work. It is a mission and is in charge of the Rev. Anson T. Colt.

EMMANUEL CHURCH had its origin as Ascension Church in 1853. The Rev. Wm. O. Lamson was the first rector. The congregation worshiped in a hall on the corner of Court and Sackett streets until a church was built on the corner of Third place and Smith street. On November 27, 1864, this was occupied and the name of the organization was changed to the *Free Church of the Good Angels*. In 1867 the church was organized under its present name and the edifice on the corner of Smith and President streets was built. The present rector, the Rev. Ormond Riddel, was appointed in 1890. The church was enlarged in 1870 and 1874 and again in 1878; it has more than 300 communicants and a large Sunday-school.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—Under the name of St. Thomas' Mission the congregation now known as St. Thomas Episcopal Church in the City of Brooklyn was organized in April, 1872. It occupies an edifice which is the second it erected at the corner of Bushwick avenue and Cooper street, and it became a parish in May, 1892. There are 400 communicants and the Sunday-school has 500 members. The Rev. James C. Jones is the rector.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH held its first service in its present church edifice on Howard avenue, near Atlantic, on July 3, 1892. From the time of its organization, on February 10, 1889, until the date mentioned services had been held in a store at 2058 Fulton street. The Rev. H. W. Stafford was pastor until October 15, 1889, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Jas. Jamieson. A lay reader, Mr. H. P. Seymour, had charge from June to September, 1891, when the present pastor, the Rev. Walter I. Stecher, was appointed. The church has more than 100 communicants.

TRINITY CHURCH OF EAST NEW YORK was incorporated on September 11, 1854, the first place of worship being on what was then Wyckoff avenue. The present church on the corner of Arlington and Schenck avenues was dedicated on November 14, 1886, and greatly enlarged in 1890. The church has 380 communicants and the same number of Sunday-school attendants. The rector is the Rev. Nelson R. Boss, M. A., who took charge in November, 1884.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH on Forty-seventh street, near Third avenue, has 300 communicants. It was organized on December 4, 1887, the first pastor being the Rev. Henry F. Scudder, who was succeeded by the Rev. W. Allen Fiske on January 1, 1890. There are 310 communicants and 200 in the Sunday-school.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH was originally a mission of St. Andrew's, organized in 1867. The parish of St. Stephen's was erected in 1868, in which year the church was built on the corner of Patchen and Jefferson avenues. This was dedicated on February 21, 1869. The present rector is the Rev. H. T. Scudder. The church numbers 250 communicants and there are 313 Sunday-school scholars.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH was organized on October 24, 1869. A church on Greene avenue, near Tompkins, was built and the Rev. Alvah Guion became rector. To him the church owes in a great measure its existence. In 1888 the present church was built on the corner of Marcy and Gates avenues. The Rev. H. R. Harris is the present rector. The church has 840 communicants and 484 Sunday-school members.

HOLY COMFORTER CHAPEL.—The Chapel of the Holy Comforter was organized in 1889 and raised to a parish in 1892. The chapel is on Debevoise street, near Humboldt. The first rector was the Rev. G. M. Mayer. He was succeeded in 1892 by the Rev. Dr. Wm. T. Tierkel, who resigned in February, 1893.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH on Bedford avenue, near Pacific street, was organized in 1887 and admitted as a parish on March 1 of that year. A church was at once built and the present rector, the Rev. T. B. Oliver, was installed. There are 450 communicants and a Sunday-school of 400 members.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL of the Church Charities Foundation was first opened in 1851. The present chapel in the hospital building was erected in 1880. The work was in charge of chaplains appointed by the bishop until 1891, when the first regular rector was appointed. The Rev. Albert C. Bunn was installed on September 25 of that year, with full charge of the religious work of the combined charities.

SAINT AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH was admitted as a parish in 1891, having been organized in 1874. In 1890 a church was built on Canton street and Park avenue, and the Rev. J. P. Williams was installed as rector. The church has 220 communicants and 202 pupils in the Sunday-school.

ST. MARGARET'S CHAPEL, on Van Brunt, near President street, was organized about five years ago. It has never become a parish, but as a diocesan mission is under the charge of the bishop.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Methodism in Brooklyn is under the control of the New York East Conference. The rule of this body extends over Connecticut, Long Island and New York city, east of Third avenue, the Bowery and Broadway. This conference meets annually, but, like every other annual conference, it has no law-making power. The laws are made solely by the General Conference, which is world-wide, and comes together every four years. At the annual conference of the section only ministers and presiding elders are present; reports are read and the presiding bishop announces the appointments to the various churches. The New York East Conference is divided into four districts—Connecticut, east of the Connecticut river; Connecticut, west; Brooklyn, south, to Montauk Point, and the "New York District," so-called, taking in the north of Brooklyn. The line of division in Kings County curves in and out so as best to divide the field according to the strength of the churches. Each church has its "quarterly conference," an assembly of trustees, stewards

and class leaders. The trustees (five to nine as may be) have authority over financial matters, and are annually elected. The stewards attend to the poor funds and benevolent work of all kinds, and have charge of the communion service. The congregation is divided into "classes," each of which has its "leader," appointed by the pastor. The bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country are not districted, but act as a single man.



SANDS STREET MEMORIAL CHURCH.

SANDS STREET MEMORIAL CHURCH.—The first Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn is that known as the Sands Street Memorial Church, the origin of which has been referred to. For several years meetings were held in private houses, and in 1794 a church was incorporated under the title of "First Methodist Episcopal Church of Nassau Island." A board of trustees, consisting of John Garrison, Thomas Van Pelt, Burdett Stryker, Stephen Hendrickson, Richard Everett and Isaac Moser, purchased from Joshua and Comfort Sands a lot fronting on New street, and the first house of worship

was built. In 1796 the church was enlarged, and in 1810 a much larger church was erected. In 1812 the York Street Church was organized as a branch, and in 1831 the Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church was erected. During the succeeding four years the Sands street and Washington street societies constituted one church and were under the same pastoral care, although having separate financial interests. In 1835 the two churches were separated, and from that date were in charge of different pastors. A few years later the old Sands Street Church was torn down, and a more enduring edifice of brick was erected. This was destroyed by fire on September 9, 1848. A new building was erected on the same site, and was occupied until its removal became necessary for the extension of the East River bridge. The corner-stone of the present church, at the corner of Clark and Henry streets, was laid on November 1, 1889, and the dedicatory services were held on Sunday, March 1, 1891. The church has 350 members and an equal number in the Sunday-school. The Rev. S. L. Beiler became pastor in April, 1892.

JANES CHURCH.—Previous to 1858, that section of the city called Brownsville, now the twenty-fifth ward, was unprovided with a place of worship of any denomination. In June of that year Mr. Northrop, a member of Washington Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, organized a Sunday-school in his house and was assisted in the work by Ebenezer Wilson. In February, 1859, a house was leased on what is now the corner of Patchen avenue and Madison street, and services were held there, under the auspices of the Local Preachers' Association. The mission, known as the "Janes Mission," was practically under the care of the Nathan Bangs Church. A church was built the same year on two lots at Reid avenue and Monroe street. The erection of the present church building at Reid avenue and Monroe street was begun on October 29, 1883, and the building was dedicated on November 30, 1884. In April, 1889, the Rev. James Montgomery, the present pastor, took charge. The church has more than 1,100 members and 1,200 children in the Sunday-school, which is presided over by J. B. Morrell.





NEW YORK AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH.

year a plot of land was purchased, bounded by Clove Road, Butler street, Nostrand avenue and Douglass street, and a chapel was built, which was dedicated on March 8, 1857. Several mission enterprises were organized from time to time, which resulted in the formation of several new churches—the Greenfield, now Parkville Church; the Janes Church, organized in 1859; the Gates Avenue Mission, organized as the Nostrand Avenue Church in 1865, and the Embury Church, organized in 1866. The location of the Nathan Bangs Church becoming unfavorable to continued usefulness, the building of St. Andrew's P. E. Church, corner of Herkimer street and New York avenue, was purchased, and the first services were held there on September 21, 1873. The name of the society was changed to the New York Avenue M. E. Church, and a growth was at once perceptible in the membership. In July, 1874, an addition was made to the building, and in 1878 the church building was much enlarged. In June, 1887, the present church site at New York avenue and Dean street was purchased, and during the pastorate of the Rev. George P. Mains, the edifice now occupied was erected at a cost of \$109,000. It was dedicated on October 19, 1891. The Rev. M. B. Chapman, D.D., became pastor in April, 1892. The church has 650 members and a Sunday-school of 600.

SUMNER AVENUE CHURCH.—In August, 1868, a number of persons, then identified with the Wesley M. E. Church, secured the second floor of a dwelling on the corner of Lafayette and Tompkins avenues, and in this place about thirty persons were organized into a society, under the name of the Tompkins Square M. E. Church, the first services being held on September 6, 1868, by the Rev. Henry Astén. The Rev. A. H. Mead was made pastor, and began his labors on September 13. In the spring of 1869 a church site was selected on Greene avenue, one hundred and fifty feet east of Tompkins, where a neat frame building was erected, and on July 25 was dedicated. On April 1, 1870, the legal name of the church was changed to Greene Avenue M. E. Church. A plot of ground one hundred feet square, on the corner of Sumner avenue and Van Buren street, on which the present edifice stands, was purchased in April, 1886, the name being changed to Sumner Avenue M. E. Church. The corner-stone of the new edifice was laid on March 23, 1888, and the people began to worship in the new lecture-room on Sunday, September 30, of that year. On January 6, 1889, the church was dedicated. The Rev. Dr. C. C. Lasby was the pastor of the church at the time of its dedication, and was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. James S. Chadwick, D. D. The membership now numbers 780, while that of the Sunday-school is 760.

The Rev. JAMES S. CHADWICK, D. D., is a New Yorker by birth. He was a printer and worked at that trade until 1855. Then he began his studies for the ministry and in October, 1861, was graduated from the Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ills. In 1861 he united with the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was appointed by Bishop Simpson as City Missionary in Chicago. His duties called him to preach to the various companies of union soldiers at camp Douglas. He also labored among the Confederate prisoners brought to the camp. His next appointment was to the Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Rockford, Ills. In October of 1866 he was transferred to the Newark Conference and became pastor successively at Bethel, Staten Island, and Halsey Street Church, Newark, N. J. In the spring of 1872 he was transferred to the Kentucky Conference and appointed to the pastorate of Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Covington, Ky., remaining in each of these charges a full term. During the six years that he was in Kentucky he published and edited the *Methodist Herald*. He was sent by the Kentucky Conference, in 1876, as a delegate to the General Conference of his denomination, which met that year in the city of Baltimore, Md. He was intimately identified with Sunday-school work in

NEW YORK AVENUE CHURCH.—For several years subsequent to 1855, the section of the city in which the New York Avenue M. E. Church was located was in a transitional state; the only thoroughfare was the old Clove Road, which was near the present line of Nostrand avenue. In the latter part of 1855 John McKillop, a local preacher of the Summerfield M. E. Church, began to hold prayer-meetings at a private house near where the penitentiary is now situated. Then a small house was leased for four years, and opened for religious service on March 16, 1856. The new congregation received the name of the Clove Road Mission of Summerfield M. E. Church, and on June 9, 1856, the mission was made a separate society, and became known as the Nathan Bangs M. E. Church. In October of the same



Kentucky and served as president of the State Sunday-school Association and as chairman of the executive committee. Returning east he became pastor of State Street Church, Trenton, N. J., and came to Brooklyn in the spring of 1879 as pastor of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church. He then succeeded the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, now bishop, as pastor of Central Church, Seventh avenue and Fourteenth street, New York, and successively became pastor of the Forty-third street and Bedford street churches. In November, 1889, he was elected assistant corresponding secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and served until January 31, 1892, at which time he tendered his resignation to return to pastoral work. Bishop Goodsell transferred him to the New York East Conference and appointed him as pastor of this growing and influential church, where he commenced his labors on February 1, 1892. He has lectured with success, and while acting as assistant corresponding secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, he served as one of the editors of *The Christian Educator*. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1876. He has served as president of the New York Methodist Preachers' Meeting, and at the present time is president of the Brooklyn and Long Island Ministerial Association.



REV. JAMES S. CHADWICK, D. D.

SUMMERFIELD CHURCH.—In the early part of the year 1851, Robert Ibbotson and John De Gray, two prominent Brooklyn Methodists, initiated a movement to establish a Methodist Episcopal Church in the neighborhood of Washington and Greene avenues. Three lots of ground on Washington avenue were purchased and a small church was erected there. It was opened for service in September of the same year, and was the seventh church of that denomination established in the city. The Rev. Charles Fletcher, a local preacher, occupied the pulpit for the first few Sundays, and was afterwards appointed pastor. The present church building at the corner of Washington and Greene avenues was dedicated by Bishop Janes in February, 1857. In April, 1889, the present pastor of the church, the Rev. T. P. Frost, took charge. The church has 500 members and there is a large Sunday-school superintended by George H. Raymond.

No higher commendation can be earned by a pastor of the Methodist Episcopal faith than that conveyed in the printed records of the conference under whose direction he labors. Of the Rev. TIMOTHY P. FROST, to whom has been confided the care of the Summerfield church, the published statements found in biographical sketches of General Conference delegates say: "Progress and prosperity have marked his pathway. The range of his scholarship, the thoroughness of his devotion, and ability of his utterances mark him out for valuable services." He was born at Mount Holly, Vermont, on June 26, 1850. His grandfather settled there when the present state of Vermont was a portion of the New Hampshire grants. Timothy P. Frost was educated in the Vermont Methodist Episcopal Seminary at Montpelier, and at the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. While a student at the former of these institutions he experienced a religious awakening that resulted in his conversion. His studies concluded, he was licensed to preach in 1870, and six years later joined the Vermont Conference. Pastorates, lasting three years each, were assigned to him at Thetford Center, Woodstock, Bradford and Montpelier, and one of shorter duration made him a resident of St. Johnsbury for two years. In 1886 and 1887 he officiated as chaplain of the Vermont senate, without interfering with the discharge of his pastoral duties. While laboring at Bradford and Thetford he was appointed to the superintendency of the public schools, and in 1883 was appointed by the governor a delegate to the Interstate Educational Convention which met in that year at Louisville, Ky. In 1888 he served as chairman of the delegation sent by Vermont to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and, until the termination of his residence in his native state, there was little connected with affairs of his denomination in which he did not bear some part. He was also a frequent and able occupant of the lecture platform. He was assigned to his present charge in the spring of 1889, and his efforts in a field usually productive of good results have been rewarded with the most gratifying success. On January 23, 1876, he married, in eastern Vermont, Miss Caroline M. Holt.

HANSON PLACE CHURCH.—In 1847 a few members of Sands Street Church, associated with one or two others, organized the Dean Street Methodist Episcopal Church. A plain edifice was erected on four lots of ground on Dean street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, donated by Mrs. Mary Powers. This was dedicated by Bishop Janes on Wednesday, October 27, 1847. For ten years the society struggled for existence, and then it was decided to rebuild in a better locality; accordingly the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church was organized on May 26, 1857. Land was purchased on the corner of Hanson place and St. Felix street, and the new building was dedicated on Sunday, January 3, 1858. The present house of worship was dedicated on January 4, 1874. There are more than 2,000 members in the church and the Sunday-school has nearly 1,600 members. The Rev. Charles W. Parsons became pastor in April, 1892.



T. P. Frost





HANSON PLACE METHODIST CHURCH.

The work accomplished by the Rev. JAMES MUNROE BUCKLEY, D. D., LL. D., in connection with the Hanson Place M. E. Church was productive of results which have endeared his memory to those who recall the days of his pastorate. He came to Brooklyn in 1866, and for three years he occupied the pulpit of the Summerfield Church; in fact, for the twelve succeeding years he divided his services between this city and Stamford, Conn. During his stay in the latter city he turned his attention towards the enforcement of the excise laws, and conducted a crusade against the liquor dealers which gained him a reputation for energy, ability and persistency of purpose. The facility with which he presented the legal aspects of his case to the courts enduced from his opponents tributes which were deserved but reluctantly rendered. He became known as the "Lawyer Preacher." In 1878 the Summerfield Church invited him for a third term; but it was the opinion of the bishop presiding that he should be appointed to the Hanson Place Church, where he remained three years. In 1880, while still pastor there, he was elected to his present responsible position as editor of the *New York Christian Advocate*, but continued for nearly a year in the pulpit. He has been the recipient of many honors from those whose authority is recog-

nized in the councils of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he was sent as a delegate to the General Conference 1872, 1876, 1880, 1884 and 1888, and in 1881 he was appointed to a seat in the Ecumenical Conference. He was also a delegate to the Second Ecumenical Council in 1891 and to the General Conference of 1892. He received the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Divinity from the Wesleyan University, and that of Doctor of Laws from Emory and Henry College, Va. He is the son of the Rev. John Buckley, a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his mother was a daughter of Judge Clayton Monroe, of New Jersey. He was born at Rahway, N. J., on December 16, 1836, and after preparing for college was engaged for some time in mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia. In 1856 he entered the Wesleyan University with the intention of preparing himself for admission to the bar. Failing health caused him to leave the University in the second year of his term. He became actively interested in religious work and in March, 1858, he entered the ministry at Exeter, N. H., where he accepted the pastorate of an independent church. While attending to his religious duties he continued his collegiate studies under private instructors and read theology under the direction of the late Dr. Nathaniel Laselle, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Exeter. In 1859 he rejoined the Methodist Episcopal Church and held successive pastorates at Dover and Manchester, N. H. A year spent in European travel and three more passed in ministerial work in Detroit, where a church was erected during his ministry, preceded his advent in Brooklyn. He continues in the editorial direction of the *New York Christian Advocate*.

EIGHTEENTH STREET CHURCH.—The sixth Methodist Episcopal church established in the city is the Eighteenth Street Church, on Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue. The first Methodist services were held in that district in the autumn of 1836, in a private house. In 1840 a large kitchen near the junction of Prospect and Hamilton avenues was hired, and for two years services were held there. The first church edifice was erected on Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, in 1842. During the years 1849–1850, when the Rev. H. D. Latham was pastor, the present site of the church was purchased, on which in 1853 a larger chapel was erected. In 1882 the old frame church was torn down and the erection of the present edifice was begun. The church has 700 members, and there are more than 1,200 children in the Sunday-school. The present pastor of the church, the Rev. C. H. Buck, was called to its pulpit in 1891.

NOSTRAND AVENUE CHURCH.—In 1860 Ebenezer Wilson lived on the corner of Nostrand avenue and Quincy street, and in his house a Sabbath-school was held, accompanied by regular services. From this small source the Nostrand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church had its origin, and at the conference of 1866 the mission was made a regular appointment. The same year the site at Nostrand avenue and Quincy street, on which the church now stands, was purchased and the church assumed its present title. The building of a chapel was begun in September, 1866, and the dedication occurred on February 28, 1869. The present church was completed and dedicated in 1881. The Rev. Arthur H. Goodenough is the pastor. The church has a membership of 1,102 and a Sunday-school of 1,200.



J. M. Buckley

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.—The society which has been known for twenty-five years as St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church was organized on May 8, 1849, as the Third Methodist Episcopal Church. Its first home was on the corner of South Fifth and Driggs streets. It was dedicated on July 25, 1850. On April 18, 1866, the name of "St. John's" was adopted. Lots were bought on the corner of Bedford avenue and Wilson street, and the dedication of the completed edifice occurred on Thursday, April 23, 1868. The church has 900 members and a Sunday-school of 850. The Rev. J. W. Johnson became pastor in April, 1892, succeeding the Rev. William V. Kelley, D. D.

The Rev. WILLIAM V. KELLEY, D. D., was born in Plainfield, N. J., in 1843. He was graduated from Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn., in June, 1865, and during the following two years taught mathematical science and German in Pennington Seminary, New Jersey. He served as a pastor of churches in Camden, New Brunswick and Newark, N. J.; in Buffalo, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and Middletown, Conn. Dr. Kelley was appointed pastor of St. John's Church in 1881, and held that position during fully one-third of the history of the church, although he was absent at one time for three years—being assigned to fill another pulpit. In the early spring of 1892, owing to the system of itineracy pursued by the Methodist Episcopal Church, Dr. Kelley was again transferred. His departure was a subject of deep regret to his congregation. He received his degree of Doctor of Divinity from Wesleyan University in



REV. WM. V. KELLEY, D. D.

1883. He has been an extensive traveler in Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor and in Europe, the result of which is to be noted in the classic accuracy of his utterances and writings. For many years he has been a frequent contributor to church reviews and periodicals; and he is the author of a biography of Bishop Wiley, a carefully prepared and exceptionally valuable work. He was also requested to write a life of Bishop Simpson, but owing to a pressure of other duties was unable to do so.

EMERY CHURCH, on Herkimer street, corner of Schenectady avenue, originated in a meeting in the house of Mr. J. Dundas, on December 10, 1865. The church was fully organized on April 6, 1866, and the building was dedicated on June 9, 1867. It was enlarged in 1876. The first pastor was the Rev. Thomas Stephenson, who served until 1872, and the present pastor is the Rev. W. W. Bowdish. There are 338 members and the Sunday-school numbers 575.

GRACE CHURCH was organized in January, 1878, and at once purchased the chapel built by the Seventh Avenue M. E. Church, on Sterling place, in 1869. Afterward the present church was erected on Seventh avenue and St. John's place, and dedicated Jan. 21, 1883. The pastor is the Rev. Charles M. Giffin.



ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH.



THE SWEDISH EMANUEL CHURCH, originally known as the Scandinavian M. E. Church, was at first a part of the work of the New York Bethel Association. For several years religious meetings were held at the houses of various Swedes, but in 1868 it was determined to erect a chapel on Pacific street, near Flatbush avenue. In 1871 the present brick church on Dean street, near Fifth avenue, was erected, and the church became a part of the New York East Conference. The work was first under the care of the Rev. Albert Ericson, who was succeeded in 1880 by the Rev. A. J. Anderson, the present pastor. The church has 450 members and a Sunday-school of 500.

JOHNSON STREET CHURCH.—The Johnson Street Church, on the corner of Johnson and Jay streets, was organized in 1839 by a colony from Washington Street Church. The church edifice was built in 1840. The Rev. T. D. Littlewood is pastor. The membership is 130 and there is a Sunday-school of 175.

KNICKERBOCKER AVENUE CHURCH.—The Knickerbocker Avenue Church, under the ministry of the Rev. William M. Stonehill, is located on Knickerbocker avenue, corner of Ralph street; the first place of worship was in Ridgewood Chapel, 1518 Gates avenue. The present church was dedicated on November 2, 1891, just three months and two days after the date of organization. It has about 175 attendants and 85 members, with nearly 600 in the Sunday-school membership.

POWERS STREET CHURCH.—The Powers Street Church was incorporated in 1845 as the Second M. E. Church of Williamsburgh, L. I., and was located at the corner of Grand and Ewen streets. Since January, 1886, it has occupied a building on Powers street, between Ewen and Leonard. The church numbers 135 members and the Sunday-school has 273 scholars. The Rev. Nathan Hubbell is pastor.

WILLIAMS AVENUE CHURCH.—The Williams Avenue Church was organized in 1861 as the East New York M. E. Church; seven years later it was reconstituted under the title of the Ebenezer Church. The present edifice was erected in 1890 on the site first built upon in 1869. The Rev. I. C. Barnhart is pastor. There are 411 members and the Sunday-school numbers 650.

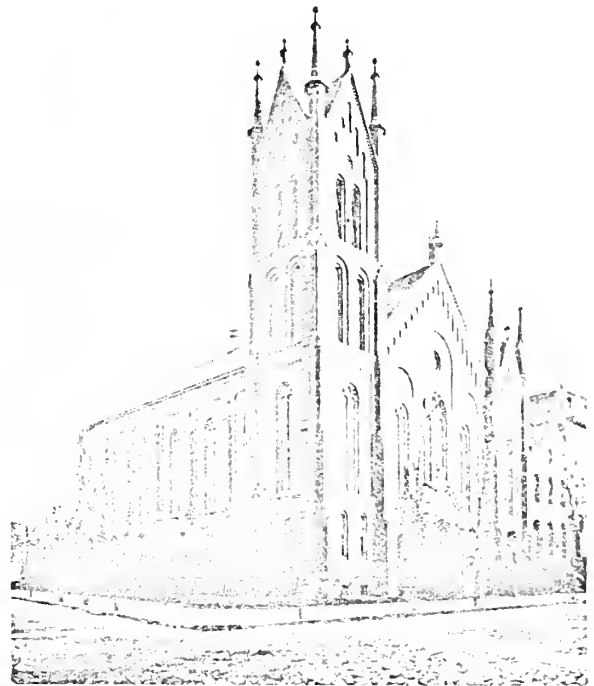
CARROLL PARK CHURCH was organized in 1872, and the members worshiped in a store on Smith, near Carroll street, until December 22, 1872, when the present building was dedicated. The church membership numbers 110 and there are 182 members in the Sunday-school. The Rev. J. E. Searles is pastor.

SIMPSON CHURCH, or, as it was formerly called, Carlton Avenue M. E. Church, was organized as the Eighth M. E. Church in February, 1845. This corporate name it has since retained, although once popularly designated after the location of its first church built on Carlton avenue, near Myrtle, in the summer of 1845. The corner-stone of the present church edifice, on Willoughby and Clermont avenues, was laid on September 24, 1851, and the building was completed the following year. The church on Carlton avenue was mainly constructed of material from the old York Street Church. The chapel on Vanderbilt

and Willoughby avenues was built in 1890. The first pastor was the Rev. Nicholas White and the present incumbent is the Rev. J. O. Wilson. The church has 900 members and a Sunday-school of 786 members.

DEKALB AVENUE CHURCH originated in a prayer-meeting held in a private house on Flushing avenue in the fall of 1836. By January 18, 1837, the church was organized. In 1840 a church was built on Franklin avenue, near Park, and in the next year the church became a part of the Williamsburgh circuit, the Rev. Marvin Richardson being the first pastor. In 1846 the station was called East Brooklyn. The present church was built in 1856. In 1864 part of the members withdrew to form the Tompkins Avenue Church. The church has now 650 members with a Sunday-school membership of 640.

WARREN STREET CHURCH grew from a series of religious meetings held in the house of Caleb Leverich in 1852. The next year he set apart the upper floors of three houses on Baltic street for the use of the "Hedding Mission," which in 1853 united with the Hicks street mission. In 1855 the Hedding mission was again left alone by the formation of the Hicks street church, and it moved to the old Reformed church at Court and Butler streets. It afterward occupied a hall on Court street and Sackett, and in 1858 the parlor of a house on Warren street. In 1859 the church was incorporated under its present name and the



SIMPSON CHURCH.



present church on Warren street was built and dedicated on June 24, 1860. In 1869 it was remodeled. The pastors were at first supplied by the Local Preachers' Association. The present pastor is the Rev. W. E. Smith. The church has 100 members and 200 Sunday-school pupils.

EPWORTH CHURCH was organized in 1892 by a union of the Cedar street and Cook street churches and is under the pastoral care of the Rev. H. W. Byrnes. Its house of worship is at Bushwick and DeKalb avenues. The membership is 400 and there are 500 members in the Sunday-school. **CEDAR STREET CHURCH** originated in a Sunday-school movement begun on Evergreen avenue, near DeKalb, in 1871. The following year it moved to Broadway and became known as the "Broadway Mission." It was soon found expedient to hire a church building on Kosciuszko street. In 1875 the church on Cedar street, near Bushwick avenue, was purchased from the Protestant Methodists, and was opened for worship on the first Sunday in 1876. **THE COOK STREET CHURCH** was organized in 1841 and was for years known as the Bushwick Methodist Episcopal Church. Its early location was on Bushwick avenue, near the Cross Roads, now Cook street. The society secured the site on Cook street, near Bushwick avenue, and at various times altered and enlarged the building it placed there.

SOUTH THIRD STREET CHURCH.—The South Third Street Church was organized on July 29, 1852, and a few months later began to worship in the edifice which it occupies on the block bounded by Union avenue, South Third, Hewes and Stagg streets. The present pastor is the Rev. William W. Gillies. There are 350 members and the Sunday-school numbers 500.

ANDREWS CHURCH.—As the result of an effort made to provide a church home for Methodists in the district known as Cypress Hills, a small building was erected on Union place and occupied in the spring of 1852. In the same year a Sunday-school was organized. Until 1861 the charge was served by local preachers, but in that year the Rev. Stephen Rushmore was made pastor. The church is now located on Richmond street, between Fulton and Jamaica avenues. There are 235 members and 400 pupils in the Sunday-school. The pastor is the Rev. W. T. Pray.

THE TABERNACLE CHURCH was organized in 1864 by some members of the Greenpoint Methodist Episcopal Church under the direction of the Rev. J. F. Booth. In January, 1870, the present church was built on Manhattan avenue, opposite Noble street. The Rev. A. S. Kavanah is the pastor. There are 545 members and a Sunday-school equally strong in numbers.

BETHEL SHIP MISSION.—The Norwegian and Danish Bethel Ship mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church was originally the Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal Bethel Ship mission of New York. In 1875 the Bethel ship was moored at the foot of Harrison street, where services were held until 1879, in which year a hall on the corner of President and Van Brunt streets was obtained. In 1881 the present church edifice was erected on the site of this hall as a donation from Edwin Mead, of New York, at which time the present name was adopted. The pastors in Brooklyn have been the Revs. O. B. Peterson, B. Johansen, Christopher Freeder, E. O. Bates, O. P. Petersen and S. E. Simonsen, the present incumbent. There are 165 members and a Sunday-school of 115.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH was organized in 1880. For a long time worship was held in a building on the corner of Harrison avenue and Hooper street, but in 1886 the present church on Marcy avenue, corner of Penn street, was occupied. The church numbers 200 members and is under the pastoral care of the Rev. R. Wasson. The Sunday-school has 350 members.

THE CENTRAL CHURCH was organized in 1867 by the Rev. E. L. James, who began services in a building on South Fifth, near Driggs street, formerly used by St. John's Church, now on Bedford avenue. The church has 450 members and a Sunday-school of the same number. The Rev. W. D. Thompson is pastor.

FRANCIS CHURCH, on Park avenue, near Bedford, was organized in 1876. Until 1889 services were held in a chapel on Park avenue, near Skillman street, but in that year the present church was built and occupied. The pastor is the Rev. C. S. Williams. There are 108 members in the church and 481 in the Sunday-school.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF GREENPOINT had its origin in meetings held by laymen. In 1847 it was organized by the Rev. S. H. Clark, who was pastor two years, and under whose ministry a frame building was erected on the corner of Manhattan avenue and Java street. This was gradually completed and enlarged to form the present church. In 1864 a part of the members seceded to form the Greenpoint Tabernacle Church. The First Church has 500 members and a Sunday-school of 500. The present pastor is the Rev. C. E. Miller.

THE SOUTH SECOND STREET CHURCH, properly known as the First Methodist Episcopal Church, was the first religious organization in the village of Williamsburgh and the second in the town of Bushwick. It was organized in 1800 and its first church was built in 1808 on the old Williamsburgh and Jamaica turnpike. This was repaired in 1821 and was occupied until the dedication of the present building in August, 1838. This is on South Second street, near Driggs street. In 1845 the old building was burned. In 1842 the church received its first pastor from the conference, having previously formed a part of the Williamsburgh



circuit. From this old church have sprung all the churches in the Eastern District with the exception of St. John's. It has 400 members and a Sunday-school of 736. In 1853 the building was greatly injured by a storm, but was soon repaired and enlarged. In 1868 the present parsonage was added to the church property, and in 1875 the whole was remodeled with an entire change of front and a wing was added. The present pastor is the Rev. William D. Weston.

BUSHWICK AVENUE CHURCH was organized in 1886. In the following year a hall on Bushwick avenue and Woodbine street was occupied for services, but a year later the church was located at Bushwick avenue and Ivy street. In 1890 the present church on Bushwick avenue and Madison street was completed and opened for public worship. The first and only pastor has been the Rev. L. K. Moore, who has served since 1888. The church has 600 members, and there are 1,350 persons connected with the Sunday-school.

THE LEONARD STREET CHURCH was organized in November, 1867, in a room on the corner of Leonard and Skillman streets, where services were held until the dedication of the church on the corner of Leonard and Conselyea streets, on February 14, 1869. The church was incorporated as the Halfeld M. E. Church. It has 150 members and a Sunday-school of more than 300. The Rev. T. Stevenson is pastor.

THE NORTH FIFTH STREET CHURCH originated in a Sunday-school organized in 1847 in the public school on North Second street. Soon afterward a church was organized and placed under the care of the Rev. S. H. Clark, of the Greenpoint Church. In 1848 a frame building was built on Fourth street, near North Fifth, and in 1850 the present church, on Bedford avenue and North Fifth street, was erected. The church has more than 200 members and a Sunday-school of 323, under the pastorate of the Rev. E. Cunningham.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, formerly known as William Street M. E. Church, was reorganized in April, 1879. The property of the older church was sold, and services were held in private houses until a hall on William street, near Van Brunt, was obtained. The first pastor was the Rev. W. W. Bowdish, D. D. In 1887 the present church on Sullivan street, corner of Richards, was erected. The church is essentially a missionary post, but it has 130 members and a Sunday-school of 300, under the pastoral care of the Rev. G. Lass.

YORK STREET CHURCH was a branch of the old Sands Street Church. The growth of the congregation of the present church resulted in the building of a chapel, which was dedicated by Bishop George on April 6, 1824. In 1828 a parsonage was built near the church, and in 1835 the chapel was enlarged. In 1851 the present brick church was built and the brick chapel was added in 1853; the land being donated by Rutson Suckley. The Sunday-school was organized in 1832, and occupied rooms on the corner of Charles and Prospect streets until the erection of the chapel in 1853. The first pastor was the Rev. S. L. Stillman; the present incumbent is the Rev. Lemuel Richardson. The church has 200 members and 280 Sunday-school scholars.

SIXTH AVENUE CHURCH was organized in 1884. In 1888 the present church edifice was built on the corner of Sixth avenue and Eighth street, previous to which time the congregation worshiped in a hall. The first pastor was the Rev. I. M. Foster; he was followed by the Revs. E. Cunningham, C. E. Harris and the present pastor, the Rev. D. A. Jordan. The church has 315 members and a Sunday-school of 840 members.

THE SWEDISH BETHANY CHURCH was organized on March 28, 1891, by some members of the Swedish Church. The Emanuel Church had already purchased the property of the Calvary Baptist Church, on the corner of Troy avenue and Herkimer street, and this was at once turned over to the new congregation. The Rev. C. F. Thornblad was settled as the pastor. The church has 160 members and 125 Sunday-school scholars.

FLEET STREET CHURCH, on Fleet street, corner Lafayette street, was organized by some seceding members of the Sands street and Washington street churches in March, 1850. In September of the same year a brick lecture room was dedicated, and in June, 1852, the present church edifice was begun. It was completed early in 1853. In 1859 a parsonage was built, the lecture room enlarged and the whole was renovated in 1872. The first pastor was the Rev. R. M. Hatfield; the present incumbent is the Rev. C. J. North. The membership of the church is 572 and the Sunday-school is nearly as large.

THE FIRST PLACE CHURCH originated in a mission Sunday-school started under the auspices of the Washington Street M. E. Sunday-school in connection with some Baptists, who, later, formed the Strong Place Baptist Church. Early in 1850 the society was organized. Land was purchased and a church built on the corner of Hicks and Summit streets. This was subsequently sold, and land was purchased at First place and Henry street, from which fact the name of the church was derived. The church was dedicated on September 14, 1856. The pastor is the Rev. R. S. Pardington, and the church has a membership of 470, with 404 in the Sunday-school.

THROOP AVENUE CHURCH was organized in 1886. In 1887 services were held in Throop avenue, near Myrtle, by the Rev. J. Pilkington. In 1889 the present church in Throop avenue, near Ellery street, was built, and the Rev. Geo. Dunbar became pastor. He was succeeded by the Revs. B. E. Taylor, W. Twiddy and W. E. Smith, the present pastor. The church has 58 members and a Sunday-school of 254.

RUSSELL PLACE CHURCH was organized in 1886, and in the following year the church on Russell place, near Saratoga avenue, was erected. The Rev. J. E. Searles, the first pastor, was succeeded by the Rev. Alexander McLean. The Rev. J. J. Foust is the present incumbent. The church has 170 members, with 339 in the Sunday-school.

GOODSELL CHURCH, named in honor of Brooklyn's bishop, the Rev. D. A. Goodsell, D. D., was organized in 1888. In 1890 the present church on Sheridan avenue, corner of Adams street, was built, and the Rev. E. H. Hopgood was assigned as its pastor. The church has 40 members and 100 Sunday-school scholars.

THE FOURTH AVENUE CHURCH was organized on March 9, 1880, by some members of the Eighteenth Street M. E. Church. A mission Sunday-school had been organized in 1874. The first pastor was the Rev. Jesse Poocy. A chapel was built at 212 and 214 Forty-fourth street in October, 1876, before which time the work had been carried on in private houses. In 1879 the chapel was enlarged, and in 1885 the building was moved to the present site, on Fourth avenue and Forty-seventh street. It was rededicated on June 28, 1885. The present pastor is the Rev. J. H. Lightbourn. The church has 234 members and 500 Sunday-school scholars. A new church is to be built.

WESLEY CHURCH was organized in 1884. In 1886 public worship was begun on Shepard avenue, near Baltic street, under the pastoral care of the Rev. John Nash. In 1889 quarters were procured on Shepard avenue, near Belmont, where the congregation worshiped until the completion of its present church on Berriman street, corner of Eastern Parkway, in 1889. The church numbers 70 members and has 188 Sunday school scholars. It is under the pastoral care of the Rev. W. B. Stewart.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (COLORED) CHURCHES.

Since 1890 the Methodist Episcopal churches for colored people in Brooklyn have been reduced from seven to five. The two disbanded churches were Mount Calvary and the Zion Mission. Of the existing churches the African Wesleyan, St. John's and the Union Bethel are connected with the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the other two are connected with the African Methodist Episcopal Zion branch of the denomination.

THE AFRICAN WESLEYAN M. E. CHURCH, on Bridge street, near Myrtle avenue, is the oldest in the city. It was organized in 1818, and is in charge of the Rev. W. H. Butler. Its membership list numbers nearly 900, with about 300 children in its Sunday-school.

ST. JOHN'S A. M. E. CHURCH, on Howard avenue, near Herkimer street, was organized in 1889, and the Rev. J. F. Anderson is its pastor. It has 70 members, with the same number in the Sunday-school.

UNION BETHEL A. M. E. CHURCH is on Dean street, near Schenectady avenue. The Rev. F. F. Giles is the minister there and he has over 100 members in his flock and about 90 in the Sunday-school.

THE FLEET STREET A. M. E. ZION CHURCH was organized in 1873, and until 1882 belonged to the A. M. E. denomination. In that year it separated from that body and associated itself with the Zion denomination. The Rev. R. W. Stitt is the pastor, and the membership numbers about 400 in the church and Sunday-school.

UNION ZION CHURCH on South Third street, near Hooper street, is in charge of the Rev. George E. Smith. It was established in 1843 and about 160 members are enrolled in the church and Sunday-school.

GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

FIRST GERMAN.—Under the corporate name First German M. E. Church of Williamsburgh, the Germans of that denomination organized a church in May, 1846, and built a frame edifice at the corner of Lorimer and Stagg streets. The brick church on the same site was built in 1854. The Rev. F. H. Rey was appointed pastor in 1890. There are nearly 200 members and a Sunday-school of 400.

WYCKOFF STREET CHURCH.—The second German M. E. Church in Brooklyn, according to age, is that on Wyckoff street, near Hoyt, now under the pastoral care of the Rev. F. Glenk. It was organized in 1854, and has 80 members, with a Sunday-school of 176.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.—The German Methodists organized St. John's Church on April 14, 1878, and in July of the same year occupied the church edifice on Yates place, near Broadway. The church has 200 members and a Sunday-school of 350. The Rev. A. Flammann is pastor.

GREENE AVENUE CHURCH.—The organization of Greene Avenue Church was effected in 1885, and its place of worship is on Greene avenue, near Central street. The Rev. G. Rubeck is pastor, and the membership is 140; the Sunday-school has 420 members.

OTHER METHODIST CHURCHES.

BEDFORD AVENUE TABERNACLE.—The first Methodist Protestant Church organized in Brooklyn was the Bedford Avenue Tabernacle, on Bedford avenue, corner of South Third street, which dates from 1832. The Rev. A. B. Kelly is pastor, and there are 107 members.

TRINITY METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH was the first organization of that denomination in the village of Williamsburgh. It was organized in 1833, and its first church was a frame building on Grand street, near Bedford avenue, which was replaced in 1837 by a commodious brick building, in which the congregation continued to worship until 1887, when they purchased the building of the First Presbyterian Church, standing on the corner of South Fourth and Roebling streets. The church numbers 155 members. The Rev. J. H. Lucas is pastor.

FIFTH AVENUE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, of which the Rev. J. Thompson is pastor, is located at 415 Fifth avenue.

FIRST PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—The first church in Brooklyn of the Primitive Methodist denomination was organized in 1837, and builded its first house of worship on Bridge street, between Tillary and Concord, in 1845. Its present house, on Park avenue, near North Elliott place, was dedicated in 1874. There are 108 members, and the Sunday-school numbers 160. The Rev. John H. Acornley is pastor.

THE MONROE STREET PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH, on Monroe street, near Stuyvesant avenue, was organized to a great extent through the efforts of its present pastor, the Rev. John J. Arnaud. The church edifice was dedicated on June 11, 1890, that being considered the official date of church organization. The society already numbers 200 members, and has a Sunday-school of 140.

THE ORCHARD PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH was organized in 1874 as the "Orchard Primitive Methodist Church of the Seventeenth Ward of Brooklyn." The first location of the church was on the corner of Nassau avenue and Oakland street, but in 1878 a new church was occupied. In 1883 a site was purchased on Oakland street and a new church built, with lecture room and parsonage. The church has 120 members and 250 children in its Sunday-school. The Rev. W. H. Yarrow has been pastor since 1891.

WELCOME PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH, at 152 Classon avenue, was organized in 1883 and has 72 members, with a Sunday-school of 65. The Rev. C. A. V. Lacour is pastor.

LEBANON MISSION, an organization of Primitive Methodists, is located at 246 Myrtle avenue and is in charge of E. H. Wright. It has 75 members.

THE FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF BROOKLYN is the only representative of this body of Methodists in the city. It was organized in 1809 and for several years occupied the building vacated by the First Presbyterian Church of South Brooklyn. The present place of worship was built and taken possession of in 1881, being located on Sixteenth street, near Fourth avenue. There are 90 members and 180 attendants at the Sunday-school. The Rev. J. T. Logan is the pastor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

The local Catholic Church is known as the "Diocese of Brooklyn," though the bishop's power extends over the whole of Long Island. According to common law the bishop is called the "pastor of the diocese," and he is the supreme arbiter. He delegates a large part of his functions to individual priests and advisory boards. Next to the bishop stand the two vicars-general of the diocese, who in his absence practically have the power of deputies, or assistant bishops, and who, as during the recent interregnum caused by the death of Bishop Loughlin, rule in order of their seniority. The powers of the vicar-general are not clearly defined by canon law, but in general he hears cases and manages the diocesan affairs. His decisions are always subject to appeal to the bishop, but he settles directly a great number of minor matters. The rites of ordination and confirmation, however, he has no power to perform. The most important advisory board, and that standing nearest to the bishop, is the board of six consultors, three of whom are appointed directly by the bishop himself, and three of whom are selected from a list of names sent in by all the priests of the diocese. Their terms are three years, and their chief duties are to advise regarding the building of new churches and the founding of new societies. The board is purely a consulting one, and has not the slightest power. It meets every Tuesday at the episcopal residence. The administrator of the diocese is its executive officer, so far as legal and financial matters go. He is generally a notary public in order to ensure greater despatch in the diocesan work. He attends to the drawing up of deeds and the placing of mortgages, and looks to the valuations of all church property. He has religious duties besides these secular ones, the chief of which is the granting of dispensations for marriages and crimes. Two of the most important diocesan boards are the board of examiners of the clergy, consisting of three members, and the parochial school board of three members; the bishop appoints both boards. The priest of each parish is a law unto himself, subject only to the authority of the bishop. He has assistants in the larger churches, in two cases, at least, as many as five. Whatever lay influence there may be in a parish is exerted purely and indirectly through the church society. The priest is not controlled by any of his parishioners. The only case where a layman has responsibility or direction is in the drawing up of plans for a new edifice, when a member of the congregation is named as the trustee with the bishop and the parish priest. This diocese is





THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES E. McDONNELL,
Bishop of Brooklyn.

in the archdiocese of New York, which also includes Newark. It is numbered in the plenary council of Baltimore, which is composed of thirteen archbishops and seventy bishops. A synod of Long Island has been called for by the plenary council, and will probably meet in the spring.

The Right Rev. CHARLES E. McDONNELL, second Bishop of Brooklyn, was born in the city of New York in 1854; but shortly afterwards his parents moved to Brooklyn, where his mother now resides. He received his education at the La Salle Academy and at St. Francis Xavier's College; he was then sent to Rome to complete his theological and philosophical studies. Before his return to America the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him, and he was ordained a priest by Bishop Chatard on May 18, 1878. His subsequent training in canon law and church ceremonial was obtained in the households of Cardinal McCloskey and Archbishop Corrigan, for the latter of whom he acted as private secretary until the time of his appointment to the vacant see. He acted as chamberlain to the Pope while in Rome. After the Right Reverend John Loughlin, the first Bishop of Brooklyn, died on December 29, 1891, the claims of several local priests were urged on the board of nominating bishops, but the unanimous choice of the bishops of the province fell upon the youthful secretary of the archbishop. The nomination was forwarded to Rome and was confirmed in a remarkably short time; the confirmation of his appointment arriving from Rome on March 7; the papal brief arrived on April 11. In compliance with a law of the church requiring the consecration of a bishop within three months of his appointment, the ceremony was appointed for April 25, and on that day the Cathedral of St. Patrick in New York city was the scene of one of the most splendid and imposing ecclesiastical ceremonies ever seen in that city. On Monday, May 2, he was installed in his see with the solemn ceremonies prescribed for that event.

The Rev. JAMES H. MITCHELL, chancellor of the diocese of Long Island, was born in Astoria, Queens County, N. Y., on October 10, 1853. His study in the village school was followed by two years work in public school No. 40, of New York, after which he entered the College of the City of New York. Having received a good classical education he determined to enter Manhattan College for the purpose of pursuing a course in philosophy preparatory to beginning theological studies. He was graduated with honors in 1874; and in September of the same year he entered the Grand Seminary of Montreal, where he remained until his ordination as priest on December 22, 1877. The diocese of Long Island being at that time well supplied with clergy, the Right Reverend Bishop Loughlin granted the young priest permission to attach himself to the Sulpician Church of St. Patrick in Montreal, in which enormous parish he labored fourteen

months. He was then recalled to Brooklyn and was made an assistant at the cathedral on Jay street. He was soon given charge of the St. James Young Men's Catholic Association, a society which he represented at the association convention held in Washington, D. C., in May, 1880, at which he was elected diocesan vice-president for Brooklyn. At the convention of the National Union, held in Boston in 1882, he was elected first vice-president of that body. Within the year the president, the Right Reverend Bishop Keane, sailed for Europe, and upon Father Mitchell as vice-president fell the labor of preparing for the convention of 1883 which was held in Brooklyn. This proved a great success, and despite his protest Father Mitchell was elected to succeed Bishop Keane in the presidency, an office he held until 1891. His brilliant success in this office gained for him a reputation as an administrative official and organizer. In the meantime he continued his other duties as secretary to the late Bishop Loughlin, and as director of the St. James Association, the Rosary Society and of the Guard of Honor, to which was added much parish work. After the canonical erection of the Guard of Honor he organized a confraternity at the cathedral, which his zeal and eloquence soon increased to 7,000 members. After the death of Bishop Loughlin, Father Mitchell was one of those named for the vacant bishopric, and on the appointment of Bishop McDonnell, Father Mitchell was made diocesan chancellor, with pastoral care of the St. John's Chapel, the nucleus of the new cathedral.



REV. JAMES H. MITCHELL,
Chancellor.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.—On January 7, 1822, a meeting of Brooklyn Catholics was held to consider the question of establishing a church of their own faith. Cornelius Heeney offered a plot of land on the corner of Court and Congress streets as a site for a church, but this was declined as being too far out of the village. Mr. Heeney did not abandon his purpose, and St. Paul's Church stands on that site to-day. On March 2, 1822, eight lots were purchased on the corner of Jay and Chapel streets and the work of building was begun. The structure was completed and dedicated on August 28, 1823, and was named St. James'. A school had been established in connection with the church, and after some difficulty the Rev. John Farnam was induced to become the first pastor. He served until 1832. The Right Rev. John Loughlin was consecrated bishop on October 30, 1853, and installed in the newly created see of Long Island on November 9, of that year. He at once raised the pioneer church of his diocese to the rank of a cathedral. The bishop secured an excellent site for a new cathedral to occupy the block bounded by Lafayette, Clermont, Greene and Vanderbilt avenues. The corner-stone was laid on June 21, 1868, but the building, which was to be the finest ecclesiastical structure on Long Island, has never been completed, although the chapel, known as St. John's Chapel, is used for worship, and recently a palace for the bishop has been built on the corner of Greene and Clermont avenues. St. James' continues to be the cathedral church of the diocese, and its priesthood consists of the bishop and three assistant priests. There are 8,000 parishioners and 800 children in the Sunday-school.

MOST HOLY TRINITY.—The Church of the Most Holy Trinity was organized in July, 1841, for the German Catholics of Williamsburgh and has had three church buildings on the site of its present edifice on Montrose avenue, between Ewen street and Graham avenue. The present building was consecrated on September 29, 1891. In the parish there are 10,000 parishioners and the Sunday-school numbers 600. An orphan home is connected with the parish and St. Catherine's Hospital is one of its adjuncts. The Very Rev. M. May, vicar-general, is pastor, and his assistants are the Revs. John Kaerberle, George Sander, Joseph Prankle and Georg Schaaf.

STS. PETER AND PAUL.—A stable on Grand street sheltered the altar at which, in 1838, the first mass was celebrated in Williamsburgh. Three years later the Church of St. Mary's was established at the corner of North Eighth and First streets. In 1848 the Rev. Sylvester Malone became pastor and on May 11, 1847, the corner-stone was laid of a new edifice, to which the name of Saints Peter and Paul's Church was given. This church was located on Wythe avenue, near South Second street. The parishioners number 3,500 and there are 400 children in the Sunday-school. Four priests assist the Rev. Sylvester Malone in the pastorate.

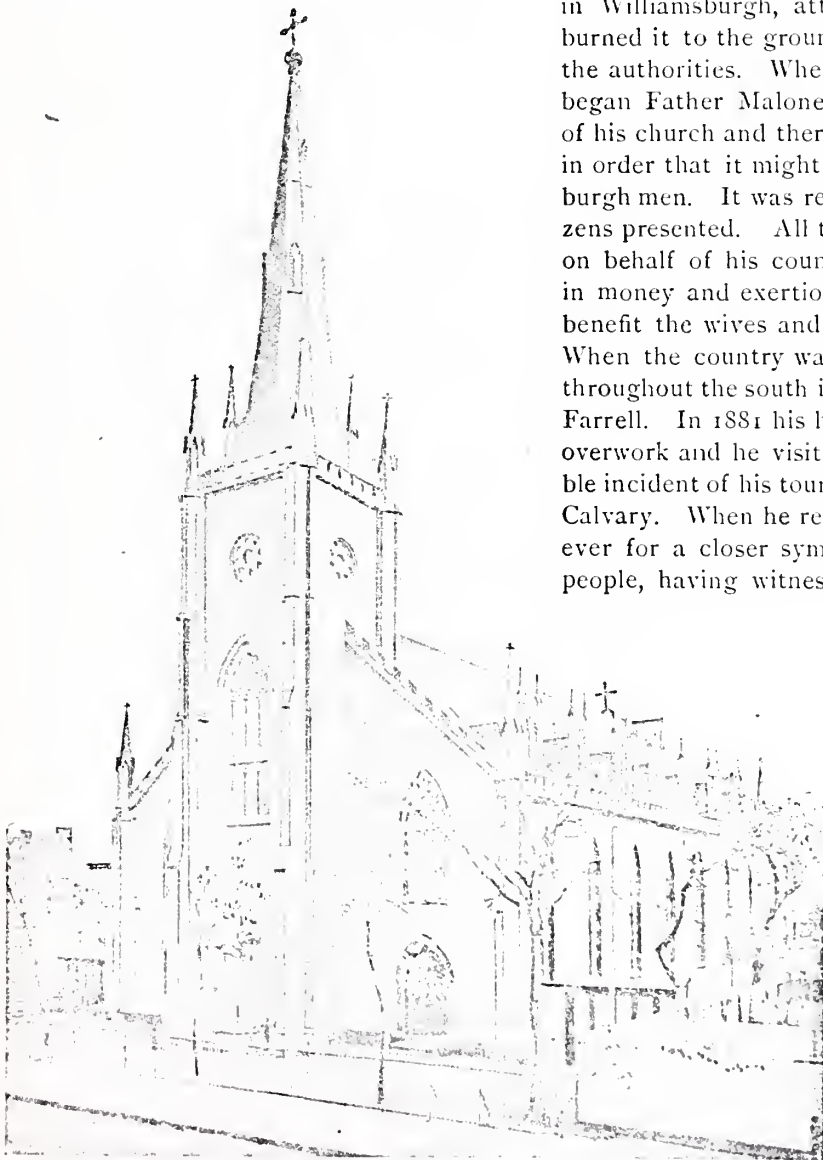
The Rev. SYLVESTER MALONE has done much to destroy the barriers which creed has too often thrust across the paths of social life. He has in the course of nearly half a century's work endeared himself to all, Catholic and Protestant alike, who have witnessed or experienced the effect of his ministrations; he has always inculcated the strict observance of a man's secular as well as his spiritual duties, and when the time came to prove men's loyalty to the nation, he was one of the first to give expression to his honest, practical sympathy with the Federal cause. It is as a worker rather than as a preacher that he has attained his chief distinction in the community, but his sermons have long been famed as the messages which convey



needful moral assistance. He was born in the town of Trim, about twenty miles from Dublin, on May 8, 1821. He studied mathematics and classics at the Academy controlled by Prof. Matthew Carrol, a Protestant, under whose guidance young Malone was subjected to influences which had much to do with the shaping of his future career and the maturing of his character. In 1838 the Rev. Andrew Byrne, of St. James' Parish in New York, visited Ireland to seek recruits who were willing to enter the priesthood in the new world, and with him the young student sailed for Philadelphia. From Philadelphia he came to New York, where he was advised by Archbishop Hughes to enter the seminary which had been temporarily established under the auspices of the church at Le Fargeville, in Jefferson County. He studied there a year and then completed his theological course at St. John's Seminary, Fordham. On August 15, 1844, he was ordained a priest, being the first candidate to whom Archbishop McCloskey, afterwards the first American Cardinal, administered the sacrament of Holy Orders. The earliest work undertaken by him was among the widely dispersed population of the straggling hamlet which afterwards became the city of Williamsburgh and later an important section of Brooklyn. The five years between 1844 and 1849 constituted a period of incessant and arduous toil, and although a man of magnificent physique the strain proved too much for him and he succumbed to the attacks of disease. When barely convalescent his house with all his library and furniture was destroyed by fire. Within ten years of his ordination he had removed the debt from the old church, built a new church, a parochial school and a pastoral residence, besides establishing literary organizations for the mental improvement of the younger portion of his parishioners. In 1854 he visited Europe, and while there witnessed the council of bishops which Pius IX. had convened at Rome for the purpose of proclaiming the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. While he was absent a mob, stirred by the

political and religious passions which were then fermenting in Williamsburgh, attacked his church and would have burned it to the ground but for the prompt interference of the authorities. When the great civil war in this country began Father Malone hoisted the Union flag on the spire of his church and there it remained until it was taken down in order that it might be carried to the front by Williamsburgh men. It was replaced by another flag which the citizens presented. All through the war he labored arduously on behalf of his country and contributed generously both in money and exertion to aid the men in the field and to benefit the wives and children whom they had left behind. When the country was once more united he made a tour throughout the south in company with the late Rev. Thomas Farrell. In 1881 his health again demanded a release from overwork and he visited Europe and Asia. The most notable incident of his tour was his celebration of mass on Mount Calvary. When he returned he strove more zealously than ever for a closer sympathy between the clergy and their people, having witnessed abroad the evil effects resulting

from the establishment of a barrier between ecclesiastics and the laity. Satisfied to remain always in the sphere of a parish priest, Father Malone has never sought for advancement in the church. But in 1852, while attending the first plenary council which the church ever held in the United States and which was convened at Baltimore, he was appointed Theologian to Bishop Reynolds, of Charleston. In 1866, in a similar capacity, he attended the second plenary council in the same city. He has been for many years a member of the Episcopal council. On May 8, 1892, Father Malone celebrated his seventy-



CHURCH OF STS. PETER AND PAUL.



REV. SYLVESTER MALONE.

first birthday, and he has the honor of having served longer in the religious work of Williamsburgh than any other clergyman. Staunch in his loyalty to the church to which tradition, birth and education had bound him by indissoluble ties he never has hesitated to recognize the good which is apparent in all classes of men however separate and distinct may be their views on religious questions. His avowed intention, when first he entered upon the ministrations which he has never since relaxed, was to promote a spirit of charity among all to whom his influence might extend, and the story of his success needs no repetition. He has cultivated tastes naturally refined by study and by foreign and domestic travel; he has given to his people the best fruits produced by years of patient toil, and to his liberal teachings and constant example of practical benevolence is attributable the universal love and esteem with which all classes of the community regard him.

The CHURCH OF ST. BONIFACE, on Duffield, near Willoughby street, was originally built by the Episcopalians, but was purchased from them in 1853 and dedicated by the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church on January 29, 1854. The first pastor was the Rev. M. Ramasaur, by whom German services were conducted. The present pastor is the Rev. George Feser. The parish contains 1,000 people and the schools have 200 scholars.

ST. MARY STAR OF THE SEA—The Church of St. Mary Star of the Sea, on Court street, corner of Luquer, dates from 1855, and the house of worship was dedicated on April 29, 1855. There are 12,000 parishioners under the pastoral care of the Rev. Joseph P. O'Connell, D. D., who is assisted by the Revs. Thomas Carroll and Martin J. Hogan. There are more than 1,200 children in the Sunday-school.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, on Clermont avenue, near Greene, is the only portion of the proposed new cathedral that is completed. The corner-stone of the cathedral was laid on June 21, 1868. For various reasons the work was not pushed, but in 1877 the necessity of a church in that neighborhood led to the completion of the chapel and its dedication. In 1888 the bishop's house was built at Greene and Clermont avenues. The parish numbers 2,000 people and is under the care of the Rev. James H. Mitchell, chancellor of the diocese, and two assistants.

ST. BERNARD'S CHURCH (German) was organized in 1872. For a time the congregation met in Temperance Hall, on Hamilton avenue, until the edifice at Hicks and Rapelye streets was finished. The first pastor, the Rev. J. J. Ammann, was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. M. N. Wagner. The parish numbers 1,000 and there are 200 children in the school.

CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION.—The corner-stone of the Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary was laid on the corner of York and Jay streets on October 27, 1831, by the Rev. Father Farnham, who intended this to be an independent Catholic church. This project was subsequently abandoned and the unfinished church was bought by Bishop Hughes in 1840, and a parish was organized and placed under the care of the Rev. D. W. Bacon. The church was completed and dedicated on June 10, 1842. Father Bacon remained pastor until he was consecrated Bishop of Portland in 1855. The Rev. William Keegan, his successor, was appointed vicar-general of the diocese in 1880. The present incumbent is the Rev. M. J. Malone. The parish has 3,300 parishioners and 1,000 school children.

THE CHURCH OF ST. LOUIS, on Ellery street, near Nostrand avenue, was built in 1890. From its organization in 1869 until that year the church has been located on McKibbin street, near Leonard. Since the foundation the pastor has been the Rev. Jules Jollon. His parish now includes 3,500 people and 200 scholars in the schools.

CHURCH OF ST. CECILIA.—St. Cecilia's parish was organized in 1872. In 1873 the frame church on North Henry, near Herbert street, was erected. The parish now numbers 6,000 people and the school has 700 scholars. The pastor is the Rev. E. J. McGoldrick.

ST. CHARLES BORROMEO.—The church of St. Charles Borromeo is one of the most prominent of the Roman Catholic churches in Brooklyn and is nearing its semi-centennial anniversary, as it was established



ST. CHARLES BORROMEO.

in 1850. In that year the Episcopal congregation now worshipping in Grace Church on the Heights sold the edifice on Sidney place, in which they hitherto had worshiped, and the property was bought by the Catholics who formed the parish of St. Charles Borromeo. In 1866 the growth of the congregation made it necessary to build larger. The church was burned on Sunday morning, March 8, 1868. Operations were begun upon a new building three weeks after the fire, and on May 24, 1869, the new edifice was dedicated. The Rev. T. F. Ward is the present pastor of the church, with which he had been connected as an assistant priest for ten years. He is a native of Brooklyn and was born in 1843. Two assistant priests are attached to the church. There are 7,000 parishioners and a Sunday-school of 500.

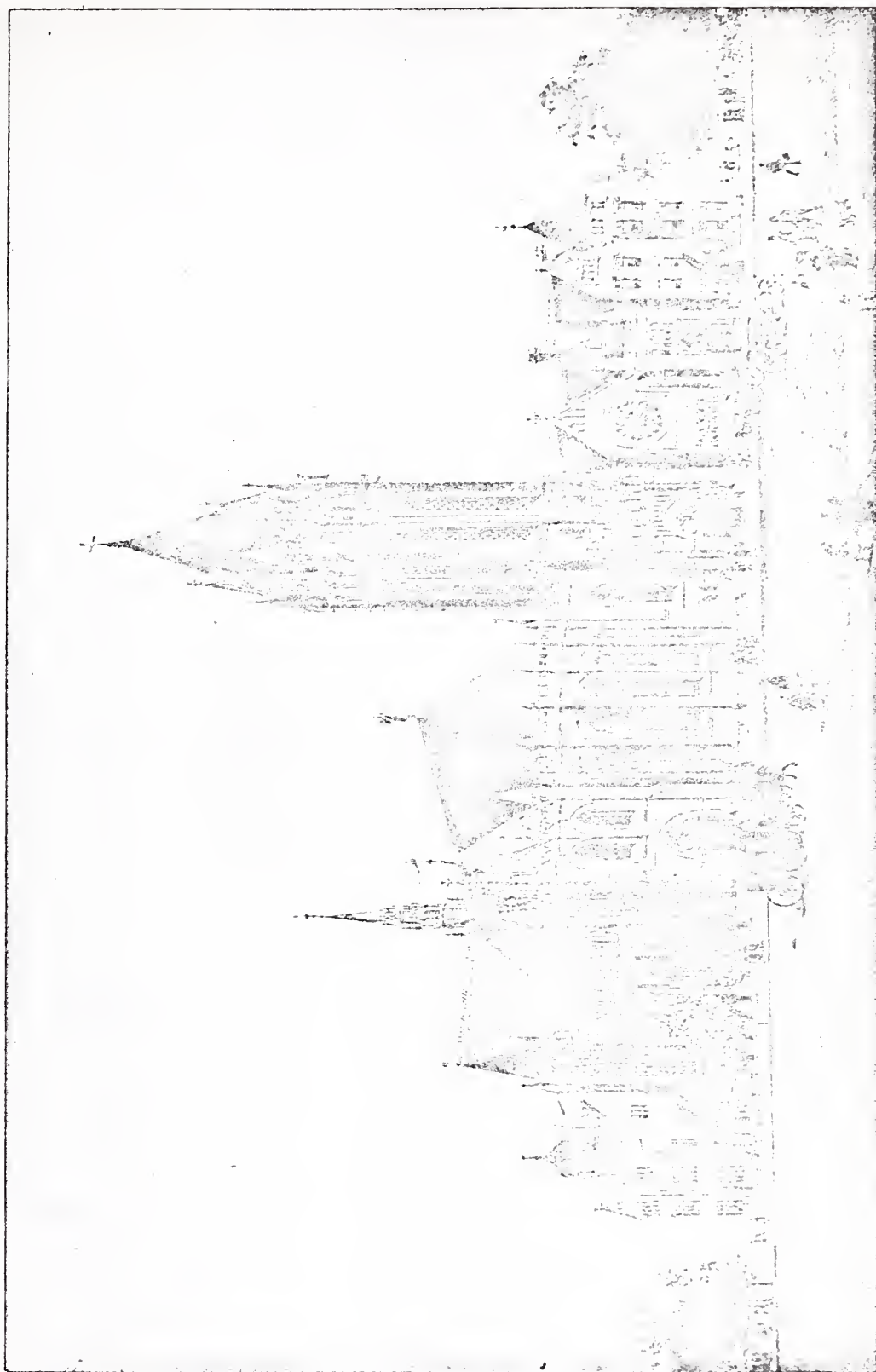
THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAMILY (German) was established in 1876 by the Rev. F. Hanselman, who gathered a congregation in a hall on Fourth avenue and Twenty-seventh street. In 1880 the frame church on Fourth avenue and Thirtieth street was built, and it was dedicated in the following year. Father Hanselman is pastor, and the church has 800 parishioners and a school under the care of the Sisters of St. Dominick, with 200 scholars.

HOLY NAME CHURCH.—The parish of the Church of the Holy Name was founded on March 15, 1878, by the Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin. The first service was held on March 31, 1878, in McCann's stable, on Eleventh avenue and Eighteenth street. Land was at once purchased and the erection of a church begun. The building was occupied on December 25, 1878. It stands on the corner of Prospect street and Ninth avenue. The parish numbers 2,000 persons, and has 430 scholars, all under the care of the Rev. T. S. O'Reilly, who is the first pastor.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH.—The parish and church edifice dedicated to St. Augustine might serve as a type of the growth, in numbers and size, of the Roman Catholic Church in Brooklyn. Within a period of twenty-two years the congregation has increased from a dozen to at least 4,000, notwithstanding the creation of other parishes within its limits, and after originally worshipping on the upper floor of a private house, it now occupies an edifice that is pronounced the handsomest ecclesiastical structure in the city and the finest parochial building in the country. Prior to 1870 the Catholics living within the boundaries of the territory now subdivided into the parishes of St. Augustine's, St. Francis Xavier's, and parts of St. Agnes' and St. Thomas Aquinas were compelled to travel long distances in order to attend the religious services of their faith. When the number of Catholics in the district had increased to eighteen, the matter of petitioning Bishop Loughlin to organize a new parish was discussed. The Rev. Louis J. Rhatigan, assistant pastor of St. Stephen's Church, was appointed pastor, and the parish was organized in 1870 under the patronage of St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo. A house was leased on Warren street, near Prospect place, and for some time was used for church purposes. Ground was purchased on Fifth avenue, extending from Bergen street to Wyckoff street, now St. Mark's avenue, and the erection of a church edifice was begun. It was planned to permit of its transformation into a school house when the growth of the congregation should require a larger building. Three years later a pastoral residence was erected on St. Mark's avenue. Father Rhatigan died in March, 1876, and in April, 1876, the Rev. Edward W. McCarty, assistant pastor of St. Peter's Church, was appointed his successor.



REV. EDWARD W. MCCARTY.



CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE.

Eight years later the church was free from debt. About the time that the question of erecting a new structure was under consideration, it was announced that an elevated railroad was about to be constructed on Fifth avenue, and after considerable negotiation the church property was sold to the railroad company and the site of the existing church and adjacent ground on Sixth avenue, Park and Sterling places was purchased. In November, 1887, the first sod was turned on the site of the new building by Father McCarty, and the corner-stone was laid one year later by Bishop Ludden, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Bishop O'Farrell, of Trenton, N. J., preaching an appropriate sermon. The dedication of the new edifice on Sunday, May 15, 1892, was the first official act of Bishop Charles E. O'Donnell after his consecration. The buildings consist of the church, now completed, a large chapel, the rectory, at the corner of Sixth avenue and Park place, and a parochial school at the rear of the church, on Sterling place. The new church, an adaptation of the English Gothic style of architecture of the transition period, is constructed of Pleasant Valley brown stone, rich with elaborate carving. The interior decoration is ornate and imposing. The cost of the building and contents was \$275,000.

The Rev. EDWARD WILLIAM McCARTY, rector of St. Augustine's Church, was born in Brooklyn, not far from his present parish, on October 29, 1847. He was educated at St. Francis Xavier's College, New York city, and studied theology at the seminary of Our Lady of Angels, Suspension Bridge, N. Y. He completed his theological studies at so early an age that a special dispensation was granted by Pope Pius IX., while the Ecumenical Council was in session at Rome, for the youthful deacon's ordination. Father McCarty was assigned to the assistant pastorate of the Church of the Visitation, on Verona street, and at the end of four years was transferred to St. Peter's Church, where he remained for two years. Since his appointment to the pastorate of St. Augustine's Church he has labored unceasingly to cancel the indebtedness on the old church and to collect funds for the new structure. He was the founder and is the honorary president of the Columbia Club. He is an eloquent preacher, and his addresses and orations have won for him renown as one of Brooklyn's ablest public speakers.

The Rev. JOHN L. BELFORD, one of the assistant priests of St. Augustine's, was born in Brooklyn. In his boyhood he was an acolyte at the altar at which he now officiates as priest. He was educated at St. Francis Xavier's College, New York city; St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md.; and the Catholic University, Washington, D. C. After his ordination he was assigned to St. Augustine's Church.

CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY.—On October 1, 1871, the Rev. M. J. Moran, a young but zealous priest, was directed by Bishop Loughlin to organize a new parish in the Bedford region of the Hill, and the site for the church was selected at the southeast corner of Classon avenue and Madison street, where fifteen city lots were bought. There were few Catholics in the district at that time, and only thirty attended the

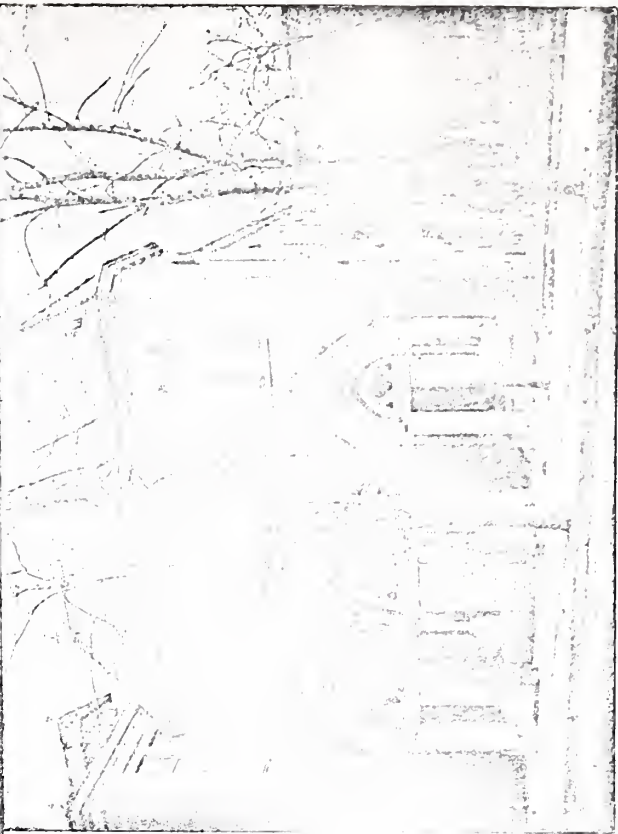
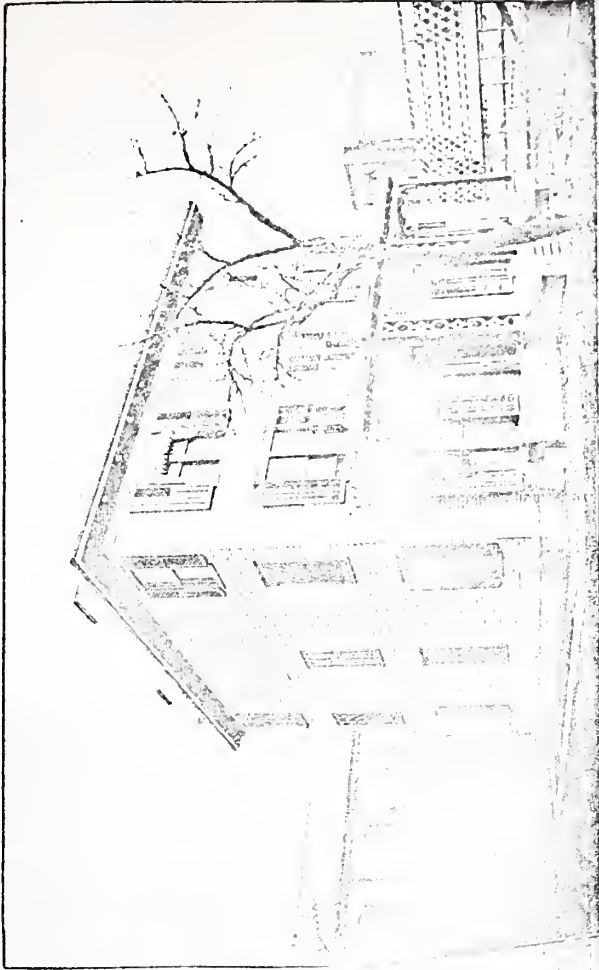
first mass, which was celebrated on Sunday, March 17, 1872, in a building that had been occupied by the Nassau Institute. This building was converted into a parochial residence when the church was completed in the autumn of 1872. The dedication of the church occurred on October 21 in that year. The musical features at the services at this church have always been excellent. Particular attention is paid to the youth of the parish, and in 1885 a parochial school was begun, which occupies a sunny building adjoining the church and is in charge of Sisters of St. Joseph and lay assistants. The sisters conduct also the Nativity Institute at Franklin and Gates avenues. The institute was opened in 1886, and occupied a house at Jefferson street and Franklin avenue until its present beautiful home was purchased in 1889. The parishioners of Father Moran number more than 4,000 and the schools have a large attendance, the Nativity Institute being especially prosperous. The church is a brick structure with a capacity for 800 people, and in its interior arrangement and decoration is plain but comfortable and is well lighted.

The Rev. MICHAEL J. MORAN was born in the town of Bethlehem, County of Westmeath, Ireland, on June 24, 1842, and became a resident of South Brooklyn when he was eight years old. He was given a good education at various schools, and during three

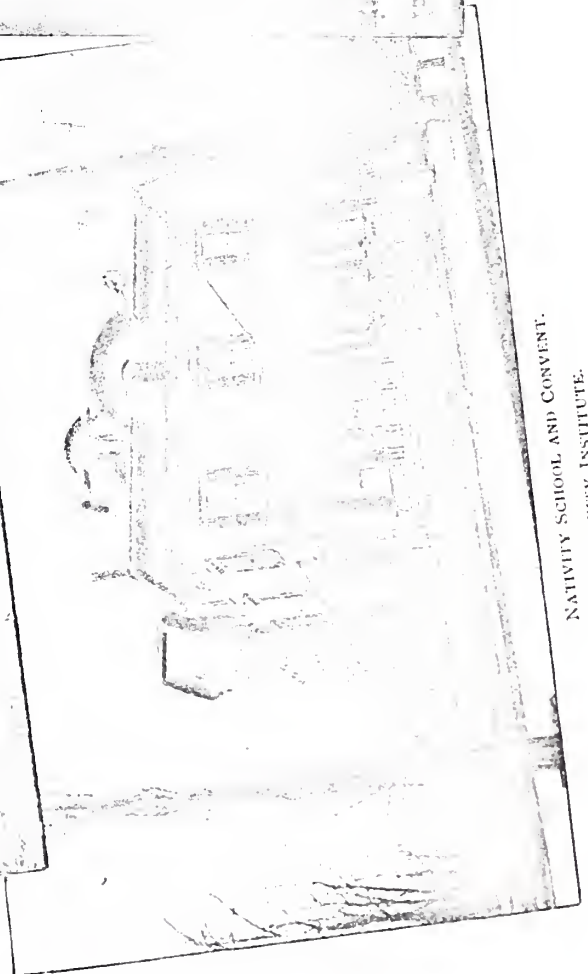


REV. MICHAEL J. MORAN.





NATIVITY RECTORY.
NATIVITY CHURCH.



NATIVITY SCHOOL AND CONVENT.
NATIVITY INSTITUTE.



years spent as clerk in the office of his father, who owned a large stone-yard, he attended night school. In September, 1857, he became a student at the seminary of Our Lady of Angels, and on December 8, 1865, he was ordained priest by Bishop Loughlin. His first duty as a priest was performed as an assistant in St. Patrick's Church, where he remained until June 7, 1869, when he was appointed pastor of the Church of the Holy Cross at Flatbush. While there he organized a congregation at Parkville and built the Church of St. Rose of Lima for it. Ill health interrupted his labors in 1870, and he was out of the active pastorate until appointed to his present charge. He is tall and dignified in bearing and has a kindly and most pleasing countenance. Children have a special interest for him and are attracted to him in a remarkable degree, which is one of the causes of his being so successful as a parish builder.



ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.—The parish of St. Peter's, which has its church on Hicks and Warren streets, was established in 1859 by the late Rev. Father Fransioli, who saw the religious needs of that rough district. Land was purchased and a church was built, which was dedicated on November 4, 1860. The parish then contained about 3,000 persons. In 1866 Father Fransioli built the academy adjoining the church, and about the same time purchased a house on Congress and Hicks streets as a home for the children of soldiers and for orphans. This afterward became St. Peter's Hospital. In 1878 the Beacon estate was purchased and the church thus became possessed of the entire block, all of which was devoted to charity. A little later the mission chapel of the Church of the Pilgrims (Presbyterian), on Warren street, was purchased and services for Italians were begun there. Buildings have been erected for the young men's societies of the church and for library and school use. The parish numbers 13,000 souls and has 1,580 school children. The Rev. John Barry is Father Fransioli's successor, and is assisted by four other priests.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, on Willoughby and Kent avenues, was established as a parish in 1842, the first in that part of Brooklyn. In 1848 the church was

begun by the Rev. Hugh McGuire under the name of the Wallabout Church. On August 3, 1856, it was dedicated in honor of St. Patrick. The present pastor, the Rev. Thomas Taafe, was appointed in 1873. The church has 8,000 parishioners and 1,200 school children.

ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH.—The parish of St. Bridget's was organized in October, 1882, and the Rev. J. McCloskey was placed in charge. A frame structure was built on the corner of Myrtle avenue and Linden street, and services were begun on Christmas Day, 1883. Three years later the church was moved to Linden street and St. Nicholas avenue. The parish now numbers 2,500, and has 300 school children.

ST. FRANCIS' CHURCH, on Putman avenue, near Bedford, was begun in 1857 as a German church by the Rev. B. Keller. In 1861 the congregation had left and the church was closed. In 1866 it was again opened with the Rev. N. Balleis, O. S. B., as pastor. The property is held in trust for the Orphan Asylum of Holy Trinity Church, to which it was bequeathed by Father Keller. The church has recently been rebuilt. There are 400 parishioners.

ST. ALPHONSUS' CHURCH.—The German Catholic Church of St. Alphonsus, at Kent avenue and Union place, was built on the organization of the parish in 1873. The Rev. W. Guhl has been pastor since the foundation of the parish, which now numbers 1,000 parishioners and has 150 scholars in the school.

CHURCH OF THE VISITATION.—The Church of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, on Verona and Richards streets, was begun in 1880 and finished in the following year. The parish had been organized in 1854, and a frame church was built on Ewen and Van Brunt streets, and dedicated on October 29, 1855. The parish includes 8,500 persons, and the school has 700 scholars, under the care of the Rev. E. J. McCabe and two assistants.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH was organized in November, 1874. Until 1876 a private house on Third avenue was used for worship, but in the last named year the church on Fourth avenue and Forty-second street was built. The Rev. M. J. Heckie was the first pastor; he was followed by the Rev. J. P. O'Connell and the present pastor, the Rev. H. A. Gallagher. The parish now has 3,000 people and 100 scholars.

ST. AMBROSE CHURCH.—The parish of St. Ambrose was instituted early in 1883 at the request of several



families in that neighborhood. The Rev. D. J. Sheehy, formerly curate of St. Augustine's, was appointed pastor, and a private dwelling on Kosciuszko street was used for services. The congregation grew rapidly, and the parish now numbers 3,500. A handsome gothic building has been erected on the corner of De Kalb and Tompkins avenues, and land has been purchased for an extension.

ST. BENEDICT'S CHURCH, on Fulton street, near Ralph avenue, was built in 1874. The parish was organized in 1859, and services were first held in a building on Herkimer street, since used as a school house. The first pastor was the Rev. M. Ramasaur; the church being used for German services. The parish contains 3,500 souls and the school has 300 scholars, under the care of the Sisters of Christian Charity. The Rev. J. M. Hanselman is now pastor.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION—The Church of the Transfiguration was organized in 1874 and worshiped for a time in a carpenter's shop on Hooper street, from which it moved to a building which it erected on the same street, near Marey avenue, which was completed in 1875. The present edifice at the corner of Marcy avenue and Hooper street was occupied on October 23, 1892. There are 3,500 parishioners and a Sunday-school of 520 members. Connected with the parish are the Vincent de Paul Young Men's Holy Name societies, the Altar and Rosary circles and young ladies' sodalities. The Rev. John Fagan was the first rector and served for four years, when he was succeeded by the Rev. W. J. Hill, who remained two years and was followed by the present rector.

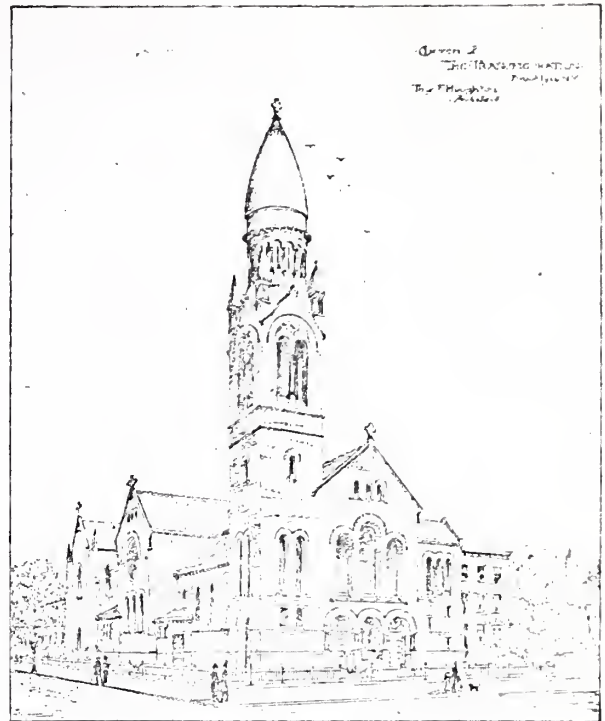
The Rev. JOHN M. KIELEY, who took charge of the parish in February, 1881, is a native of Ireland and was born in 1847. He is a graduate of Mt. Melleray College and was graduated in theology at Dublin University. In 1869 he came to Brooklyn, and prior to his appointment to his present charge he was connected first with St. James' Church and next with the Church of the Visitation. He is a man of literary taste, and has published a number of religious articles and lectures. He is assisted in his parish by the Revs. W. J. Power and Peter Quealy.



REV. JOHN M. KIELEY.

has charge of 3,000 parishioners and 300 school children.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST was organized in 1849, and a wooden chapel was erected. In 1855 the Rev. Peter McLoughlin became pastor. In 1872 the church edifice, on Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, was built. The present pastor is the Rev. B. McHugh, whose parishioners number 6,000. There are 1,000 children in the schools.



CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION.

THE CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS DE SALES was organized in 1873; two years later the church edifice on Broadway and Hull street was built, during the pastorate of the Rev. Father Lenneuf. The present pastor, the Rev. E. H. Porcile, S. P. M., with three assistants, has charge of 2,000 parishioners and 300 school children.

CHURCH OF ST. CECILIA.—The parish of St. Cecilia was organized in 1872; the next year a church was built on North Henry and Herbert streets. The first pastor was the Rev. Florence McCarthy. The present pastor, the Rev. E. J. McGoldrick, has 6,000 parishioners and 700 scholars under his care.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST originated in a mission of the Congregation of the Mission, established in 1868, under the care of the Rev. E. M. Smith. Mass was said in the mission cottage for the first time on July 12, 1868, and on the same day the corner-stone of the church, on Willoughby avenue, near Lewis, was laid. The building was dedicated on August 29, 1869. A new church is now in course of erection, and will be completed very soon. The Rev. J. A. Harnett, C. M., the present pastor.



CHURCH OF ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA.—In 1856 a tract of land was purchased by the late Bishop Loughlin on India street, and on this site the first church of the parish, known as the Church of St. Anthony of Padua, was erected and dedicated in 1858. On June 13, 1874, the present edifice, situated on Manhattan avenue, opposite Milton street, was dedicated. Adjoining the building is a parochial school. The Rev. P. F. O'Hare, the pastor, is assisted by the Revs. Thomas F. McGronen, William S. Kirby and M. P. Hefferman. The parish numbers 10,000 people, with 800 children in the Sunday-school.

ST. AGNES' CHURCH was established on May 26, 1878, worship being held at first in a small frame building on the corner of Degraw and Hoyt streets. There the needs of the parish were ministered to until August 20, 1882, when the present magnificent edifice on the corner of Hoyt and Sackett streets was dedicated. The number of adult parishioners who worship at the church is 6,500. The Rev. JAMES S. DUFFY, the rector, to whose executive energy the parish owes its origin and present prosperity, was born at Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., and was educated at St. Francis Xavier College in New York and obtained his theological training in St. Mary's Seminary at Baltimore. He was ordained on June 30, 1872. His assistants are the Revs. James J. McAleer and John C. York.

THE CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF MERCY was organized in 1857. Services were first conducted in an abandoned factory on Debevoise place. The present church edifice was dedicated on February 7, 1869. The first pastor was the Rev. John McCarthy, but within a year he was succeeded by the Rev. John McKenna, in whose pastorate the present school buildings were erected. The other pastors have been the Rev. Thomas Taaffe, the Rev. James McElroy, formerly assistant pastor, and the present pastor, the Rev. P. J. McNamara, under whose direction the convent building was purchased. Father McNamara is assisted by the Revs. Michael Nevin and John F. O'Hara. The parish includes a large day school, the pastor and assistants also serving the Brooklyn Hospital and County Jail. The present pastor has been one of the irremovable rectors of the diocese since 1888, and was appointed vicar-general on November 2, 1892, by Bishop McDonnell. There are 7,500 parishioners and 600 children in the Sunday-school.

SACRED HEART OF JESUS AND MARY.—An effort to provide a distinctive church for the Catholic Italians of Brooklyn was begun in 1880 with a mission that struggled along for less than a year, during which time there were two short pastorates. It was renewed for a brief time, with the result of a second failure. Then, in 1883, the Rev. Pasquale de Nisco, P. S. M., was sent from Rome to take charge, and undertook the work of organizing the Italians into a church. The result was the establishment of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary. In the autumn of 1884 the corner-stone of the church edifice at the corner of President and Van Brunt streets was laid by the late Bishop Loughlin, and the building was dedicated on June 1, 1885. A largely attended Sunday-school is connected with the church and there are 9,000 parishioners.

ST. AMBROSE CHURCH.—The Church of St. Ambrose was organized on April 23, 1883, and the Rev. Daniel J. Sheehy was appointed pastor. Its house of worship on the southwest corner of Tompkins and De Kalb avenues was dedicated on March 30, 1884. The parish numbers 3,500 persons and there are 300 attendants at the Sunday-school. St. Ambrose's Academy, connected with the parish, has sixty-five pupils. The Rev. M. G. Flannery became assistant pastor on June 10, 1884.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH was the last city parish founded by the late Bishop Loughlin, its component parts being portions of the old cathedral parish and the parish of the Sacred Heart. The new parish was founded on December 8, 1891, and the Rev. James F. Mealia, who had been an assistant for thirteen years in St. James' Cathedral, was placed in charge, with the Rev. Wm. J. Donaldson, D. D., as his assistant. The church was erected on the corner of Canton and Division streets, that location being the most thickly populated and furthest removed from the churches of the adjoining parishes. Already St. Edward's has 3,500 parishioners and 400 Sunday-school attendants.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH (German), on Jerome street, was organized on January 25, 1860. The rectors have been the Revs. F. Peine, Cyrill Zielinski, M. T. Decker, C. Müller, A. Oberschneider and T. Michels. The present pastor is the Rev. A. M. Nieman. The parishioners number 1,200.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.—The organization of St. Nicholas' Church occurred in 1865, and the first church edifice, now occupied by the parochial school, was dedicated on May 13, 1866. The church building at the corner of Olive and Devoe streets was dedicated on June 24, 1888. The Rev. C. Peine was rector from 1866 until 1877, when he was succeeded by the Rev. John P. Hoffmann, who is assisted by the Rev. F. W. Dotzauer. There are 3,000 parishioners and the attendance at the Sunday-school is 365. In the parochial school there are 525 pupils in charge of seven sisters of the Dominican order and one lay teacher.

ST. TERESA.—The church known as St. Teresa's, at the corner of Classon avenue and Butler street, was organized in 1874, and the erection of its commodious church buildings was at once begun. The church was dedicated on October 16, 1887. Connected with the parish there are large schools for boys and girls and a convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph. The parish is in charge of the Rev. J. McNamee and two assistant priests, who have 4,500 parishioners with 700 children in the Sunday-school.



ST. FRANCIS XAVIER—The parish of St. Francis Xavier was established in August, 1886, and includes that portion of Brooklyn bounded by Third and Ninth avenues and Sackett and Fifth streets. The Rev. David J. Hickey was placed in charge of the new parish, which has prospered under his pastoral care and has kept pace with the growth of population in the district occupied by it. In 1886 there were resident within the parish limits one hundred and eighty families, and now there are at least five hundred families and an average attendance of 2,300 adults at the Sunday services. One hundred children were present at the opening of the Sunday-school in January, 1887, and the present attendance is more than 500. A number of well organized and vigorous societies and sodalities are connected with the parish, and its institutions include St. Francis Xavier Academy, which is conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph. The church edifice on Carroll street and Sixth avenue was begun in 1886 and was dedicated on June 12, 1887. In September, 1887, the academy was opened and was so successful during the next four years that in January, 1891, a plot of ground, fifty feet by one hundred, adjoining the parish property on Carroll street, was purchased and a beautiful and commodious building was erected thereon. The building of a rectory was begun in May, 1889, and the completed edifice was occupied in May, 1890. In the parish work the pastor has had the assistance of the Rev. E. Smyth, who was appointed temporarily as assistant priest in January, 1887, and of the Rev. H. F. Farrell and the Rev. M. H. Carey, who are his present assistants, the first named having been appointed in February, 1888, and the other in October, 1890. The laity of the parish has been earnest in labor and generous with means for the advancement of the cause of religion and education in their part of the city, and among those who have been most active are John Magilligan and William Flanagan, who have coöperated with their pastor wherever their judgment could prove serviceable.



REV. DAVID J. HICKEY.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION—The Church of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary was organized as a German church in 1863 by the Rev. John Hauptman. The first church building erected in that year, on North Fifth and Havemeyer streets (known at that time as Seventh street), gave place in 1870 to the existing brick church. The present pastor, the Rev. George Kaupert, succeeded Father Hauptman, and has charge of a parish of 4,000 people and 500 school children.

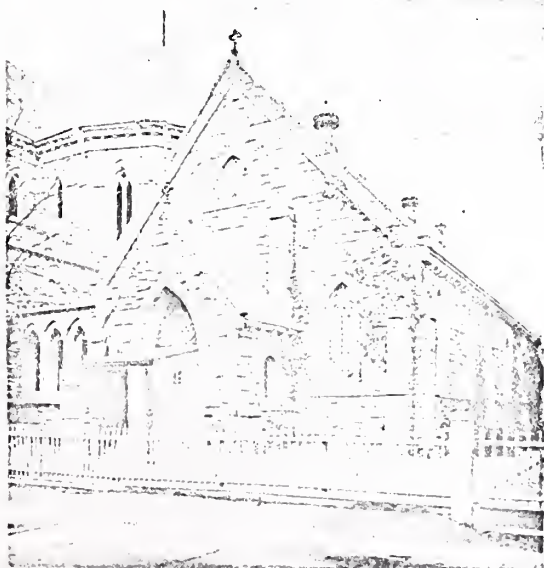
ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, on Pacific street, near Vanderbilt avenue, was built at the time of the establishment of the parish in 1853. It has been greatly enlarged since that time. The first pastor was the Rev. P. O'Neill. The church has two large schools under the care of the Franciscan Brothers and the Sisters of St. Joseph, containing in all 800 scholars. There are 5,500 people in the parish under the care of the Rev. Edward Corcoran.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—St. Vincent de Paul's parish in the Eastern District, on North Sixth street, which has 900 parishioners, 1,500 Sunday-school children and an equal number of attendants at the parochial school, was organized in 1860. There is a convent connected with it and a number of effective organizations. The clergy connected with the parish are the Rev. M. Carroll, rector, and the Rev. J. T. Woods and the Rev. F. Ludeke, assistants.

OUR LADY OF VICTORY—The Church of Our Lady of Victory was organized in 1868 and a temporary church was built on Throop avenue, near McDonough street, and dedicated on July 26, 1868. This was replaced by the existing church in 1882. The first pastor was the Rev. Father Creighton. His successor, the Rev. James J. Woods, with two assistants, now has charge of the parish that numbers 3,000 and has a school of 300 children.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, on Gold and Front streets, was built in 1860, directly after the organization of the parish. The work was entrusted to the Rev. Bartholomew Gleeson. The present pastor, the Rev. J. J. Durick, has charge of a parish of 3,500 people and 800 pupils in the parochial schools.

SACRED HEART—The parish of the Sacred Heart of Jesus was established on November 1, 1871, and the church edifice, on Clermont avenue, near Park, begun in 1873,



CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF VICTORY



was completed and dedicated on June 24, 1877. The Rev. John F. Nash is the pastor, and is assisted by the Revs. M. J. Tierney and Edward M. Gannon. There are 7,000 parishioners and 700 children in the Sunday-school. Between 1,100 and 1,200 children receive free instruction in the parochial school.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.—This church, since its organization, on July 15, 1866, has grown to a strength of 8,000 parishioners, and has 700 children in the Sunday-school. Its first place of worship was the old edifice of St. Paul's P. E. Church and its present building, at Summit and Hicks streets, was dedicated in July, 1875. The first pastor was the Rev. A. J. Dorris, whose successors have been the Revs. James Moran, Edward J. O'Reilly and Michael T. Kilahy, who is now in charge. The assistant priests are the Revs. John G. Fitzgerald and John A. Fitzpatrick.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH was organized in 1867 by the Rev. M. May. A church was at once built on Throop avenue and Thornton street, and was dedicated on the last day of the year 1867. On the first day of the new year the Rev. Anthony Arnold became the pastor, a position he retains. There are now 3,000 people in the parish and 600 children in the schools.

THE CHURCH OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT was established in 1891. The church is located at Fulton and Market streets. The parish is under the care of the Rev. Joseph F. McCoy, who has 1,500 parishioners.

ST. CASSIMIR'S CHURCH.—The Polish Catholic Church, known as St. Cassimir's, on Greene avenue, near Adelphi street, was organized in 1874 and was located on Lawrence street, near Tillary, under the pastorate of the Rev. S. Marcikowski until 1890, when the present church was purchased from the congregation of Temple Israel, who had previously used it as a synagogue. The work is now in the charge of the Rev. V. Bronikowski, who has 3,500 parishioners.

THE CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION was built in 1853 under the direction of the first pastor, the Rev. Peter McLaughlin. The parish now numbers 2,500 people and there are 420 school children, all under the care of the pastor, the Rev. James Taaffe, and an assistant.

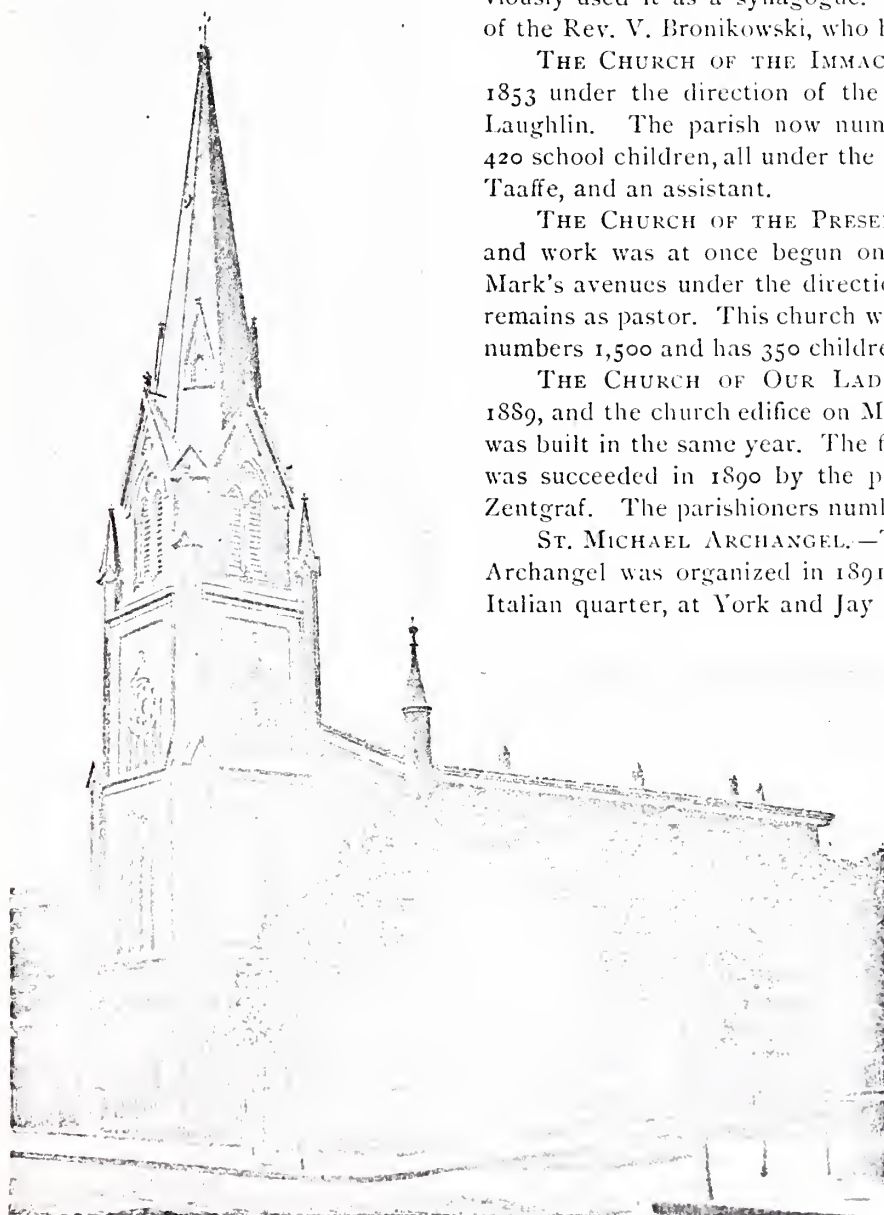
THE CHURCH OF THE PRESENTATION was organized in 1886, and work was at once begun on a church on Rockaway and St. Mark's avenues under the direction of the Rev. Hugh Hand, who remains as pastor. This church was completed in 1888. The parish numbers 1,500 and has 350 children in the school.

THE CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF SORROWS was organized in 1889, and the church edifice on Morgan avenue and Harrison place was built in the same year. The first pastor, the Rev. J. B. Nillman, was succeeded in 1890 by the present incumbent, the Rev. John Zentgraf. The parishioners number 500.

ST. MICHAEL ARCHANGEL.—The Italian church of St. Michael Archangel was organized in 1891 and located in the heart of the Italian quarter, at York and Jay streets. The Rev. P. de Santi is in charge and has 600 parishioners.

THE CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS AQUINAS was established in 1884 and the brick church on Fourth avenue and Ninth street was built in the following year and opened for public worship. The Rev. James Donohue has been pastor since the establishment of the church. He has 3,500 parishioners and 60 children in the Sunday-school.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—The second Catholic church in Brooklyn is St. Paul's, at the corner of Court and Congress streets. The site, which was regarded as being outside of



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

the village at the time, was given by Cornelius Heeney, whose body after his death, on May 3, 1848, was interred in the churchyard of St. Paul's. He was a wealthy resident of Brooklyn who had come from Ireland a poor lad and was a fellow-worker with John Jacob Astor, with whom he was afterwards in partnership. The church was completed early in January, 1838, and on January 21 it was dedicated by the Right Rev. John Dubois, D. D., Bishop of New York. The Rev. William J. Hill, the present pastor, is the sixth in line of succession, and was appointed on April 1, 1881. On April 29, 1886, Father Hill announced that the church was entirely free of debt, and on Saturday, May 5, the ceremonies of consecration were performed by Bishop Loughlin. St. Paul's had completed fifty years of its history, and was in a position to celebrate the jubilee anniversary by one of the most solemn and imposing ceremonies in the church ritual. The church has 4,000 parishioners, a Sunday-school of 600 and one of the finest parochial schools in the country.

The Rev. WILLIAM J. HILL is a native of Ireland, and came to America in his childhood. From 1865 he was for several years a student at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., where he was distinguished by his scholarship, and in 1868 he was graduated at the head of his class. Having decided to take holy orders, he began the study of theology, and was as diligent



REV. WILLIAM J. HILL.

in this as he was in his collegiate course. In 1871 he was ordained as a deacon, and on July 19, 1872, he was raised to the priesthood by Bishop Loughlin in St. James' Cathedral, Brooklyn. For the next three years he was Professor of Logic and Metaphysics at Mount St. Mary's, to which position he was called by the unanimous vote of the president and council; and during the succeeding three years he was at the head of the junior department, which he had organized. He was a member of the council of the college for the four last years of his professorship. He resigned his professorship in 1878, and, returning to Brooklyn, was appointed assistant pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Victory, where he remained for eight months, and then was appointed pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, on Hooper street, near Marcy avenue. In the summer of 1880 he was elected president of Mount St. Mary's College, but declined the position. He was elected a second time in the same year, and having been advised by Cardinal McCloskey to accept he finally acceded. He assisted materially in the steps that led to the reorganization of the famous institution, but declined to be a factor in that reorganization. He returned to Brooklyn once more, and received



REV. P. V. McDONALD.

his present appointment. He is assisted by the Revs. P. V. McDonald and Francis A. McCartney.

The REV. P. V. McDONALD, D. D., was born in Ireland on September 24, 1855; studied in St. Colman's College, Fermoy, at the University of Louvain, and at the Gregorian University in Rome. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and was ordained priest in Rome on the 13th of April, 1879.

THE REV. FRANCIS A. MCCARTNEY, D. D., was born in Brooklyn, June 8, 1867; made his preliminary studies in St. Francis College, Brooklyn; studied theology in the Collegio Brignoli Sale, Genoa, Italy, where he received the doctor's cap and was ordained December 20, 1891.

ST. MALACHI'S CHURCH was organized in 1854. The church edifice was built soon after on Van Siclen avenue, near Atlantic. The present pastor, the Rev. John J. Cramer, has 2,000 parishioners and 300 parochial scholars.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH was established in 1881, and in 1887 the church building on Schenectady avenue, near Montgomery street, was occupied. The first pastor was the Rev. J. O'Boyle; the present incumbent is the Rev. P. J. McGlinchey. The parish numbers 1,500 people.



REV. FRANCIS A. MCCARTNEY.



THE CHURCH OF THE MOST HOLY ROSARY was organized in 1889 and was for a time located at 1747 Fulton street, but in 1890 the present church was built on Chauncey street, near Reid avenue. The parish is under the pastoral care of the Rev. D. Montverde, who has 1,000 parishioners.

THE CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL was organized in 1886. A church was at once built on Madison street, between Ralph and Patchen avenues. The pastor from the beginning has been the Rev. Eugene Mahoney, who has 2,000 parishioners, with 200 children in the parochial school.

THE CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF MT. CARMEL was established in 1887. The church at Union avenue and North Eighth street was built in 1889 by the Rev. P. Saponara, who is the present pastor. The parish numbers 3,000 souls.

THE CHURCH OF THE FOURTEEN HOLY MARTYRS was organized in 1878, and a year or two later the church edifice on Central avenue and Covert street was built. The pastor is the Rev. B. F. Kurtz; he has 600 parishioners and 200 pupils in the parochial school.

ST. GEORGE'S LITHUANIAN CHURCH was organized in 1878. For a time it was without a church home, but eventually secured the building on North Tenth and Fourth streets. The parish of 500 people was for a long time under the care of Father Yodyzsius, whose successor is not yet appointed.

THE CHURCH OF ST. LEONARD OF PORT MAURICE (German) was established in 1871, and the Rev. J. J. Raber was assigned to the parish. The following year the church on Hamburg and Jefferson streets was dedicated. The school buildings were built in 1884 and are under the care of the Sisters of St. Dominic, who have 800 pupils. The parish contains 5,000 people and is under the care of the Rev. H. F. Weitekamp.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

The Brooklyn Presbytery, composed of churches in Brooklyn and Staten Island, is the local association of the Presbyterian churches. It is made up of the pastor and one representative (an elder chosen by the "session") from each church. It meets semi-annually in the spring and fall. The presbytery elects delegates to the Synod of New York, which includes the whole state. Between twelve and fifteen delegates are chosen to the synod from each presbytery. The synod meets annually in the autumn. The general assembly, representing all the churches in the northern states, has its delegates elected by the presbyteries themselves. From five to eight go to each general assembly, which is held annually in the spring. The essential policy of Presbyterianism is that each individual church shall manage its own affairs, so long as it does not infringe upon the individuality of other congregations or attempt to alter doctrines. Secularly, each church is a corporation in the hands of trustees, their number resting with the convenience of the congregation. As a rule, there are about nine trustees, elected in three classes, a third of the terms expiring each year. The corporation is never a close one. Spiritually, the church is governed by elders, known collectively as the "session." They are chosen by the votes of the congregation, two systems being in vogue among Presbyterians—one, the permanent eldership, that is, for life, subject only to removal for cause; the other, the rotary, which is most in use—that of choosing the elders for a specified number of years. There is no limit as to the size of the "session." The elders are counselors, their powers being practically only advisory. The "session" constitutes the lowest court in the Presbyterian Church, and can act as a judicial body in certain cases. The pastor himself has not the power of admitting to church membership. He can bring a name up to the session, but it is only their vote that can make one a communicant. From the session a communicant excommunicated or suspended can appeal to the presbytery, then to the synod, and then to the general assembly, which is the national supreme court of Presbyterianism. The board of



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

deacons of each church is chosen in the same manner as the elders. It has its specific duty, the chief of which is the administering of the deacons' fund to communicants in need.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The first church formed by the Presbyterians in Brooklyn was organized with ten members on March 10, 1822, and was incorporated three days later as the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, N. Y. It was under the care of the Presbytery of New York from April 16, 1822, until October, 1838, when the Synod erected the Presbytery of Brooklyn, to which the First Church was transferred. The Rev. Joseph Sanford was ordained and installed as the first pastor on October 16, 1823, and was dismissed at his own request on July 9, 1828. His successors were Daniel L. Carroll, D. D., 1829-1835; Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D., 1837-1854; William Hogarth, D. D., 1855-1858; Charles S. Robinson, D. D., 1860-1868; Norman Seaver, D. D., 1868-1876, and Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., the present pastor, who was installed on May 10, 1877. The first church edifice stood on Cranberry street, between Hicks and Henry streets; the present edifice, on Henry street, near Clark, was opened for worship on June 6, 1847. In 1866 the City Park Chapel, on Concord street, was builded, and it has always been supported by the members of the First Church. Various colonies have gone out from the church to form other organizations, especially during the ministry of Dr. Cox, who was one of the noted clergymen of his time and represented the American churches at the first Evangelical Alliance in London. While Dr. Cox was pastor the division between the old and the new school occurred in the Presbyterian Church, and there was a secession from his congregation, which resulted in the organization of what is now the Second Church, but which for a long time claimed the name of the First Presbyterian Church. The present membership of the First Church is 1,196 and there are 855 members in the Sunday-school. The City Park Chapel, which is under the care of the Rev. Henry G. Golden, has a Sunday-school of 653 members.



REV. CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL, D. D.

The Rev. CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL, D. D., is a native of the city of New York. His father, William C. Hall, was the head of a prosperous firm of importing druggists. Dr. Hall was born on September 3, 1852, and about eight years later his father retired from business and removed to New Windsor, on the Hudson, where he purchased a home. On his sixteenth birthday the son entered Williams College, where he was graduated in the class of 1872. From childhood his great desire had been to become a clergyman, but the breaking of his voice soon after entering college convinced him that the ministry must be given up and he turned his attention to journalism. Every preparation had been made for his advent in the journalistic world, when, to his great surprise and joy, his voice returned about the time of his graduation and he was able to utter his commencement oration with ease and effect. His original purpose of devoting his life to the Christian ministry at once returned, and his earlier plans of life-work were resumed. In October, 1872, he entered the Union Theological Seminary in New York, and in two years he was licensed to preach. He then went abroad and devoted a year to study at the Presbyterian College in London and the Free Church College in Edinburgh. On his return to America he was ordained to the ministry in December, 1875, and installed as pastor of the Union Presbyterian Church of Newburgh, N. Y., as successor to the Rev. Dr. Wendell Prime, the present editor of the *New York Observer*. Early in 1877 he was called to the First Presbyterian Church of this city. He is the embodiment of life, of action, of brightness and of sunshine, tempered by an ardent love for the beautiful. He is fond of music and well versed in hymnology, and was a collaborator with Prof. S. Lasar in the compilation of the "Evangelical Hymnal." His chief characteristic as a preacher is earnestness. The polish which he bestows upon his sermons, the eloquent and graphic diction and the sincerity and logic of his arguments are evidences of his trained mind.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.—With a congregation which numbers nearly 4,300 persons, an edifice which will seat 5,000 people, and a pastor with a universal reputation, the Brooklyn Tabernacle is the largest church under the care of the Brooklyn Presbytery. On July 19, 1834, the Bruce Street Mission School was organized under the auspices of the Second Presbyterian Church. The success of the school early



called attention to the need of a church in that district, and on April 14, 1847, twenty-five persons were organized by the New York Presbytery as a district church, under the title of Central Presbyterian Church. Worship was continued in the school-room until the building formerly occupied by the Fifth Presbyterian Church, corner of Willoughby and Pearl streets, was purchased. On December 22, 1847, the Rev. Nathaniel C. Locke was installed as pastor, and remained until October 21, 1850. He was succeeded by the Rev. J. Edson Rockwell, who remained as pastor until September 10, 1868. During his second year the edifice occupied until that time was sold, and the first Tabernacle was erected on the corner of State and Nevins streets for temporary use. On April 1, the building was opened for worship. Meanwhile the erection of a permanent edifice on Schermerhorn, near Nevins street, was in progress and on June 11, 1854, the basement was first used for worship; the church was completed and dedicated on December 10, the same year. During the closing year of Dr. Rockwell's pastorate a controversy arose in the church and extinction was threatened when, on March 22, 1869, the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage was installed by the Presbytery of Nassau. Six years later the church reported a membership of 1,215, and in 1887 it reported 4,020. During the year following Dr. Talmage's installation a new edifice, called the Tabernacle, was erected on the same block as the church then occupied, the old building being used as a public school. The new building had a seating capacity of 3,000. It was destroyed by fire in December, 1872. A new church was erected the following year, but was burned in October, 1889. Preparations were at once begun for erecting a stupendous edifice on the corner of Clinton and Greene avenues. On Sunday, April 26, 1891, dedication services were held in the completed edifice. The new Tabernacle is Romanesque in design and is constructed of rain-washed brick with brownstone trimmings. A great square tower arises from a point at the angle formed by Greene and Clinton avenues and on either street the walls are pierced by the heavy arches that overhang the two main entrance ways. These arches, with their accompanying capitals and pillars, are elaborately ornamented while, with the exception of the casings of the great windows on Greene and Clinton avenues and a certain amount of carving on the smaller doorways, the exterior of the church conveys an impression of massive simplicity undisturbed by any superficial adornment. Flights of stone steps lead to other entrances on Clinton, Greene and Waverly avenues, the two latter affording ingress to the Sabbath-school and also to the main auditorium of the church. The main auditorium is one hundred feet long and one hundred and twenty feet broad and can accommodate about 5,500 people. It is elliptical in form and is furnished with semi-circular rows of pews and has two immense galleries which greatly enlarge the seating accommodations. Two huge windows set in the Greene avenue and Clinton avenue walls are lighted by cathedral glass to which a simple chemical invention has imparted an appearance suggestive of the antique. The finish throughout is entirely of hard wood, highly polished and carved elaborately wherever such ornamentation is permissible. There are many staircases, with broad steps and heavy balustrades,

which lead from the vestibules to the galleries above. From the wide platform rise the pipes of the largest organ in Brooklyn, which was especially built for the Tabernacle at a cost of \$30,000. Its base is covered by a wall of panelled woodwork and the recess in which it is fixed is arched in stereo-relief work. At the right of the organ and set almost level with the wall are mementos of the visit which Dr. Talmage made to the Holy Land and Greece just after the old Tabernacle had been destroyed by fire in 1889. These consist of four stones; on the uppermost one, which formerly rested on the summit of



TABERNACLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.



REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE, D. D.

Calvary, is inscribed "Sacrifice," on two others, which were brought from Mount Sinai, is written "Law," and on the fourth—a fragment from the crest of Mars Hill—is chiseled the word "Gospel." The ceiling of the auditorium is domed and divided into panels of richly decorated woodwork. The architects availed themselves of the great expanse of roof to introduce a number of large and richly ornamented trusses. The comforts of the auditorium are augmented by spacious lobbies which encircle the seats on the first floor and those in the galleries. To the left of the platform rolling doors of lattice work are to be raised so as to unite the Sunday-school room with the church, thus increasing the seating capacity by 1,500. The Sunday-school room is finished in light colors and can be entered through doorways on Greene and Waverly avenues. It contains a gallery which is used by the infant class. Adjoining it are several private rooms and a library, and below it, in the basement, are supper rooms and a kitchen. The cost of the entire property from the time of the purchase of the site until the church was completed exceeded \$400,000.

The genius of a celebrated pulpit orator, like that of a philosopher, belongs to no country exclusively; it is the common property of mankind. Never has this truth found better illustration than in the history of the man who for the last twenty-three years has lived and preached in Brooklyn, whence his fame has gone out over all the world as the pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, having an influence over the hearts and lives of earnest men and women everywhere. THOMAS DEWITT TALMAGE was born at Bound Brook, N. J., on January 7, 1832. He was one of seven sons of a sturdy Christian farmer, four of whom entered the ranks of the ministry. His earliest preference was for the law; but the desire of his parents that he might be a preacher prevailed, and in 1853 he entered the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick. His first pastorate was in the Reformed Church at Belleville, N. J., where he spent three years, after which he was called, in 1852, to the Reformed Church in Syracuse, where three years more were passed. While he was in Syracuse he began to attract public attention by the vivid style of his preaching, which was marked by striking illustrations, directness of appeal and tremendous earnestness of delivery. He boldly discarded the conventional forms of address in the pulpit and founded a new school of oratory, which combined the forceful delivery of the stage without the stage's exaggeration; it was language in action, natural, impetuous, irresistible in its flow, pointed in its humor and pregnant with fact. Attention was at once drawn to so great a departure and soon the young divine was in demand as a lecturer, but his ministerial duties allowed him little time for the rostrum. In 1862 he accepted a call from the Second Reformed Church of Philadelphia, where he remained seven years. In 1869 he received three calls from churches in San Francisco, Chicago, and Brooklyn, the last being from the Central Presbyterian Church. Undismayed by the fact



that the membership of the Brooklyn church had dwindled almost to the vanishing point he courageously undertook the task of building up, from a mere handful of worshipers, a new congregation. Only nineteen members could be mustered to sign the call; but he went to work energetically, and to such good purpose that within a year the attendance was too large for the building and it was decided to erect a more commodious edifice. Then came some difference of opinion as to the character of the structure and the style of architecture. The pastor favored the amphitheatrical form, but this was scouted by the distinguished architects who were consulted, and who spent considerable time over plans based upon the conventional styles. A bright young architect, who had the courage and ability to appreciate the pastor's idea, came forward at this juncture and submitted plans that were instantly accepted, and the revolution in American church architecture was accomplished. There are now fully half a hundred churches modeled after the Tabernacle in different parts of the Union. The story of the new building and its successors is told in the sketch of the Tabernacle Church. The Tabernacle became a recognized centre of Christian activity in Brooklyn and exerted an evangelistic influence that was felt throughout the entire Union. Many Sundays, three times the number that could be accommodated sought to gain admittance, and there was no church in the United States that had so strong a personal interest for so large a number of individuals. The sermons delivered from its platform were flashed by electric wires to every city in America, and read the morning after delivery. Every week they were translated into French, German, Italian, Swedish and Russian. Strangers, traveling in the remote parts of the world, encountered them in the native publications. The name of the pastor became a household word everywhere. Arrivals in this country, almost as soon as they reached port, would inquire about the facilities for hearing the great preacher. What Spurgeon was to England and the English speaking population of Europe, Talmage became on an even greater scale to the people of this continent and the Christian communities of the globe. Dr. Talmage's literary methods are elaborate and painstaking. The genius that delights and whose felicity of expression appeals to the heart, by lip or pen, from the pulpit or in the columns of the *Christian Herald*, of which he is the editor, has been perfected at the cost of infinite labor and ceaseless study. He composes his sermons as D taille might

compose one of his masterpieces on canvas—with an artist's eye to light and shade and perspective, with an artist's love of color also, yet with extreme care that every point shall be brought out with absolute distinctness. The skeleton or draft of a sermon or lecture is made in his own study, in an upper floor of his residence on South Oxford street. This accomplished, the next step is to send for his stenographer, to whom he dictates in full rounded, oratorical sentences, pausing occasionally it may be to consult some authoritative volume in his library. The language comes to his lips full of those quaint and rugged phrases that are a notable feature of his style—phrases which, while they illustrate the richness of his vocabulary, are yet so simple and touching as to go straight to the heart. Indeed, it is true that he speaks more frequently to the heart than to the head, and chooses language which the farmer or mechanic can grasp as readily as the theologian and the philosopher. He has preached nearly four thousand original sermons, built three Tabernacles, raised, during a twenty-three years' pastorate, nearly a round million dollars for church purposes, and trained and equipped many missionaries and sent the Gospel to the ends of the earth.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE CHURCH.—On May 16, 1857, several gentlemen met at the house of Edward A. Lambert, on Clinton avenue, for consultation in reference to the formation of a Presbyterian Church in the eleventh ward, and on June 16 a public meeting was held in the church on Carlton avenue, when the establishment of the proposed church was determined upon. The Park Congregational Church Society had at that time just abandoned the edifice on Carlton avenue, and on June 29, a petition for assistance presented to the Presbytery was granted by that body, which met the following month



LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.





Theodore L. Cuyler

in Carlton avenue chapel and duly constituted the new body. The church engaged the services of the Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., who occupied the pulpit until January, 1859. In the spring of 1858, the congregation had so increased that the edifice was extended toward DeKalb avenue, giving it a seating capacity of seven hundred and fifty. On the termination of the service of Rev. Prof. Hitchcock the Rev. Lyman Whiting, of Portsmouth, N. H., occupied the pulpit until August, 1859. In February, 1860, the congregation welcomed to the pastorate the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, who was installed by the Presbytery on April 24. The erection of a new church edifice was begun in the spring of 1861 on the corner of Lafayette avenue and Oxford street, and the building was completed in March, 1862. It is of Belleville freestone, in the Romanesque style, and will accommodate 2,300 persons. The new church was dedicated on March 16, 1862, when the name was changed from the Park Presbyterian Church to the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church. In 1881, an adjacent lot was purchased and the church edifice extended. By that addition, a commodious Sunday-school room was provided. The Rev. Dr. David Gregg succeeded Dr. Cuyler in 1890 and has pastoral charge of the church at the present time. From this church have grown the Cumberland Street Mission, which is now the Fort Greene Presbyterian Church, and the Memorial Presbyterian Church at Sixth avenue and St. John's place. Two chapels are supported by the church, namely, Olivet Chapel on Bergen street, near Sixth avenue, and Cuyler Mission Chapel on Pacific street. The church membership is 1,500 and the Sunday-school has 2,500 members. Olivet Chapel, which was established in 1868, has a Sunday-school of 400 and the Sunday-school of the Cuyler Chapel, which was established in 1887, has 450 members.

The name of the Rev. THEODORE LEDYARD CUYLER, D. D., who for many years was pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, has become associated in the history of the Brooklyn pulpit with the names of Beecher, Storrs, Bethune and Talmage. He was born in the village of Aurora, on the shores of Cayuga Lake, N. Y., on January 10, 1822. His father, a young lawyer of promising abilities, died in

1826, and the care of his son's early education was left to his widow. When Theodore was sixteen years old he was sent to Princeton College, where he was graduated with honor in 1841. At the conclusion of his collegiate course he visited Europe and spent some months in travel, writing to American newspapers graphic accounts of his experiences and impressions while abroad. On his return he became a student at the Princeton Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1846. His active career as a minister began in the small town of Kingston, Wyoming Valley, Penn., but his stay there lasted only a few months, as he accepted an invitation to the Presbyterian Church at Burlington, N. Y. He remained there until 1850, when he was invited to the first pastorate of the Third Presbyterian Church in Trenton. For three years he lived in the New Jersey capital, enlarging the sphere of his church's usefulness. While in Trenton he married Miss Annie E. Mathiot, daughter of Hon. Joshua Mathiot, of Ohio. In 1853 he was called to the pastorate of the old Market Street Church in New York, which he retained seven years. He was invited to go to Boston and take charge of the Shawmut Avenue Congregational Church; but declined that offer, as well as another made to him in 1859 by a new Presbyterian Church, which was then meeting in Brooklyn, near the corner of DeKalb and Carlton avenues, a point at that time lying on the outskirts of the city. In 1860 the Brooklyn congregation repeated its invitation, and he moved to this side of the East River. His new charge was then known as the Park Presbyterian Church and the Brooklyn Presbytery formally installed him pastor on April 24, 1860. In less than a year his earnest parochial work and strong individualism in the pulpit had attracted so many to his congregation that it was decided to build a new house of worship, which was done. During his thirty years' ministry in Brooklyn, the Lafayette Avenue Church rose to a leading position in the ranks of Presbyterianism; he received four thousand two hundred and twenty-six persons into the Presbyterian Church; he preached more than three thousand sermons, delivered nearly two thousand addresses, and wrote between three thousand and four thousand articles for newspapers and magazines. His attention to literary work has been unremitting and he is the author of works entitled "Stray Arrows," "The Cedar Christian," "The Empty Crib," "Heart Life," "Thought Hives," "Pointed Papers for the Christian Life," "God's Light on Dark Clouds," "Wayside Springs from the Fountain of Life," "Right to the Point," "From the Nile to Norway and Homeward," and several others. His writings have been translated into the Swedish, Dutch and German. He has been the friend and correspondent of William E. Gladstone, Thomas Carlyle, John Greenleaf Whittier, and many other famous men. During the war of the Rebellion, he labored earnestly in the Union cause. Early in that four years' struggle, he ordered the Stars and Stripes hoisted on the spire of his church and there they floated until Lee surrendered at Appomattox. He was a valued friend of Abraham Lincoln and Henry Wilson, and in the days of national trial they experienced his practical aid and sympathy. As a preacher he stands among the foremost men that have ever graced his profession in the United States. Washington Irving, himself a rigid Episcopalian, at the conclusion of one of Dr. Cuyler's addresses, rose from his seat and taking the pastor by the hand exclaimed: "My friend, I should like to be one of your parishioners." On April 6, 1890, after a pastorate covering a period of thirty years, he officially tendered his resignation, and ten days later his congregation, and the public generally, thronged his church on the occasion of a farewell reception to the pastor and his wife. It was a memorable event, participated in by clergymen of almost all denominations, and at its close Dr. Cuyler was presented with a check for \$30,000—the gift of his congregation. From the platform and through the medium of public print, for more than fifty years he has been a prominent advocate of total abstinence.

When Dr. Cuyler retired from the pulpit of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, after a pastorate of thirty years' duration, and the choice of a successor fell upon the Rev. DAVID GREGG, D. D., of the Park Street Congregational Church of Boston, there was a general feeling of satisfaction manifested by all who were interested in maintaining the reputation of a religious institution that enjoyed more than a local notability. Dr. Gregg is a Pennsylvanian and was born in Pittsburgh on March 25, 1846, and, at the age of thirteen, entered Alleghany City College; two years later he joined the freshman class at Washington and Jefferson College and was graduated from that institution in 1865. He completed a course at the Iron City Commercial College in the succeeding year and then studied for some time in Alleghany Theological Seminary, and also at a school near Belfast, Ireland. While at the latter place he received a call to the pulpit of a church in Greenock, near Glasgow. At the age of twenty-three he began preaching in the Scottish church on West Twenty-third street, New York, and remained there until early in 1887, when he became pastor of the Park Street Congregational Church in Boston. In his new sphere he added greatly to his already well established reputation; he aided in a considerable degree the cause of commercial education in Boston and was the first to make the pew rents of his church more than pay its running expenses, although his predecessors in the pulpit had numbered such attractive speakers as the Rev. W. H. H. Murray, of Adirondack fame, and the Rev. J. L. Withrow, D. D. He began his pastorate of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church on December 14, 1890; the call to a new charge was accepted only after earnest solicitation on the part of the Brooklyn congregation and after every inducement in the

line of increased pecuniary compensation and official request had been used by the Boston church to retain his services. Dr. Gregg received his degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of the City of New York in 1888. He is a graceful writer and has contributed extensively to current literature; the more prominent of his published works are: "From Solomon to the Captivity," "Studies in John" and "Facts Calling for Faith." His early associations confirmed him in his allegiance to republicanism, and



REV. DAVID GREGG, D. D.

his first public address was a defense of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation; he enlisted as an "emergency man" when Lee's daring invasion threatened Pennsylvania, and was one of the company that guarded Camp Howe when the garrison of that place had marched upon Gettysburg. On March 2, 1871, he married Kate, daughter of Robert and Catherine Etheridge, of New York.

AINSLIE STREET CHURCH.—The Ainslie Street Presbyterian Church is an offshoot from the South Third Street Presbyterian Church. In 1852 the mother church made an unsuccessful attempt to establish a mission in the Ainslie street district, which it renewed with success in February, 1853. Four lots were purchased at Ewen and Ainslie streets, and on April 1, 1854, ground was broken, a small chapel was erected, and was opened for public worship on September 10, and dedicated September 24, that year. In October it was received into the Brooklyn Presbytery, and the Rev. C. W. Hodge was made its first pastor. In 1856, when the congregation numbered about fifty, Dr. Hodge retired from the pulpit. From 1856 to 1860 the church struggled with poverty and was several times threatened with total extinction, the pastorate being vacant for the last two years on account of want of funds. In November, 1860, the Rev. James McDougall, Jr., consented to supply the pulpit for three months, and succeeded so well that in the following May he was installed as pastor. In 1862 the church became self-supporting, and from that time its congregation has gradually increased. The church has been enlarged twice and is at present under the pastoral care of the Rev. R. S. Dawson. The congregation numbers nearly 700, and there is a large Sunday-school.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The origin of the Second Presbyterian Church is referred to in the sketch of the First Presbyterian Church. The members who seceded from the First Church in 1831 began worship in a building on Adams street. During 1833 a new church was erected on Clinton street, near

Fulton, and was dedicated May 4, 1834. The first pastor was the Rev. Ichabod S. Spencer, who continued to occupy the pulpit until he died in 1854. During his pastorate the Prince Street Mission, now the Brooklyn Tabernacle, was established.



SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Rev. Willis Lord, D. D., was made pastor of the Second Church in 1856, and in 1860 he was succeeded by Rev. Nathaniel West, Jr., who came from Cincinnati; he resigned in 1867. A remarkable decline from the prosperity which attended the church under the ministry of Dr. Spencer then began and continued until the Old and New Schools again became one body. The reunited presbytery held a meeting on June 29, 1870, and it resulted in the Second and Third Presbyterian churches being amalgamated under the name of the Second Church. In December, 1882, the Second and Clinton Street churches were consolidated, the old Second Church was closed and sold, and services were conducted in the church

at Clinton and Remsen streets under the name of the Second Presbyterian Church, the Revs. Dr. Crosby and Henry J. Van Dyke, D. D., the late pastor of the Clinton Street Church, continuing as pastors. The former soon afterward retired and Dr. Van Dyke took full charge. The church has a membership of over 500, and the Sunday-school, superintended by S. G. McNary, has 300 scholars. Dr. Van Dyke died in May, 1891, and in February, 1893, the Rev. John Fox, D. D., was called to the long vacant pulpit.

CLASSON AVENUE CHURCH.—At a meeting held on December 10, 1866, in the study of the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, the question of the advisability of organizing a new church in the seventh ward, east of Washington avenue, was considered. It was finally decided to establish such a church, and the first public services were held on January 27, 1867, in Mr. Stone's house on Gates avenue. On the 26th of March of the same year the congregation organized under the corporate name of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church. Lots were purchased on the corner of Classon avenue and Monroe street, and work began on a frame chapel, which was dedicated on the 30th of June following. On July 8, 1867, the church was duly constituted by the presbytery of Brooklyn with fifty-nine members. The Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, of the Collegiate Church of New York, became the first pastor on December 3, 1867. In December, 1868, the corner-stone of the present church and lecture-room was laid. The church has 769 members and 618 pupils in the Sunday-school. The Rev. Joseph Dunn Burrell, the present pastor, was born at Freeport, Ill., on December 22, 1858; was graduated at Yale College in 1881, and at the Union Theological Seminary in 1884. His first pastorate was in the autumn of 1884; he became the pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Clinton, Ia., and during his seven years' stay there the church grew to be one of the most important in the state. In November, 1891, he received a call to the pastorate of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church. He was installed on March 8, 1892.

FRANKLIN AVENUE CHURCH.—The Wallabout Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn was the original name of the organization now known as the Franklin Avenue Presbyterian Church, and it was organized on December 20, 1842. The name was changed on April 19, 1870. The church on Franklin avenue was completed in March, 1845, and was enlarged in 1870. From March 8, 1843, until his death, in April, 1865, the Rev. Jonathan Greenley, D. D., was pastor. He was succeeded in turn by the Rev. William A. Ferguson, Samuel P. Halsey, and the present pastor, the Rev. Charles Edwards, who took charge on March 22, 1892. The church has 350 members and a Sunday-school of 225 members.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH.—On the evening of January 31, 1856, Westminster Presbyterian Church was organized with sixty members under the auspices of the Presbytery of Brooklyn. Very soon the present site of the church, corner of Clinton street and First place, was purchased and a frame chapel was erected, which was opened for public worship in May, 1856. During the next few years the congregation grew rapidly and the wooden chapel gave place to the splendid structure now occupied. It was dedicated in October, 1867. The Rev. Alfred H. Moment, D. D., the present pastor, took charge on December 16, 1885. The church has a membership of 425 and the Sunday-school numbers 350 members.





SOUTH THIRD STREET CHURCH.

Street Presbyterian Church. Although the South Third Street Church has now nearly 500 members, Dr. Wells has always been in favor of self-supporting churches, and has received the support of his congregation in their establishment, rather than attempting to build up one very large congregation. Dr. Wells traveled through Europe in 1858. On July 28, 1864, he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from his Alma Mater, Union College. For the last thirty-seven years he has been a member of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and for a long period has served as its presiding officer; he is a trustee of Princeton Theological Seminary and a member of the board of control of the New York State Colonization Society. On April 18, 1882, the Rev. Newell Woolsey Wells was installed as his father's associate in the work of the church.

THROOP AVENUE CHURCH.—The Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church is the outgrowth of a mission Sunday-school established in 1852, in what was then a desolate neighborhood, at the corner of Throop avenue and Bartlett street. The church was organized on June 8, 1862, with twenty-seven members, seventeen of whom came from the South Third Street Presbyterian Church. It soon became evident that the church was not well located to become self-supporting, and in 1867 the congregation removed to a small frame edifice seating 450 people, which had been erected for the purpose, at the corner of Throop and Willoughby avenues. The first pastor of the congregation was the Rev. John Hancock, who served until 1867, when he was succeeded by the Rev. John Lowery, who continued as pastor until 1873, when he retired and the Rev. Lewis R. Foote was called. The church then numbered 137 members. In 1875 the congregation had increased to such an extent that wings were added to the building, and in 1882 it became necessary to again enlarge. On the twenty-fifth anniversary of the church, in 1887, the congregation resolved to begin raising a fund for the construction of a new edifice. The corner-stone of the building was laid on November 2, 1889, and on November 2, 1890, it was

SOUTH THIRD STREET CHURCH.—When the South Third Street Presbyterian Church was organized in 1844, Williamsburgh was a town of about 10,000 inhabitants. The church is the outcome of prayer meetings held in the year 1843 in the house of A. P. Cummings, editor and proprietor of the New York *Observer*. On Sunday, April 7, 1844, public worship was begun in the building at the corner of South Third and Fifth streets, used by public school No. 1; the Rev. N. S. Prime, D. D., was engaged to preach, and on Friday, April 19, 1844, the Brooklyn Presbytery received the new church, twenty-seven members being enrolled; the organization was called the Presbyterian Church of Williamsburgh. Several years later it received its present name. In August, 1844, the corner-stone of the church building was laid. The basement was completed and first occupied on December 4, 1845, and the building was dedicated on Sunday, May 1, 1846.

On the first Sunday of 1850, the Rev. JOHN D. WELLS, the present pastor, began his ministry in the church. In 1854 eight members left the church and organized the Ainslie Street Presbyterian Church; in 1862 a second colony departed and established the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, and in April, 1864, twenty-seven more left and formed the Ross



THROOP AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.



completed and formally opened for public worship. The church numbers about 1,000 members, and has 2,387 in the Sunday-school. The society owns the old building adjoining, now used as a chapel, and the Throop Avenue Mission building.

The Rev. LEWIS RAY FOOTE, D. D., was born in South New Berlin, Chenango County, N. Y., on March 29, 1844. When a little over seventeen years of age he entered the Union Army and remained until September 18, 1862, when he was discharged on account of a gun-shot wound received at the battle of Fair Oaks in June previous. He was graduated from Hamilton College with the class of 1869, and afterwards attended Union Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1872. He was ordained by the Presbytery of New York on May 21, 1872, and was settled in his present charge in November of the following year. In 1889 Hamilton College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Rev. Dr. Foote married Mrs. Harriet Amanda Wilson on June 12, 1873.

THROOP AVENUE MISSION.—The Throop Avenue Mission Sunday-school was begun in 1852, and for many years did a very important work in that part of the city, which at that time was a neglected field. Out of it there have grown three Presbyterian churches, namely, the Throop Avenue, the Hopkins Street German and the Mt. Olivet. It erected a brick edifice on Throop avenue, near Ellery street, in 1862, and continues its work there. It has 1,226 members. Darwin R. James, who has been connected with the mission forty years, is superintendent.

DURVEA CHURCH was organized as a mission by the Rev. J. T. Duryea, pastor of the Classon Avenue Church, in 1887. It became an independent church in 1889. The church building on Clermont avenue, near Atlantic, was obtained, and the Rev. S. P. Halsey became pastor. The church has 220 members and 400 Sunday-school scholars. The pastorate is vacant at this writing.

CUMBERLAND STREET CHURCH.—In 1871 the brick edifice now occupied on Cumberland street was erected at a cost of \$44,000 and named Calvary Chapel by the Brooklyn Presbytery. During the following year the Rev. W. Guthrie Barnes, of Sag Harbor, L. I., worked with the congregation, and in February, 1873, the church was reorganized by the presbytery and called the Cumberland Street Presbyterian Church. On April 7 of the same year the name was changed to the Fort Greene Presbyterian Church. Rev. Adrian McClelland was installed as pastor. On December 12, 1887, the name of the church was again changed to its former style of Cumberland Street Presbyterian Church. The Rev. J. L. Campbell was called to the pastorate, and is at the present time working with the church, which has a membership of more than 200.

THE FIRST GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was organized on April 30, 1853, as the German Evangelical Mission Church. For a time services were held at 15 Maujer street, and the present church, on the corner of Leonard and Stagg streets, was occupied on October 14, 1855. From 1853 until 1885 the Rev. John Neander was pastor; the present incumbent, the Rev. John G. Heber, succeeded him. The church has about 350 members and double that number of Sunday-school attendants.

THE FIFTH GERMAN CHURCH was organized on November 3, 1886. A building on the corner of Humboldt and Moore streets was hired and services were begun under the pastoral direction of the Rev. Mr. Miller. The present pastor is the Rev. C. H. Schwartzbach. The church has 200 members.

FRIEDENSKIRCHE.—The German Presbyterian Friedenskirche was organized under the care of the Rev. Philip Vollmer on October 21, 1884. For a time the congregation worshiped in the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church, but soon moved to Ridgewood Hall, and on November 9, 1884, to its own church on Willoughby avenue, near Broadway. The Rev. Louis Wolferz is the pastor. There are 225 church members and 400 Sunday-school attendants.

GRACE CHURCH.—At a meeting held on October 31, 1888, for the purpose of considering the advisability of establishing a Presbyterian Church in the upper part of the city, the proposition was favorably regarded and services were held in a private house at Lewis avenue and Halsey street. The permanent organization was completed on January 15, 1889. The Rev. Isaac V. W. Schenck was called to the pastorate, retaining the charge until January 15, 1892. The Rev. Asbury C. Clarke is now the pastor. The congregation procured land on the corner of Stuyvesant and Jefferson avenues and erected a church which they occupied on January 25, 1891. The church numbers 160 members and a Sunday-school of equal size. It is intended to erect a substantial church adjoining the present building, suitable for the accommodation of between 1,500 and 2,000 people.

HOPKINS STREET CHURCH.—The edifice of the Hopkins Street German Presbyterian Church, on that street, near Throop avenue, is a handsome building and the congregation, numbering over 400, was for many years the strongest German representative religious body of the Brooklyn Presbytery. When the congregation of the Throop Avenue Church left its little chapel to occupy more commodious quarters, in 1868, the building was handed over to the Rev. Julius C. M. Hones, who conducted Sunday services there in the German tongue. When the Presbytery of Nassau met in October, 1868, it examined twenty-one persons who were sent out to organize a German church in that locality, and the body was enrolled as the German Evangelical Presbyterian Church of Throop Avenue. In February, 1873, the church building on



MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Hopkins street was completed, dedicated and the name changed to the Hopkins Street German Presbyterian Church. The church is in a flourishing condition under the pastorate of the young Rev. Arnold Winkleried Fismer, M. A., editor of the *German Evangelist*, the church organ of the German Presbyterian church in the United States. There are 185 members and 353 persons enrolled in the Sunday-school.

THE MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH originated in a mission Sunday-school, established in 1866 by some members of the Lafayette Avenue Church. In the latter part of the same year a chapel was provided on Sixth avenue and Warren street (now Prospect place). On February 19, 1867, the church was organized and formally recognized by the presbytery on March 28. The Rev. T. S. Brown was installed as the first pastor. In 1882 the church had outgrown the little chapel and

work was begun on the existing edifice on Seventh avenue and St. John's place. This was first opened for worship on February 18, 1883. The present pastor is the Rev. Thomas A. Nelson, D. D. The church numbers 625 members and 630 Sunday-school scholars. Dr. Nelson became pastor in August, 1877, immediately after his graduation from the Union Theological Seminary, New York.

THE MOUNT OLIVET CHURCH was organized as a mission in 1887, and the present chapel on Evergreen avenue and Troutman street was occupied in the following year. The first pastor, the Rev. I. V. Schene, was followed by the Rev. David Junor, the present incumbent. The church has 200 members and 200 Sunday-school scholars.

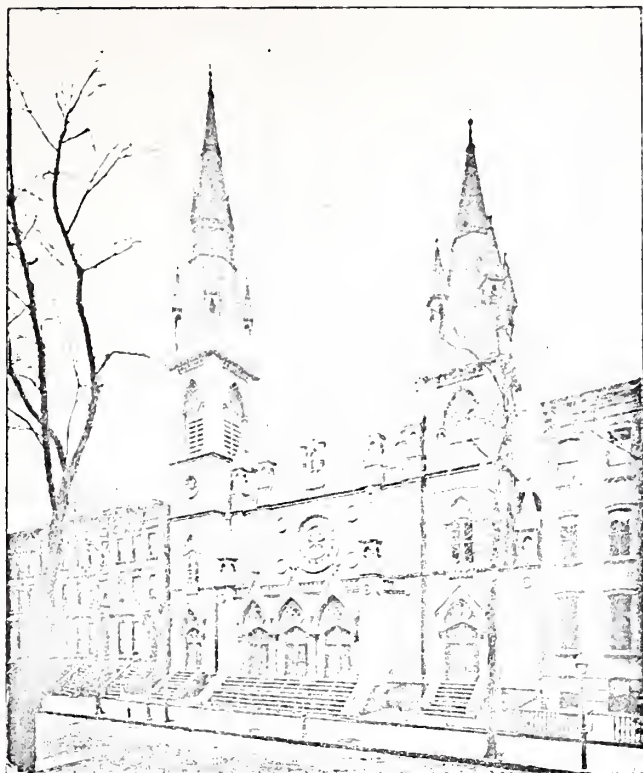
NOBLE STREET CHURCH.—The Greenpoint Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn was organized on April 22, 1869, and its house of worship, at the corner of Noble and Lorimer streets, was dedicated on December 4, 1873. Its membership is 530 and the Sunday-school has an attendance of 600. The Rev. Robert D. Sproull, D. D., is pastor.

PROSPECT HEIGHTS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH dates from January 16, 1887, when Mrs. D. H. Miller, a member of the First Presbyterian Church, working in connection with the City Mission, opened a Sunday-school at 418 Thirteenth street. On May 15th, the same year, the school was removed to the southeast corner of Seventh avenue and Thirteenth street, and an evening preaching service was begun. The Rev. William A. Holliday, D. D., took charge in July, and the church was constituted by the Presbytery of Brooklyn, May 30, 1888. The chapel on the corner of Eighth avenue and Tenth street was first occupied on April 7, 1889. Dr. Holliday was shortly afterward installed as pastor. The church numbers 100 communicants. There are 350 children on the roll of the Sunday-school.

THE SILVAN CHURCH (Colored) was organized on July 25, 1847, under the Presbytery of Brooklyn. Worship was begun in a hall on Fulton street, and later was transferred to a mission house on Prince street. The building was recently torn down and the society worships in a hall. The church has 154 members and 100 Sunday-school scholars.

ARLINGTON AVENUE CHURCH.—The Arlington Avenue Presbyterian Church of the city of Brooklyn is the only one of that denomination in the twenty-sixth ward. It grew out of a series of cottage meetings and was organized on May 4, 1890, by the Rev. Augustus P. Pritchard, who is the present pastor. The place of worship is a new edifice on the corner of Arlington avenue and Elton street. There are 75 members in the church and 250 in the Sunday-school.

BETHANY CHURCH was organized in 1888. Work was at once begun on a church edifice on Halsey street, near Howard avenue, and the building was completed in 1889. The first pastor was the Rev. Chalmers Martin, who was succeeded by the Rev. John A. Billingsley, the present pastor. The church has 150 members and 250 Sunday-school scholars.



ROSS STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

GREENE AVENUE CHURCH.—The Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church was organized in 1874, and its first place of worship was a small building on a lot adjoining its present location on Greene avenue, between Reid and Patchen avenues. The Rev. W. J. Bridges was pastor from May 20, 1875, until June, 1890. The Rev. H. G. Mendenhall, the present incumbent, began his pastorate in September, 1890, and was installed on February 17, 1892. There are 330 members and the Sunday-school membership is 425.

ROSS STREET CHURCH.—The Ross Street Presbyterian Church (Old School), came into existence in the chapel of Christ Church, on Division avenue. The Presbytery of Nassau organized the new congregation on April 28, 1864; on October 15, following, the Rev. Charles A. Pomeroy was installed as pastor. Land was at once purchased for a church on Ross street, between Lee and Bedford avenues, and on lots in the rear of this, on Wilson street, for a chapel. The chapel was dedicated and opened for public worship on Sunday, May 14, 1865. On April 5, 1871, the cornerstone of a handsome church edifice was laid, and the church was soon after occupied. It was originally arranged to seat 1,000 people, but has been rearranged with about 800 sittings. Pastor Pomeroy

was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Gimley in 1876. Two years later the Rev. Archibald McCullagh was installed in the pastorate, on March 17, 1878. In the spring of 1891 Mr. McCullagh was called to a church in Worcester, Mass. The Rev. J. E. Adams is the pastor. The growth of the church has been rapid and healthy. Its present membership is 541. It has a Sunday-school of 618 members, and has organized a mission school in Grand street.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The First Reformed Presbyterian Church was a branch of the New York church of the same name, organized on April 3, 1848. A building was erected on Duffield street, near Myrtle avenue. This was sold to the Church of the Holy Trinity (Episcopal) in 1879, and for a time the congregation worshiped in Granada Hall. In October, 1881, the chapel of the Memorial Church, on Prospect place, near Sixth avenue, was purchased and has since been the home of the church. The church has 100 members and the Sunday-school has 200 scholars. The Rev. Thomas Walters is pastor.

THE FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was organized in 1849 by the Rev. H. H. Blair, who had previously carried on missionary work in the district occupied. The first regular pastor was the Rev. William Cleeland, and services were held in Bulterman's Hall until the purchase was completed of a brick church on South First and Eighth streets. This was subsequently sold and a church was built on Eighth and South Eighth streets. During the financial crisis of 1867 this church was exchanged for a frame church on North Fifth street, near Fifth. For a time the church was in financial straits and received aid from the board of missions, but it recovered in time and formed a union with the Associate and Associate Reformed Presbyterians, from which is derived the present name of the church. It has a church edifice at South First and Rodney streets. There are 150 members and a small Sunday-school under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. H. Andrew.

THE SECOND UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was organized under the care of the Presbytery of New York in July, 1858. Public worship was begun in the Brooklyn Institute under the pastoral direction of the Rev. D. J. Patterson. In November, 1863, the church building at Atlantic avenue and Bond street was purchased from the Reformed Presbyterians and has since been used. The church has 250 members, and Mr. Patterson continues in the pastorate.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN PIERREPONT STREET, REMOVED 1892.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

Each individual Baptist church is absolutely free and independent of every other congregation the world over. No synod, conference or person has the slightest authority over a Baptist pastor. But for the sake of doing work which must be done collectively, associations are formed in cities and counties. Their "deliverances" are simply advisory, yet the weight of numbers and characteristics has a great influence upon individual churches. The Baptist Church Extension Society of Brooklyn is the local association. It not only has the confidence of the churches, but collections are taken up in nearly all of the congregations to aid it in its work. Its labors are in the cause of city evangelization, and new churches of insufficient strength to stand alone are aided financially. Each church sends its pastor and lay delegates (in number according to the church's size) to the meetings which are held monthly and annually. A board of trustees (fifteen in number) is in executive control to attend to the making of loans, purchasing of property and the like. Individual Baptist churches are governed on precisely the same general plan as the association. For spiritual affairs there are deacons (one for each hundred members of the congregation usually) and for temporal matters there are trustees, who are usually divided into three classes, an election of one-third of the board being held each year.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN PIERREPONT STREET.—The church known as "The First Baptist Church in Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn," was formed by the union, in 1873, of the First Baptist Church in Brooklyn and the Pierrepont Street Church; and its history is therefore a double one, that of the first church extending back to the planting of the denomination in Brooklyn in the summer of 1822 by Eliakim Raymond and Elijah Lewis, as already detailed. The church was formed on August 19, 1823, with Eliakim Raymond, Elijah Lewis, John Brown, Richard Poland and Charles P. Jacobs as trustees. It met in private houses until March, 1824, when the school-house at the corner of Adams and Concord streets was obtained, and the Rev. William C. Hawley was ordained as pastor. In the same year two lots of land were purchased on Pearl street, between Concord and Nassau streets, and a frame building, forty by sixty feet, was erected for the church by Mr. Raymond. Mr. Hawley was succeeded successively by the Rev. Joseph A. Warne [1828-29], the Rev. George Colt and the Rev. Josiah Denham [1829-30], and the Rev. J. E. Lascalle [1830-31]. The church was nearly broken up in 1832 by the prevalence of cholera in Brooklyn, but revived under the ministrations of the Rev. Leland Howell, who was settled in July, 1833; and a new building at the corner of Nassau and Liberty streets was completed in 1835. The Rev. Silas Hsley was ordained as pastor in 1837. In 1840 thirty-three members were dismissed to form what was known at first as the East Church, and afterwards as the Pierrepont Street Church, and in 1847 a colony went out from the congregation to reorganize the Central Baptist Church. Other companies that went out from the church were those forming the

Washington Avenue Church, in 1851, and the Hanson Place Church, in 1854. Succeeding pastors were the Revs. James L. Hodge, 1851; O. W. Briggs, 1853; D. J. Yerkes, 1860, and Henry M. Gallaher, 1864. The great Brooklyn fire of 1848 deprived the church of its house of worship, but the church was rebuilt the next year, and was enlarged during the pastorate of Mr. Gallaher, who resigned in 1872. In 1873 the Pierrepont Street Church also was without a pastor, and the two churches agreed to unite. The Pierrepont Street Church, which had worshiped in a hired hall for some time after its organization as the East Baptist Church, erected a stone edifice of Gothic architecture at Pierrepont and Clinton streets, and on May 24, 1843, changed its name to the Pierrepont Street Baptist Church. The building was completed in March, 1844. Like the church from which it sprang, the Pierrepont Street Church was a parent of churches, sending out thirty-eight of its members in 1847 to aid in re-forming the Central Baptist Church, and yielding up its pastor and fifty-four members in 1849, when the Strong Place Baptist Church was organized. It also sent a quota to aid in the organization of the Hanson Place Church. The first pastor was the Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, who was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Bartholomew Welsh, and he in turn by the Revs. John S. Holme, in 1854; Jesse B. Thomas, D. D., in 1864, and Walter W. Hammond, in 1868. Mr. Hammond resigned in 1870, and was the last pastor the church had as a separate organization. The Rev. Jesse B. Thomas, D. D., who after leaving the Pierrepont Street Church had filled a pastorate in San Francisco and one in Chicago, was invited to the pastorate of both the Baptist and the Pierrepont Street church, and took charge on January 1, 1874; subsequently the two organizations, with an aggregate membership of eight hundred, united under a special act of the legislature, taking the name of "The First Baptist Church in Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn." In 1889 the erection of a new building at Pierrepont and Clinton streets was begun, and on October 17, 1880, the first services were held in the large auditorium. The church was made a free church from the first, none of the pews being either rented or sold, and the necessary revenues were more satisfactorily raised by means of voluntary subscriptions than by the old system of pew rentals. The pastorate of Dr. Thomas continued fourteen years, and he was succeeded on January 1, 1888, by the Rev. Willard H. Robinson, who resigned on January 10, 1892. The church decided, in the spring of 1891, that a new location would be better, and accordingly an offer made for its real estate at Pierrepont and Clinton streets by the Brooklyn Savings Bank was accepted, and on December 1, 1891, the property was conveyed to the bank. The congregation is temporarily occupying the hall of the Polytechnic Institute as a place of worship, pending the erection of a new church. The church has 645 members and a Sunday-school of 437 members.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.—In October, 1831, the Second Baptist Church of Brooklyn was first established at Lawrence and Tillary streets; for seven years it was ministered to by the Rev. Octavius Winslow, and when he resigned in 1838 the church disbanded. It was not until the early months of 1847 that the project of establishing a new church in that locality took definite form. Forty-two earnest Baptists were found ready to actively identify themselves with the undertaking, and John W. Sarles, who was then completing his theological studies at Madison University, promised to become pastor of the new congregation, which he did in the autumn of 1847, when, on October 4, a regular organization of the Central Baptist Church was effected with ninety constituents, and official recognition was immediately extended. It was not long before events necessitated a change of location and a chapel, formerly occupied by the South Church, on Schermerhorn street, was purchased and transferred to a plot of ground on Bridge street. This building was added to until a completed church of fair proportions was ready for occupancy. Church work was extended and a mission school was established on Hudson avenue. The contributions of the church toward charitable and religious work largely increased and for the six years between 1872 and 1878 aggregated \$63,680. Dr. Sarles resigned in February, 1879, and left the pulpit during the following spring; it was not until the beginning of the new year that the vacancy thus created was filled by the Rev. T. A. K. Gessler, D. D., of Elizabeth, N. J. In 1882 extensive repairs and improvements were made on the exterior and interior of the church. Dr. Gessler resigned at the close of October, 1886, and in December of that year the Rev. Halsey W. Knapp, D. D., accepted the call of the congregation, but resigned in the late autumn of 1890. On January 31, 1891, the Rev. Edward Everett Knapp was called and his ministry began in the following February. The church has a membership of 343 and a large Sunday-school.

STRONG PLACE CHURCH.—The Strong Place Baptist Church originated in a Sunday-school organized by some residents of South Brooklyn in October, 1847, in a vacant house on Degraw street, near Columbia. In 1848 Rev. George M. Vanderlip began preaching services and in October of that year the church was regularly organized. In January, 1849, services were held in a chapel on the corner of Strong place and Degraw street. In 1856 the present church was erected in front of this chapel, which was enlarged at the same time. In 1858 a number of members left to form the Greenwood Church, and in 1862 a similar movement resulted in the formation of the Tabernacle Church. The first pastor was the Rev. E. E. L. Taylor. The church has 830 members and 650 Sunday-school scholars under the charge of the Rev. N. E. Wood. The Strong Place Mission was established as the Carroll Street Mission. The chapel on Carroll street, near Hoyt, was dedicated on January 17, 1874.

MARCY AVENUE CHURCH.—The Marcy Avenue Baptist Church grew from a Sunday-school movement inaugurated on the first Sunday in July, 1872, under the auspices of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church. On November 10, 1873, the church was organized with 43 members. Two lots at Marcy avenue, corner of Madison street, the property of the Washington Avenue Church, were transferred to the new organization and the small frame building thereon was used for services. The Rev. Dr. Reuben Jeffery became pastor on December 14, 1873. The following evening the church was formally recognized by the delegates from the different Baptist churches. The little building was crowded week after week, and on October 11, 1874, a larger chapel was opened for worship; in the summer of 1876 a wing twenty feet wide was added to the auditorium. On November 1, 1880, Dr. Jeffery resigned and the Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost became pastor in June, 1881. He remained so for two years when he resigned. For the next two years the church was without a pastor, and in December, 1885, a call was extended to the



MARCY AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. W. C. P. Rhoades, of Granville, Ohio, which was accepted, and he entered upon the pastorate on January 1, 1886. The church has built a beautiful edifice on the original site. There are 1,756 members of the church. Theodore M. Banta is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which numbers 1,848 scholars.

THE BEDFORD AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH was organized on January 12, 1847, as the East Brooklyn Baptist Church. The original place of worship was on Skillman street, near Park avenue. The present edifice on Bedford avenue, near Willoughby, was occupied in 1855. The name was changed to the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church in 1883. The Rev. Hiram Hutchins, who was pastor from September, 1859, until April, 1890, is now pastor *emeritus*, and the Rev. J. Henry Gunning, who was settled in October, 1891, is the active pastor. The membership of the church is nearly 400 and there are 500 children in the Sunday-school.

THE CONCORD BAPTIST CHURCH (Colored) was organized in May, 1847, at the house of Mrs. Maria Hampton, on Fair street. At that time there were only five members under the care of the pastor, the Rev. Sampson White. For a year worship was conducted in Uris' Hall; then lots were purchased on Concord street and a church was erected. In 1873 larger accommodations were required and the society purchased the property of the Central Baptist Church on Canton street. The Rev. S. White was succeeded by the Rev. Leonard Block in 1851, and he by Simon Bundick in 1853. In 1857 Mr. White again became pastor, but gave place to the Rev. William J. Barnett in 1862. The next year the present pastor, the Rev. William T. Dixon, was called. The church has 773 members and 430 children in the Sunday-school.

FIRST CHURCH, E. D.—The organization of the First Baptist Church of Brooklyn, E. D., was effected on April 18, 1839, and was first known as the Bethel Baptist Church. The Rev. Daniel C. Eddy, D. D., the present pastor, began his ministry in 1881. The church edifice now occupied was formally dedicated on April 30, 1885, at which time the name was changed. It has 530 members and a large Sunday-school.

The Rev. Dr. Eddy, the pastor, was graduated from the New Hampton Theological Institution in 1845, and has been pastor of churches in Lowell and Boston. In 1854 he was elected to the Massachusetts house of representatives and was chosen speaker of that body by an almost unanimous vote.

BEDFORD HEIGHTS CHURCH.—The Bedford Heights Baptist Church of the City of Brooklyn was organized on January 4, 1889. It was the outgrowth of a Sunday-school which was instituted on March 9, 1886, in Conservatory Hall, at Bedford avenue and Fulton street. When the church was organized the Sunday-school became a part of it. The church building, at Bergen street and Rogers avenue, was dedicated on November 12, 1888. On October 1, 1891, the Rev. R. Marshall Harrison, D. D., became pastor, and now occupies that position. There are 100 members and a Sunday-school of 225 members.

THE BETHANY BAPTIST CHURCH was organized on January 27, 1887. For more than a year it worshiped in a building at Cumberland and Fulton streets, but on April 1, 1888, the present church, at Vanderbilt and Atlantic avenues, was dedicated. The Rev. R. I. Gaines is the pastor, having filled that office more than five years. The church has 175 members and 150 Sunday-school attendants.

THE BUSHWICK AVENUE CHURCH was organized in January, 1889, with 26 members. For some time it occupied a chapel built by the Church Extension Society in 1888 for the Sunday-school. Its pastor, the Rev. Thomas J. Whittaker, was installed in December, 1888. The new church prospered, and in May, 1891, it dedicated the house of worship which it occupies on Bushwick avenue, corner of Weirfield street. The membership is 232 and there are 740 names on the rolls of the Sunday-school.

CALVARY CHURCH was organized in 1870 as the Herkimer Street Baptist Church, which name it retained until 1889, when its present place of worship, at Summer avenue and Decatur street, was erected, and it adopted the name which it now bears. The Sunday-school and the church were established largely through the efforts of Leonard Richardson. The pastor is the Rev. John C. Allen, who took charge in February, 1890, after a pastorate of five years with the Hanson Place Church. The church has 365 members and the Sunday-school is large and flourishing. The Calvary Branch Bible School is a branch of Calvary Baptist Church and is under the care of Pastor Allen and Superintendent Alexander Baker. The mission was organized in July, 1891, and was first established at Buffalo avenue and Bergen street. The present building on Ralph avenue and Bergen street was erected this year. The Bible school numbers 100 scholars.

CENTRAL CHURCH, E. D.—The Central Baptist Church of Brooklyn, E. D., was organized on July 11, 1865, with 42 members, and its present membership is more than 500. Under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. L. Ray, A. M., Ph. D., the church is prosperous in every way. The Sunday-school has over 400 members.

THE CENTENNIAL CHURCH was organized in the latter part of 1875, and was recognized as an independent church, in January, 1876. Its first membership was drawn from the moribund Clinton Avenue Church, established in 1864. The congregation worshiped in the Clermont avenue rink until 1885, under the pastorate of the Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D. D. In 1885 the handsome church on Adelphi street, near Myrtle avenue, was built. Dr. Fulton's successors have been the Revs. Samuel McBride, D. D., and J. W. Richardson. The present pastor, the Rev. Isaac Newton Phelps, was installed in November, 1892. The church has 425 members and 200 Sunday-school scholars.

THE EAST END CHURCH, on Van Siclen street, near the Eastern Parkway, occupied its present church edifice in 1887, one year after its organization. The first pastor, the Rev. J. Whitehurst, served for four years, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, the Rev. George H. Horne, in January, 1891.

The church has something over a hundred members and gives good promise of future prosperity. There are 251 members in the Sunday-school.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, EAST NEW YORK.—The First Baptist Church in East New York was organized in 1866, and incorporated the same year. The church was greatly assisted in its early days by the Washington Avenue Baptist Church and was almost a mission of that congregation. Worship was first held in a hall on Liberty avenue, from which the congregation moved to a church on Arlington avenue, near Schenck street. The present church on Schenck and Hendrix streets, near Fulton, was built a couple of years ago. The Rev. R. H. Baker is the present pastor. The church has 300 members and 380 attendants at the Sunday-school sessions.

THE MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH was organized in 1891 with 93 members and 319 Sunday-school scholars. The church is at Eighth avenue and Sixteenth street, and is under the charge of the Rev. H. S. Baker.

WASHINGTON AVENUE CHURCH.—There are ample reasons to account for the success of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, which is situated in the centre of the hill section of Brooklyn and supplied with every facility for conducting its work. It has passed through all the transitional stages from comparative insignificance to prominence and influence, and has reached proportions that enable it to send out

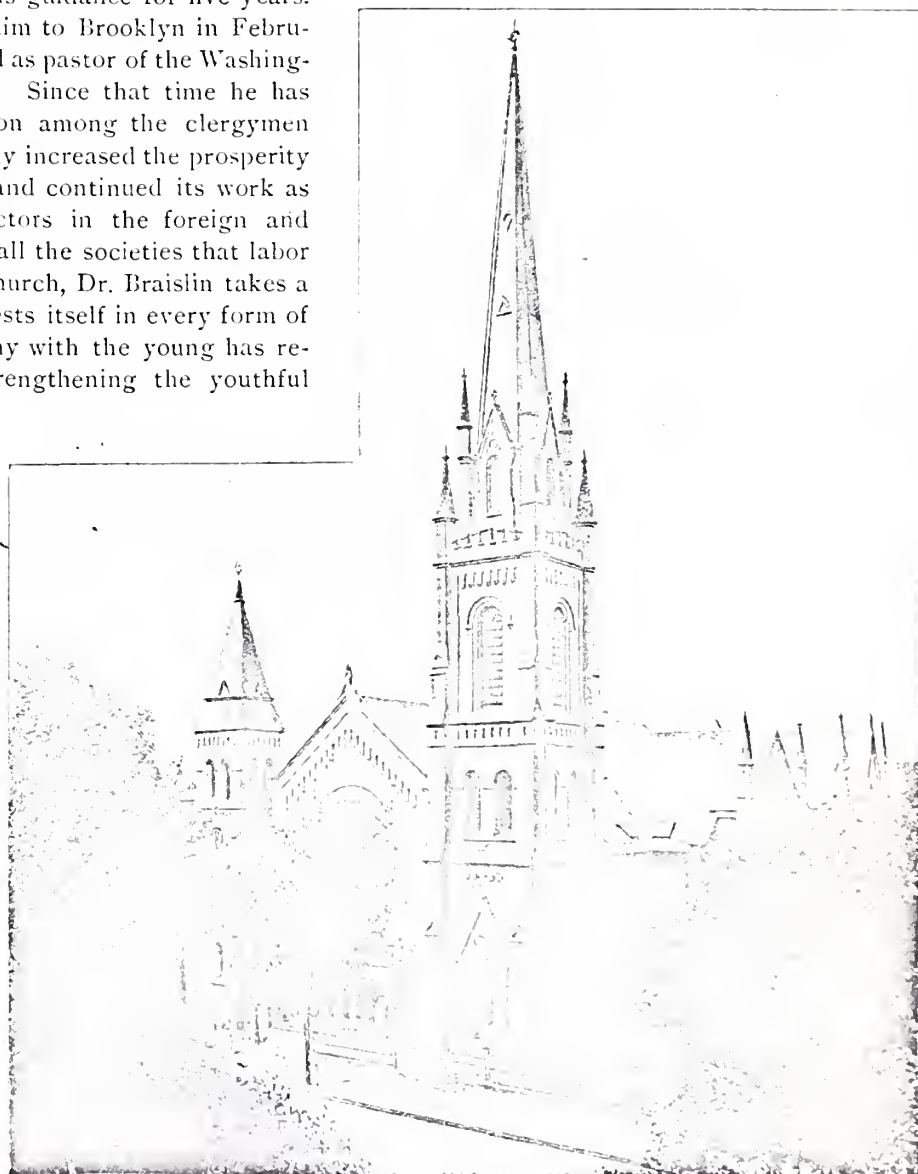


REV. EDWARD BRINSLIN, D. D.

some of the strongest missions that have ever organized new congregations under the shadow of an older church. It was organized in December, 1851, with 27 members, and a lecture-room, which had been built some time previously at Washington and Gates avenues, was its first home. Worship was continued there until 1860, when the church, as it now stands, was built at a cost of \$56,500, including subsequent additions and improvements. The first to assume the pastoral charge of the congregation was the Rev. Dr. James L. Hodge, who remained three years from September, 1852, and was succeeded by the Rev. C. W. Anable, in November, 1862. The Washington Avenue Church was without a pastor until March, 1864, when the pulpit was occupied by the Rev. David Moore, Jr., whose term of service closed in 1875. Succeeding him, the Rev. Emory J. Haynes was pastor until 1884. He was succeeded by the Rev. Edward Braislin, D. D., the present pastor. There are 767 church members and 580 in the Sunday-school. The Prospect Heights Mission is a branch of this church. It was organized in 1887, and located in a store at 608 Vanderbilt avenue. The Sunday-school has 60 scholars. The mission is under the superintendence of Mr. J. E. Ramsey.

The Rev. EDWARD BRAISLIN, D. D., entered upon his duties as pastor of the Washington Avenue Church on February 1, 1886. He is a native of Burlington, New Jersey. When twenty-two years old, while studying in Philadelphia, he experienced religious convictions which led to his baptism in the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, after which he devoted his energies to qualifying himself for the ministry. He completed the prescribed course at the Crozer Theological Seminary, and, after his graduation, in 1873, spent a year more in that institution pursuing the studies of a post-graduate. His first ministerial experience was with the Baptist Church at Mount Holly, N. J., where he was ordained in 1874. In 1881 he took charge of a church at Newton Centre, Mass. His congregation prospered under his guidance for five years. A unanimous call brought him to Brooklyn in February, 1886, and he was installed as pastor of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church. Since that time he has attained a prominent position among the clergymen of the city. He has materially increased the prosperity and influence of his church and continued its work as one of the most potent factors in the foreign and domestic mission fields. In all the societies that labor under the sanction of his church, Dr. Braislin takes a practical interest that manifests itself in every form of encouragement; his sympathy with the young has resulted in cementing and strengthening the youthful element in his congregation; while the elevated nature of his work in and out of the pulpit has attracted many of the most desirable people in the city. His manner in the pulpit is clear and forcible, utterly devoid of sensationalism, and marked by a dignity of subject and address. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Richmond College, Va., at the time of his coming to Brooklyn.

THE FIRST SWEDISH BAPTIST CHURCH was organized in January, 1864, with ninety-four members, who had been a part of the Swedish Baptist Church of New York. Services were held in a hall at 16 Smith street,



WASHINGTON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.



under the pastorate of the Rev. William Ludin. About the year 1885 the present church property on Atlantic, near Fourth avenue, was purchased. The church is under the pastoral care of the Rev. O. Hedeon and has 425 members, with 132 in the Sunday-school.

GREENE AVENUE CHURCH.—Under the name of the First Baptist Church of Bushwick the Greene Avenue Baptist Church was organized on April 5, 1854. Services were held in a frame church on Bushwick avenue for twelve years, but the building was sold in 1867, and the congregation worshiped in a private house. In 1884, worship was celebrated in Warner's Hall until the basement of the present church was occupied on April 22, 1888. The main building was dedicated on April 17, 1892. The pastor is the Rev. R. B. Montgomery. There are 720 church members and 900 members of the Sunday-school.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, GREENPOINT, was organized in 1847, with nine members. In 1849 a chapel was built. Rev. Peter Boyce was the second minister; he was succeeded by the Revs. J. Y. Aitchison, Robert Carr, Kelsey Walling, Alfred Harvey and William Reid [1861-1867], during whose pastorate the present church, on Noble street, near Manhattan avenue, was built. The present pastor is the Rev. Samuel J. Knapp, and the church membership numbers 392; there are 497 members of the Sunday-school.

THE GREENWOOD CHURCH grew from a mission of the Strong Place Baptist Church, conducted by the Rev. Henry Bromley, in 1856. A church organization was completed on September 21, 1858. In April, 1863, a brick chapel on Fifteenth street, near Fourth avenue, was dedicated, and on February 22, 1875, the present edifice was opened for public worship. The Rev. A. J. Lauren was then pastor, and he was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. Robert B. Hull, D.D., who was installed in April, 1884. There are 983 members in the church and 1,263 in the Sunday-school.

HANSON PLACE CHURCH.—Dating from June 18, 1854, the Hanson Place Baptist Church has been a prosperous organization. It was begun in 1853 as a Sunday-school, on Atlantic avenue, near Nevins street, and the congregation built a chapel on Atlantic street, near Powers, calling itself the Atlantic Street Baptist Church, which was dedicated on May 1, 1855. Four years later lots were purchased at Hanson place and Portland avenue, and a church was erected and dedicated in November, 1860. The society then took its present name. The present pastor is the Rev. A. C. Dixon, who took charge in November, 1890. There is a church membership of 790 and a membership of 579 in the Sunday-school.

The Rev. AMZI CLARENCE DIXON, who was born in Shelby, N. C., July 6, 1854, is the son of a preacher. He entered Wake Forest College at the age of fifteen and was graduated at nineteen. His studies at college were pursued with a view to make law his profession. He had no thought of becoming a preacher until he realized his mission from his success in exhorting in a country church. His most important charge before he came to Brooklyn was in Baltimore, where he organized and built up the first Baptist church in the city. He remained there several years. He is the author of a book entitled "True and the False."

THE MESSIAH BAPTIST CHURCH was organized in 1887. Work was carried on in private rooms until 1889, when the present church on Troy avenue and Bergen street was built. The church is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Rufus L. Perry, who has been in charge since its organization.

OCEAN HILL BAPTIST CHURCH was organized in 1889, and the church edifice, at Rockaway avenue and Somers street, was built in the next year. The first pastor was the Rev. J. L. Campbell, who was succeeded by the present incumbent, the Rev. W. J. Mosier. The church has 302 members and the Sunday-school has 500 attendants.

THE PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH was organized in 1889 and in the same year began to worship in a vacant store. Its success, in a district of the city poorly provided with churches, was immediate and so marked that the Church Extension Society lent a helping hand to the work, and began the erection of a handsome brick chapel at Patchen avenue and McDonough street, which was dedicated on January 29, 1893. The property alongside is owned by the church and later will form the site of a church proper. The stained glass windows from the Pierrepont Street Baptist Church were used in the chapel. The Rev. W. R. Maul became pastor in 1891. The church has 92 members and 132 Sunday-school scholars.

THE SIXTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH was evolved from a mission school established at 195 Flatbush avenue in 1864. Soon afterward a chapel was built at Sixth avenue and Lincoln place, and church services began under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Henry Bromley. On January 16, 1872, the church was regularly organized and was reorganized on February 8, 1872. The first pastor was the Rev. J. B. Cleaver, from 1872 to 1874. The present incumbent, the Rev. Rufus B. Kelsay, was installed on November 1, 1875. The present church edifice was built in 1880 and dedicated on December 28 of that year. The church has 431 members, and there are 810 members of the Sunday-school.

The Rev. RUFUS B. KELSAY, D.D., was born in Ocean County, N. J., August 7, 1842, and was educated at the Union Academy and the West Jersey Institute. He was ordained in Lancaster County, Pa., in December, 1862. His first charge was a small church in Lancaster County, Pa. While preaching there he raised a company of volunteers and was elected captain. He remained with the company until stricken with camp fever. In 1864 he became pastor of the First Baptist Church in Meadville, Pa., a position

he resigned to become secretary of the American Bible Union for Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland. After holding pastorates in Baltimore, Albany and Passaic, N. J., he came to his present charge.

THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, E. D., was organized in 1840, and the present property on Ainslie street, near Graham avenue, was purchased soon after. The church was built in 1854. In 1854 the Sunday-school was established; it has 300 members and the church has 200. The pastor is the Rev. E. K. Cressey.

THE SECOND GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH, originally known as the Harrison Avenue German Baptist Church, had its origin in a mission school of the German Baptist Church of New York. In 1878 a chapel was built at 175 Harrison avenue. In 1881 the church was organized. The present church building on Wallabout street, near Harrison avenue, was completed in 1889. The Rev. H. Trumpp has been the pastor since the organization of the church proper. There are 162 church members and 290 in the Sunday-school.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH was organized in 1875 by some members of the Willoughby Avenue Baptist Church. Ridgewood Hall, at Broadway and Lexington avenue, was first used for worship, but in 1877 the present church on Greene and Patchen avenues was built. The church has 375 members and a Sunday-school with 559 attendants. The pastors have been Rev. Dr. Hodge until 1886; Rev. O. E. Cox, 1876-1885, and the Rev. S. G. Nelson. The latter resigned in February, 1893.

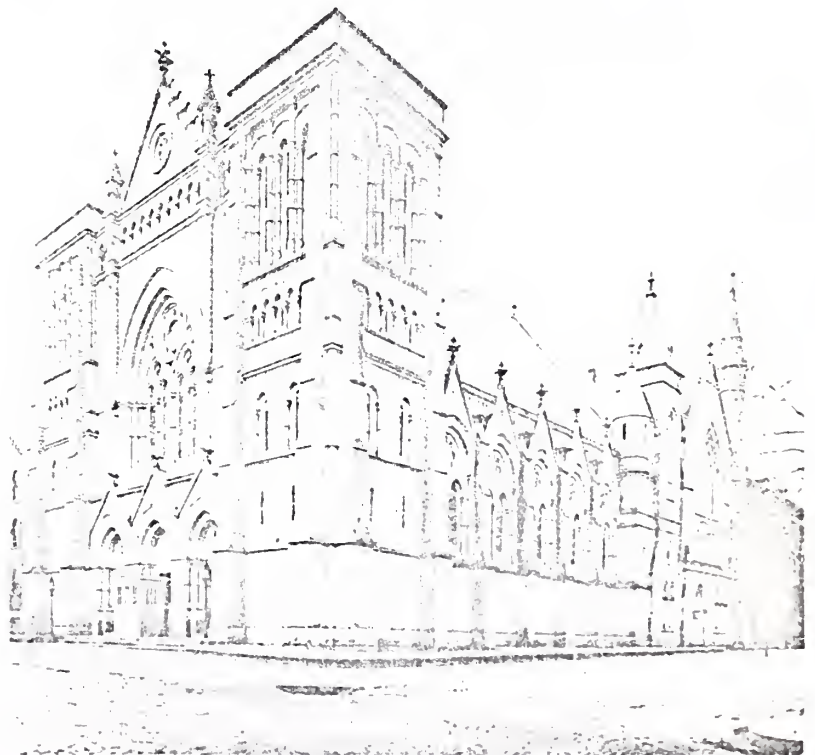
THE UNION AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH was established on January 17, 1870, with 34 members, and worshiped for a time on the site of the present Greenpoint branch of the Young Men's Christian Association under the pastorate of the Rev. U. B. Guiscard. In 1880 the existing church edifice was built and occupied. The pastor is the Rev. A. B. McLaurin. The church has 315 members and 555 Sunday-school scholars.

THE WEST END BAPTIST CHURCH was organized in 1886 and services were begun at once in a hall at Forty-third street and Third avenue. In 1888 the present church on Forty-seventh street and Third avenue was built and opened for public worship. The pastor is the Rev. George W. Greenwood, who has had charge of the work from the beginning. The church has 221 members and 484 Sunday-school scholars.

WYCKOFF AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH was organized in 1886. The church edifice was built in 1888, in which year the Rev. George H. Horne was made pastor. At present the church is without a pastor. It has 44 members and 220 Sunday-school scholars.

EMMANUEL CHURCH was organized in October, 1881, by members of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church. For a time they worshiped in the Adelphi Academy chapel, but in 1885-6 the present handsome church edifice was built on the corner of Lafayette avenue and St. James' place, mainly through the munificence of the late Charles Pratt. The first pastor of the church was the Rev. J. W. Heaton Smith, D. D., whose successor, the Rev. J. Humpstone, is the present pastor. The church has 580 members and a Sunday-school of the same numerical strength.

The Rev. JOHN HUMPTON, D.D., was born in Manchester, England, on May 4, 1850. He came to America with his parents in the autumn of 1863, and settled at Philadelphia. His education was received at the Baptist college in Lewisburg, Pa., since named Bucknell University, where he was graduated in 1871; and at Crozer Theological Seminary in the class of 1874. During his seminary life he was ordained in Galway, Saratoga County, N. Y. He married Miss Mary Paul, of that place, in June, 1874. His first regular pastorate was with the Baptist Church in Manayunk, Philadelphia, where he remained nearly three years. Thence he removed to the Calvary Baptist Church at Albany, N. Y., where he remained five years, when failing health compelled a change. At Albany he began the practice of instructing Sunday-school



EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH.

teachers, which he has so successfully carried on since coming to Brooklyn. He has written the Sunday-school lessons for *The Criterion* at Albany, and for *The Christian Inquirer* of New York, and has been a member of the editorial corps of the latter ever since its inception. While at Albany, he was invited to be professor of homiletics at Newtown Theological Seminary, Boston, and since his settlement in Brooklyn, he was elected president of the Bucknell University, but declined in each case. In 1887, he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from his alma mater.

THE TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH was begun as a mission on Sunday, February 8, 1852, by fifteen members of the Strong Place Baptist Church, and in 1859 the organization was strong enough to build a large Sunday-school building at Hicks and Rapelye streets. On June 26, 1862, fifty-five members of the Strong Place Church, following the pioneer Sunday-school workers, united with them and formed the Tabernacle Baptist Church. The existing edifice was dedicated on September 26, 1875. The pastor up to 1892 was the Rev. A. P. McDiarmid, who was installed in 1890. Since its constitution the church has given membership to 1,159 persons, and it numbers at present 275 members, with 304 in the Sunday-school.

THE FIRST GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH, E. D., was originated in 1854, and its house of worship is on Montrose avenue, near Union. The church membership is 350 and the Sunday-school has 300 members. The Rev. J. C. Grimmell is pastor.

THE FIRST GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH, South Brooklyn, is located on Prospect avenue, near Sixth, and has 54 members with 110 in the Sunday-school. It was organized in 1873, and the Rev. S. Kornmaier is pastor.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, on Union avenue, opposite South Second street, was organized in 1892. There are 77 members and a Sunday-school of 400, under the pastorate of the Rev. James G. Ditmars.

UNITARIAN CHURCHES.

Unitarians, like the Baptists who preceded them and the Universalists and Congregationalists who followed them in Brooklyn, are believers in the strict autonomy of the individual church. They recognize in the relation of the several churches only the principles of fellowship; and, while they summon councils to assist in the institution of a new church or in the ordination and installation of new ministers, these councils are allowed no authority by which they can prevent the institution of a church or the induction of a man into the ministry. The Unitarians have a national conference which meets biennially, and is simply a deliberative body whose chief function is to recommend lines of general action. There is also an older national body, known as the American Unitarian Association, endowed by gifts and bequests, and supported by membership fees and the contributions of societies and individuals. Its principal objects are the dissemination of liberal Christian literature by sale and gift, the assistance of young churches in promising fields, and, incidentally, the maintenance of communication between unemployed ministers and societies requiring occasional or stated ministrations. The denomination supports a strong and well-equipped Sunday-school society. The national conference usually meets in Saratoga, but the headquarters of the other organizations are in Boston, Mass., where a magnificent denominational building was erected in 1884 by voluntary contributions.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR.—The first Unitarian Church in Brooklyn was organized as a result of several meetings held by people of that persuasion, who held their first public services in Classical Hall, on Washington street, on Sunday, August 17, 1833. On March 31 of the succeeding year, a formal call was extended



CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR.

to the Rev. David H. Barlow, who, for some months previous, had preached to the congregation; he was installed as pastor on September 17, 1834. In 1835 the Second Presbyterian Church, afterwards known as Gothic Hall, on Adams street, was purchased, and the society was incorporated under the title of the First Unitarian Church of Brooklyn. Mr. Barlow was succeeded by the Rev. Frederick W. Holland in 1838; he resigned his pastorate in the closing days of 1841. A number of families seceded on December 2, 1840, and formed what was known as the Second Society, which for a short time was known, under its corporate name, as the Second Unitarian Church. Threatened collapse was averted in March, 1842, when the two churches were united in a new organization under the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Frederick A. Farley. On April 24, 1844, a new edifice, on the corner of Monroe place and Pierrepont street, was consecrated, and a little later the church took the name it now bears—the Church of the Saviour. Dr. Farley retired in 1863, after a pastorate of twenty years, but continued to reside in Brooklyn until his death, in 1892. He was succeeded by the Rev. A. P. Putnam, D. D., who occupied the pulpit from 1864 to 1886, and then gave way to the Rev. Alfred E. Goodenough, who died in 1888. In the autumn of 1865 the church established the Furman Street Mission School, and a few months later completed the handsome chapel which adjoins the main building. The Rev. H. Price Collier was the next incumbent and, resigning in 1892, was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, of Denver, Col., son of President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University. The church has 325 members and a Sunday-school with 400 members.

SECOND UNITARIAN CHURCH.—On November 5, 1850, a third Unitarian society, which took a permanent place among the ecclesiastical bodies of Brooklyn, was organized, and its first services were held on April 20, 1851. After worshipping in various places the society erected its church on the corner of Clinton and Congress streets and took possession in March, 1858. The first pastor was the Rev. Samuel Longfellow, a younger brother of the poet and the author of a number of beautiful hymns. He served from October 26, 1853, until April 29, 1860, and was succeeded by the Rev. N. A. Staples, who died in February, 1864. The Rev. John W. Chadwick was ordained and installed in December, 1864. The church has 400 members.



SECOND UNITARIAN CHURCH.

The Rev. JOHN WHITE CHADWICK is known far and wide among the cultured and studious classes as a poet, preacher, writer and theologian. When he came to Brooklyn as the pastor of the Second Unitarian Church he was a young man, little known, except among the friendly admirers who recognized the promise of his powers. He is the son of John W. and Jane Stanley Chadwick, and was born on October 19, 1840, in a quaint New England fishing town, Marblehead, Mass. His school days ended with his thirteenth year, when he began work in a drygoods store, where he remained until an opportunity to learn the shoemaker's trade offered itself. In 1857 he abandoned the awl and last to begin study at the State Normal school in Bridgewater, Mass., from which he was graduated in February, 1859. Shortly afterwards he spent some time at Phillips' Academy, Exeter, N. H., and then passed a year with a private tutor, who fitted him for admission to the Cambridge Divinity School, from which he was graduated July 19, 1864. During the youth and early manhood of Mr. Chadwick, New England was under the powerful spell of Theodore Parker and Ralph Waldo Emerson. Their transcendental inspirations permeated his doctrines; and the noble influence of their teachings, invigorating his mind, has been through him the bread of life to many souls. Under his pastorate the Second Unitarian Society has become a stable and influential body, embracing many of the city's most respected men and women. It has been munificent in its charities and earnest in its good works, prominent among which is the Brooklyn Guild, with a free kindergarten, located at 245 Concord street, and in connection with the church has been developed the Brooklyn Ethical Association, the philosophical discourses of which have had a circulation and an influence throughout the English speaking world.



UNITY CHURCH.—The Third Congregational Unitarian Society, known as Unity Church, worshiped in a hall on the corner of Classon avenue and Fulton street for a year after its organization on December 3, 1867. The Unity Church, on the corner of Classon avenue and Lefferts place, was dedicated on December 9, 1868. The pastor, the Rev. Stephen H. Camp, was installed on October 6, 1869, and has continued to minister to the church. In 1886 the old Irving Hall, on the corner of Gates avenue and Irving place, was purchased and enlarged and rebuilt so as to make an artistic and attractive church. The number of members is 200.

WILLOW PLACE CHAPEL.—The Willow Place Chapel is a branch of the First Unitarian Society, and had its origin in a Sunday-school mission conducted in the upper floor of the Wall street ferry house. On Easter Sunday, 1876, the present chapel on Willow place was dedicated. The average attendance at the present time is about 325, and in the Sunday-school there are 250 pupils. A large part of the work of the chapel is conducted by means of clubs, a boys' club meeting on Thursday and Saturday evenings, a girls' club on Monday and Friday, a drill corps on Wednesday evening, a woman's meeting on Monday evening and a kindergarten during the day.

LUTHERAN AND GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCHES.

The Lutheran, the Reformed, and the German Evangelical churches differ only in the matter of communion creed. This is sufficient, however, to form three separate general synods in the country. The Lutheran are one wing, the Reformed the other, and the German Evangelical, the United church, occupies a medial point. There is but one United church in Brooklyn, the First, on Schermerhorn street, which was organized when there were not enough Germans here to establish two congregations. In it both Lutheran and Reformed have equal privileges. Each church is governed by its consistory, the size of which may vary according to the church itself. Generally, it has either three or five elders, five, seven or nine deacons and the pastor. The elders and the deacons make up the trustees. In some churches the trustees are separate officers, to the number of seven, there being seven elders and seven deacons besides. To the yearly synod are sent the pastor and one layman, elected by the consistory.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL.—The German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Brooklyn was organized on October 17, 1841, and in 1845 built its church edifice on Schermerhorn street, near Court, which was enlarged and refitted in 1865. In 1888 the erection of the present church begun. This was dedicated on January 19, 1890. The church numbers 1,000 communicants and 600 Sunday-school attendants. The pastor is the Rev. Jacob W. Loch, who was installed in 1886.



ST. PETER'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

ST. PAUL'S.—The mother of the Evangelical Lutheran churches of the Eastern District is St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Congregation. This church was in existence as early as 1849, and from May 12, 1853, until October 11, 1885, occupied a building on the corner of South First and Ninth streets. In 1885 it dedicated the present building on the corner of South Fifth and Rodney streets. The first pastor was the Rev. E. H. Böhre. The present pastor, the Rev. H. B. Strodach, took charge in July, 1883. Although various churches have been organized from its membership, St. Paul's has continued to prosper; it has 800 communicants and 600 and 800 pupils in its English and German Sunday-schools respectively. The religious exercises are conducted in both English and German.

ST. PETER'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—In 1864 the Rev. Philip Zapf preached to a number of German families in a hall located on Skillman street, near Park avenue. A school was established at the same place with Bernhard Haas as teacher. Early in 1867 Pastor Zapf ceased his ministrations and the incipient congregation disbanded. In 1867, the Rev. A. U. H. Schubert, Ph. D., gathered a number of those who had formerly attended the services under Pastor Zapf and on November 17, 1867, organized the First German Evangelical Lutheran St. Peter's Church of Brooklyn, N. Y. From the hall in Skillman street

the young congregation, on December 15, 1867, moved into the Presbyterian chapel in Park avenue, near Spencer street, where services, Sunday-school and day-school sessions were regularly held. Dr. Schubert resigned his pastorate in 1868, and was succeeded on November 10, 1868, by the Rev. Robert C. Beer, who in turn was followed on October 17, 1869, by the Rev. Carl Goehling. On April 10, 1870, it was decided to buy the Puritan Congregational church, corner DeKalb avenue and Walworth street, and the first services were held there on May 2d of that year. Mr. Goehling resigned and the Rev. John J. Heischmann, D.D., the present pastor, was called on October 8, 1878. During his pastorate the society has prospered, and among the improvements made was the introduction of the English language in the services and the organization of an English Sunday-school in 1880. St. Peter's was the first German congregation in Brooklyn to make such changes. The church has a membership of 1,600 and there are more than 1,100 in the Sunday-school. A parochial school and kindergarten with 242 scholars and four teachers are maintained and there are several effective working organizations connected with the church.

The Rev. JOHN J. HEISCHMANN, D.D., is a native of New York and is a graduate of the Hagerstown, Md. Academy and Knapp's Institute, Baltimore. After a collegiate course at Bloomfield College, New Jersey, he was graduated at the Lutheran Seminary in Philadelphia, and took courses of study abroad at the universities of Berlin, Leipsic and Heidelberg. He is a fine linguist and preaches in both German and English, and has done much excellent literary work. At one time he was one of the editors of the *Lutheran Church Paper* and before that of the *Pilger*. He is at present a contributor to a number of European and American periodicals. Among his works which have appeared in print are: "European Notes," "Life in Germany," "On Classic Ground," etc. "How can the Social Question be Solved?" appeared in 1887, and received the official sanction of the Synod. Since 1887, he has issued yearly a "Teachers' Commentary on Lutheran Sunday-school Lessons." He is prominently identified with the New York Synod, holding many offices of trust in that body. He is the secretary of the executive committee; supervisor of the various mission congregations; examiner in symbolics and history of doctrine; a director in the Lutheran Seminary at Philadelphia, and in Wagner College, Rochester, N. Y., and regularly a delegate to the general council of the Lutheran Church in the United States.



REV. J. J. HEISCHMANN, D. D.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Marion street).—In 1888 the Rev. John J. Heischmann, D.D., pastor of St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church, organized a branch Sunday-school in the hall on the corner of Kingston and Atlantic avenues, and later organized the Evangelical Lutheran Bethlehem Congregation which is now located in a comfortable church on Marion street, near Reid avenue, and numbers 200 members. The Rev. E. H. W. Kandelhart is pastor. Three hundred scholars are in the Sunday-school.

ZION CHURCH.—The German Evangelical Lutheran Zion Church was organized in 1855 by the Rev. Frederick W. T. Steimle and Jacob Goedel with a congregation of twelve persons. This number dwindled to four, but in the spring of 1856 the energetic pastor had secured a footing which resulted in the purchase of a building known as Concert Hall, on Henry street, which was dedicated as a church. The building of the present beautiful edifice was begun in 1880, in which year Pastor Steimle died. His successor, the Rev. Johann F. C. Hennicke, carried on the work until he died in October, 1888, when it was taken up successfully by the present pastor, the Rev. Emil C. J. Kraeling, who had been made assistant pastor the year before. The church has 1,200 communicants and a Sunday-school of 600 members.

TRINITY (Harrison street).—Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church (German), now worshipping at the corner of Harrison street and Tompkins avenue, was organized in February, 1886, under the name of the German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Congregation of Brooklyn. For a time the congregation occupied the Union Chapel on Columbia street, near Woodhull, but on October 9, 1887, took possession of the present building. In November, 1886, the Rev. George König was called to the pastorate and he has continued to preside over the church. The church numbers 200 members and has 150 scholars in its Sunday-school.

TRINITY (Norwegian).—The Norwegian Lutheran Trinity Church of Brooklyn was organized in Allesen Hall, on Twenty-second street, corner of Third avenue, on July 10, 1890. The pastor, the Rev. M. H. Hegge, was called in the following November. The church numbers 200 members and has secured land on Twenty-seventh street, near Fifth avenue, as a site for a church building.

ST. JOHN'S (Liberty avenue).—The German Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Church, at the corner of Liberty and New Jersey avenues, was organized early in 1847 and dedicated its house of worship on September 17 the same year. The building was enlarged in 1868. Since 1891 the Rev. Justus F. Holstein has been pastor. The number of church members is 180 and the Sunday-school numbers 330.

ST. JOHANNES' EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, on Graham avenue, near Maujer street, was organized in 1844. For a time the congregation worshiped in the pastor's house, but a wooden building was procured on Graham avenue and occupied until 1847, when a church was built. The present building was erected in 1883. In 1885 a large portion of the congregation left to form a new church. The church has 935 members under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. P. Byer.

GRACE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH (English) was organized in 1881 under the pastorate of the Rev. George F. Behringer. The church edifice on Rodney street, near South Second street, was built in 1885. The church has 100 members and 190 Sunday-school scholars. It was under the charge of the Rev. Henry Sharp for five years previous to his resignation in January, 1893.

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, worshipping in Americus Hall, 208 Grand street, was organized in 1885 under the care of the Rev. G. H. Vosseler. The church has 70 members.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, on Seventh street, near Fifth avenue, was organized in 1884 under the care of the Rev. E. S. Wisswaesser. The existing church edifice was built in 1886. The church has 175 members and 275 Sunday-school scholars under the pastoral care of the Rev. E. F. Giese.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR (Danish).—The Danish Church of Our Saviour was organized in 1878 from a mission begun in 1872 at Perth Amboy, N. J., and afterward extended in New York and Brooklyn. Services were first held in Harmonia Hall and subsequently in St. Johannes' Church, and the "Augsburg Chapel" Mission was established. This mission gradually grew into a church. The mission house on Ninth street, purchased in 1882, was remodeled as the church became larger. It has 200 members and 35 Sunday-school scholars and is yet under the care of its founder, the Rev. Rasmus Anderson.

ST. MATTHEW'S ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, at Clinton and Amity streets, was organized from a mission begun in 1858 in a hall on Atlantic avenue and State street. In 1879 the building vacated by the South Presbyterian Church was purchased, and it is now the home of the church. The first pastor was the Rev. William Hull. The present incumbent is the Rev. T. T. Everett. The church has 200 members and 250 Sunday-school scholars.

ST. LUKE'S LUTHERAN CHURCH was organized in 1869 and worshiped in a hall in Cumberland street, between DeKalb and Lafayette avenues, until the purchase of the property of the Simpson M. E. Church on Carlton avenue, near Myrtle, in 1870. A school was begun in 1870, and in 1878 a school-house was built adjoining the church. The Rev. J. H. Baden has been pastor since the organization of the church. It has 300 members and 200 Sunday-school members.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, Greenpoint, was organized in 1866, and services were first held in Union Hall, on Manhattan avenue and then in a small church on Leonard street. In 1870 the present church building on Prospect avenue, near Fifth street, was occupied. A parochial school is attached to the church, and since 1883 some of the services have been in English. The first pastor was the Rev. O. Kaselitz. The church has now 800 members and 650 school children under the pastoral care of the Rev. F. W. Oswald.

ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, in Wyckoff street, near Glenmore avenue, was organized in 1888 under the care of the Rev. A. E. Hartman, and for a time services were held on Bradford street, near Liberty avenue. In 1889 the present church was built, and the congregation was placed under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. F. Flath. The church has 60 members and 150 Sunday-school scholars.

ST. MATTHEW'S GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH was organized in 1864. For a time the congregation occupied a hall for divine worship, but a church was soon built on North Fifth street, near Driggs avenue. The church numbers 700 communicants, and has an equal number of Sunday-school scholars, under the pastoral care of the Rev. G. Sommer.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, at Bushwick avenue and Jefferson street, was organized in 1859. The church edifice was built in 1868. The first pastor, the Rev. G. A. Schmith, was succeeded by the present incumbent, the Rev. Augustus E. Frey. The church numbers 950 communicants and 700 Sunday-school scholars.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, on Driggs avenue and South First street, was founded in 1875 by the Rev. F. T. Koerner, the present pastor. Services were held in Tuttle's Hall until the purchase of the church building, which previously had been occupied, first by Presbyterians and then by Jews. The building was thoroughly remodeled. The church has 775 members and 500 Sunday-school scholars.

THE NORWEGIAN SEAMAN'S CHURCH was organized in July, 1878, and a hall on Van Brunt and President streets was occupied for worship. In 1879 the property of the William Street M. E. Church, at 111-115 William street, was purchased and used for religious meetings for seamen. The first pastor was the Rev. O. Asperhem. The church is now in charge of two ministers—the Rev. Karl K. Saarheim and A. Sommerfelt.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, at Henry street and Third place, was organized in 1872, and for some time worshiped in a hall on Columbia street, near Woodhull, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Robert Neumann. In 1876 the church edifice was built, and two years later the present pastor, the Rev. John Huppenbauer, became pastor. The church has 600 communicants and 400 children in the Sunday-school.

ST. JOHN'S GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH was organized 1866. Until the following year the Methodist

Church on Third avenue was its home. The church on Prospect avenue, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, was dedicated in 1867, during the incumbency of the first pastor, the Rev. A. Reid-Enbach. In 1866 a parochial school was established, which has an average attendance of 125. The church has 300 members and 550 Sunday-school scholars, under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. H. Sommer.

THE WARTEBURG CHAPEL was established in 1888, and was placed under the care of the present pastor, the Rev. E. Bohm. The chapel on Georgia avenue, near Fulton street, was built in 1890. There are 73 members.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR (Norwegian).—The Norwegian Church of Our Saviour, on Henry street, near Third place, was organized in New York city in 1866. For twenty years the church was located in Monroe street, New York, but in 1886 the congregation moved to Brooklyn and the present church edifice was built. The church has 600 members and 350 Sunday-school scholars. Since coming to Brooklyn the Rev. C. S. Everson has been pastor. He is assisted by the Rev. R. W. Bang.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH, on Pacific street, near Smith, was organized in 1874. For a long time services were held in various halls, but in 1884 a church building was erected, during the pastorate of the Rev. A. Rodell. The church numbers 650 members and 235 Sunday-school scholars, under the pastoral care of the Rev. F. Jacobson.

ST. PAUL'S SWEDISH MISSION, on Fulton street, was established in 1891, under the care of the Rev. M. Sandren.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, on Palmetto street and Knickerbocker avenue, was established in 1890. The pastor is the Rev. H. C. Luehr. The church has 197 members and has 265 names on the Sunday-school rolls.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

HARRISON AVENUE GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—The German Evangelical Association of North America was first represented in Brooklyn by the church now located at 125 Harrison avenue. It was organized in 1876 and maintained its existence by determined perseverance in the face of many discouragements. The church property is free from debt, and five other missions in the city have been assisted in their advent and early efforts by this parent church. There are 200 members and a Sunday-school of 500. The Rev. J. P. Schnatz, who was pastor from 1879 until 1881, has been in charge since May, 1890.

JEFFERSON AVENUE CHURCH.—The Salem Church of the Evangelical Association, on Jefferson avenue, between Evergreen and Central avenues, is a mission church which was organized in June, 1890. In February, 1891, its building was dedicated, and on May 1, 1892, the Rev. F. Kurtz became pastor. The membership is 34, and there are 160 in the Sunday-school.

THE EAST NEW YORK CHURCH, at the corner of Atlantic avenue and Hinsdale street, is in charge of the Rev. E. Frank.

THE MELROSE STREET CHURCH is located at 404 Melrose street, and the Rev. A. Pfost is pastor. It was organized in 1887. There are 70 members and 500 Sunday-school pupils.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, at 545 Leonard street, was organized in 1883, and has a membership of 50, with 240 children in the Sunday-school. The Rev. C. Buehler is pastor.

ZION CHURCH, on Ninth street, near Fifth avenue, has 60 members and a Sunday-school of 150, under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. F. Weishaar.

OTHER GERMAN PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH, on Wyona street, near Fulton, was organized in 1867. The congregation first occupied a frame church on Fulton, near Bradford street, during which time it was an independent organization, but in 1889 it was admitted to the Presbytery of Brooklyn. On December 13, 1891, the present church edifice was dedicated. The pastor is the Rev. H. Fech, who was called in 1888. On October 31, 1892, the church annexed the Bethany Church, and, withdrawing from the Presbytery, became a part of the Reformed Church in the United States.

BETHANY CHURCH was organized by the Rev. C. H. Hayser in 1888 as Salem Church, and a chapel was built on Schenck avenue, near Atlantic. In 1889 Pastor Hayser was succeeded by the Rev. J. Knelbing, under whose charge the name was changed to Bethany, and the church was in existence until the fall of 1892, when it was consolidated with the German Evangelical Church under Pastor Fech.

THE GERMAN PROTESTANT EVANGELICAL CHURCH is on Throop avenue, near Myrtle avenue, and for several years the Rev. H. F. Bernhart has occupied the pulpit. The church was organized in 1881, and now has more than 75 communicants and 150 members in the Sunday-school.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL REFORMED CHURCH was established in 1879, and until 1892 the congregation worshiped in a frame edifice on Fulton street, near Butler street. A new church was erected the latter part of that year in Wyona avenue, near Liberty avenue. The Rev. Christian Frech is the pastor. The church has 150 members and 350 in the Sunday-school.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF OUR FATHER.—The legitimate successor of the first Universalist Church established in Brooklyn is the Church of Our Father on Grand avenue, on the corner of Lefferts place. The earliest organization was known as the Church of the Restoration, and its first pastor was the Rev. Abel C. Thomas, who officiated from its inception in 1842 until 1844, when he was succeeded by the Rev. T. B. Thayer. The society built a church at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple streets; but lost it in the great fire of 1848 and built anew at the corner of Monroe place and Clark street. During the next few years some of



REV. ALMON GUNNISON, D.D.

the younger members of the society formed a new organization, known as the church of the Redeemer, farther up town; and in 1868 the consolidation of the younger with the older church was attended with the changing of the name to that which the first church now bears. The present house of worship was erected in 1883. The church is under the pastoral care of the Rev. C. Ellwood Nash, D. D., who took charge in May, 1890, succeeding the Rev. Dr. A. J. Canfield. The membership is 240 and the Sunday-school numbers 275.

ALL SOULS CHURCH.—Originally known as the First Universalist Society of Williamsburgh, All Souls Church is to-day the strongest organization of Universalists in Brooklyn; it has a membership of 400 and a Sunday-school with 500 members. Its organization was effected

in 1845 with nineteen members, and its first house of worship was a small chapel on Second street. A church was erected in 1848 at the corner of Fourth and South Third streets, and the present edifice on South Ninth street, near Bedford avenue, was erected in 1873. The pastorates have been notable, including the Revs. Henry Lyon, Day K. Lee, A. J. Canfield, D. D., Almon Gunnison, D. D., and the present pastor, J. Coleman



ALL SOULS UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The Rev. JOHN COLEMAN ADAMS, D. D., the pastor of All Souls Universalist Church, comes from Revolutionary ancestors on the maternal side; his mother was Mary Hall Barrett, granddaughter of Colonel Nathan Barrett, who led the Concord Company in the struggle at Concord Bridge on April 19, 1775. His father was the Rev. John G. Adams, D. D., a divine conspicuous for his learning and piety. The son was born at Malden, Mass., in 1849 and was graduated at Tuft's College in 1870, and at the Tuft's Divinity School in 1872. He received the degree of A. M. from his alma mater in 1884, and that of D. D. from the same source five years later. His first pastoral charge, beginning in 1872 and continuing until 1880, was with the Newton Universalist Church at Newtonville, Mass. In 1880 he accepted a call to the church of the First Universalist Society, of Lynn, Mass., the



REV. JOHN COLEMAN ADAMS, D. D.

largest Universalist Society in America. He received calls to several churches, including that of Dr. Chapin in New York. In September, 1884 he took the pastorate of the St. Paul's Universalist Church in Chicago. The society was in a deteriorated condition, but before he left the congregation had been greatly augmented, the church freed from debt and a new church edifice erected. He was called to Brooklyn to succeed Dr. Gunnison at All Souls Church, in 1890, and his pastorate here has been a successful one.

THE CHURCH OF THE RECONCILIATION, North Henry street, near Nassau avenue, was founded in 1857, and has 50 members, with a Sunday-school of 150.

THE CHURCH OF THE GOOD TIDINGS is located on Quincy street, near Reid avenue, and is in charge of the Rev. J. R. Taber. Its church membership is 80 and that of the Sunday-school is 250.

PROSPECT HEIGHTS CHURCH was organized in 1888 and the pastor is the Rev. J. M. Bartholomew. The church has 25 members and there are 50 members of the Sunday-school.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

In its name the Congregational denomination clearly indicates its church polity, of which the essential element is the thorough independence of the individual congregation. The denomination is not "a church," but a family of churches; and while it is more distinctively than any other an American body of churches, in whose economy is firmly imbedded the democratic idea underlying all our national institutions and political life, it is the growth of a seed matured and germinated in the old world, which found only in the new world the soil meet for its full development and fruition. John Robinson of Leyden was not the first of these democratic Christians, although he is revered as the father of the Congregational movement; and the little colony that sailed on the "Mayflower" from Delft Haven in 1620 to find "on a stern and rock-bound coast" that "freedom to worship God" which their hearts desired were not the only Congregationalists, for when they fled from the despotism of England's ecclesiasticism to the temporary shelter of Holland's more liberal policy they left in the old home seed and root and branch of the same faith that was in their own hearts, and it has since borne fruit there in very large measure. In a certain sense Congregationalism may be regarded as the parent of American independence, for it resulted in the founding of

New England, where the first forcible resistance was made against the impositions of European despotism. Its spirit has permeated other religious bodies and the autonomy of the individual churches is recognized in the Baptist, Unitarian, Universalist and several other denominations. The polity of the Congregational body gives to each church absolute control of its own affairs, both spiritual and temporal. There is no delegated authority, and the councils called by the churches from time to time have no power beyond that of suggestion or advice. Formerly all the New York and Brooklyn pastors formed the New York and Brooklyn Association. During the seventies there was a division and the Manhattan Association was organized, including from Brooklyn the pastors of the Church of the Pilgrims, the Clinton Avenue and others. These two associations meet at intervals of three or four months. Two distinct and separate bodies conduct the affairs of every Congregational Church, namely, the society, having charge of temporal matters, finances and the church property, and the church proper, ruling over spiritual affairs. The officers of the society are the trustees; those of the church are the deacons. The trustees number either three, six or nine, according to the society's size; and a third of them are elected each year. A membership committee, varying in size in different churches, examines candidates for admission, and other committees are charged with special duties according to the needs of the individual church.



CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS.—The second Congregational Church established in Brooklyn was the Church of the Pilgrims. Its predecessor, the "Independents" of 1785, came to an end through internal dissensions and the church edifice was purchased by the Episcopalians of the city. The Church of the Pilgrims was organized on December 22, 1844, with seventy-one members. This was the result of several months' work on the part of some enthusiastic Congregationalists of the city. The corner-stone of a church edifice at Henry and Remsen streets had been laid on the preceding July 2, and it was hoped that the building might be ready for occupancy within a reasonable time. Unforeseen delays occurred, and the church was not dedicated until May 12, 1846. The cost of the church exceeded the original estimate by \$40,000, but the entire indebtedness was removed in 1848. In June, 1846, the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, Jr., was invited to become pastor of the new church and was installed in the following November. In 1869 large additions were made to the building, its seating capacity being increased to 1,300 and sufficient lecture and committee rooms were added. Although the Church of the Pilgrims has been greatly surpassed in architectural beauty by other churches of more modern construction, none of them have surpassed it in practical beneficence or in the influence which its pastor has had on the progress of Brooklyn. The history of the church is intimately bound up with the various missions and schools it has assisted, and is a part of the city history, the well-known character of Dr. Storrs and his extensive influence being felt in every event of note. The church has 1,052 members and a Sunday-school with 1,306 attendants. Pilgrim Chapel was established as a mission under the auspices of the Church of the Pilgrims in 1876, and is in charge of the Rev. Edwin H. Byington. It is on Henry street, corner of Degraw, and has 1,300 members in the Sunday-school.

The Rev. RICHARD S. STORRS, D. D., who has won by his eloquence the sobriquet of the "Chrysostom of Brooklyn," has added to fine natural abilities all that a great inheritance can give or the most liberal education supply. He is a descendant of the seventh generation from Samuel Storrs, of Nottingham, England, the founder of the family in America. One of his ancestors was a chaplain in the Revolutionary army and afterwards settled at Southold. His father, the Rev. Richard Salter Storrs, was for sixty-two years settled as a pastor in Braintree, Mass., where he died in 1873. Dr. Storrs was born in Braintree, Mass., on August 21, 1821. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1839, and after teaching in Monson Academy and Williston Seminary began the study of law under Rufus Choate. But forensic victories

appeared as little things to young Storrs, whose family traditions were all in the church, and were moreover of a time when the minister held patriarchal authority in the community; he turned his attention to theology and entered Andover Theological Seminary. He was graduated from there in 1845 and ordained on October 22 of that year, in Brookline, Mass., having been called to the charge of the Harvard Congregational Church. In 1846 he accepted the pastorate of the newly organized Congregational Church of the Pilgrims in this city, a charge that he has filled in such a manner as to advance his church to the front rank of the great churches of America and to win for himself fame as a pulpit orator among the English speaking nations. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Union College in 1853 and by Harvard in 1859. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Princeton in 1874 and that of Ph. D. from Columbia in 1887. He has delivered many lectures and sermons that have become historic. They are referred to in the chapter on literature. He was elected a trustee of Amherst College in 1863, and since 1873 has been president of the Long Island Historical Society, which owes much of its material prosperity to his untiring efforts in its behalf. In 1887 he was chosen



REV. RICHARD SALTER STORRS, D. D.

president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and by his wise moderation did much to harmonize differing views regarding its policy. It may be said that in intellectual circles throughout the country there is no clergyman to-day who has a wider reputation as a deep thinker and a scholarly theologian than Dr. Storrs. As a citizen of Brooklyn he has been foremost in the development of the city's progress in civilization, and has taken a manly part in its public affairs.

A third Congregational Church (being the second organized after the reestablishment of the denomination in Brooklyn), under the name of the FIRST FREE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, came into being shortly after the organization of the Church of the Pilgrims, the members of the First Free Presbyterian Church, on Bridge street, near Myrtle avenue, voting to change their denomination. The Rev. Isaac N. Sprague was pastor of this church, which about six years later was incorporated with the State Street Congregational Church.



The Parish House.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—Probably one of the most widely known institutions in Brooklyn—associated in the minds of strangers with the Bridge and Prospect Park, as characteristic of the city—is Plymouth Church. This church had its origin in the desire of the supporters of the Congregational polity to multiply churches of that denomination, notwithstanding the opinion of many at the time that Congregationalism could flourish only in New England; but the immediate and almost unlooked for success of the Church of the Pilgrims, then less than two years old, encouraged a contrary belief. The occasion was found in the opportunity, in 1846, of purchasing the church edifice then recently vacated by the First Presbyterian Church in its removal to Henry street. Learning of this, Mr. John Tasker Howard, one of the original members of the Church of the Pilgrims, conferred with David Hale, of New York, a devoted Congregationalist, who associated with them Henry C. Bowen, of the Church of the Pilgrims, and Seth B. Hunt, of New York; and, authorized to act for them, Mr. Howard completed the purchase for \$20,000 of the property on Cranberry street, extending through to Orange, where ever since Plymouth Church has stood. The society which was formed prospered so speedily as to be able to assume the purchase at once. The church was reopened for religious worship on May 16, 1847, the day possession was given. Henry Ward Beecher, then pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Indianapolis, who had come to New York to make the address at the anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society, was invited to preach the opening sermon, and after the formal organization of the church he was unanimously called to the pastorate. As indicative of the intensely

congregational spirit which has always characterized the church, it is recalled that when the moderator of the council, which convened on June 13, 1847, to organize it, pronounced the words which gave effect to the council's action, Richard Hale, one of the members, said: "No, you do not organize us; we organize ourselves." Two days later the call to Mr. Beecher was issued; and against the advice of his father, who thought the West offered a better field for his labors, and disregarding a flattering invitation from the historic Park Street Church in Boston, he accepted, moved principally by consideration for the health of his family, which required a return to the East. He began his labors in Plymouth Church on Sunday, October 10, 1847, and was publicly installed on November 11. The history of the church has been marked by many episodes which have attracted public attention. Among them was the vigorous part played by pastor and people in the anti-slavery agitation. Mr. Beecher had declared in advance, that in coming to preach Christ to men for the sake of bringing them to a higher life, he should faithfully apply the Gospel to "questions of peace and war, and temperance, and moral purification, and liberty," and before the first pew renting he preached on slavery, that none might doubt what he should hear discussed. Through the tempestuous quarter of a century that followed Plymouth pulpit was outspoken on all public affairs that involved a moral question. When Wendell Phillips could get a hearing in no other auditorium in New York, Plymouth Church was opened to him. More than once living slaves were brought upon its platform and their liberty purchased by the congregation. During the war the church was foremost in deeds as well as words for the maintenance of the Union and for stimulating a patriotic spirit. Mr. Beecher's public addresses in England belong properly to his personal biography; but his church had some part in his being there.

The inner life of Plymouth Church, not so generally known, has been deep and full. It never has been a field for religious excitement, though it has shared with other churches the fruits of great revival seasons. Although Mr. Beecher developed no talent as an organizer of church work, his teaching stimulated those who possessed it; and Plymouth Church consequently became an active force in missionary work in the field that lay about it. During Mr. Beecher's life two great missions were established—the Bethel and the Mayflower—and endowed with the "Memorial Fund," contributed in 1872 in commemoration of the church's "silver wedding;" and numerous special activities in connection with these and with the church proper were instituted. The theology of the Plymouth pastors has been of the liberal type; Mr. Beecher being the prophet, and Dr. Lyman Abbott, who succeeded him, a leader of "The New Theology." Until 1870 candidates for membership subscribed to the articles of faith adopted at the beginning, but in that year this creed was set aside, and a simple confession of Christian faith was all that was required. Members of other denominations have found themselves at home in this church, which includes in its membership, among others, original Episcopalians, Unitarians, Quakers, Catholics and Jews. For some years Mr. Beecher immersed those who desired it in the baptistry of the Pierrepont Street Baptist Church. In 1858 a baptistry was built under Plymouth pulpit at his request. The congregational singing of this church has been famous. Mr. Beecher's death, on March 8, 1887, closed his pastorate of forty years, and it was thought by many in the church as well as outside of it that it might terminate also the history of Plymouth Church. In October the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott had become acting pastor, and on May 30, 1888, he was called to the permanent pastorate. He was installed on January 16, 1890, and at the same time the Rev. Howard S. Bliss, assistant pastor, was ordained and installed. The composition of the council which met for this ceremony, of which the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith was moderator, was unusual; for in pursuance of its doctrine of undenominational Christian fraternity, the church had called in not only Congregationalists but Episcopalian, Baptist, Presbyterian, Reformed and Methodist brethren, and that these were designated "honorary" members was in deference to them and not to the prejudices of Plymouth Church. Phillips Brooks, Drs. Donald, Armitage, Robinson, Davis and Reed were among them. Under the admirable organizing power of Dr. Abbott, and the practical missionary experience of Mr. Bliss, the church has become a vast engine for the city missionary work in the field in which it is planted.

Plymouth Church occupied the building purchased in 1846 until it was destroyed by fire in 1849. The present edifice was erected on its site the same year, the entrance being changed to Orange street. It is 105 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 43 feet from floor to ceiling. Folding chairs, invented by Moses S. Beach, were placed in the aisles in 1857, to add to the overtaxed capacity of the house. In 1859 plans for a new and larger church were considered, and land was secured at Hicks and Remsen streets; but the financial uncertainty during the war led to the abandonment of the proposition. The membership has been as large as 2,500, but many of that number were non-resident members, who though being elsewhere were unwilling to separate from Plymouth Church. Such members have been encouraged to form other church connections, and the membership is now 1,816. The Sunday-school has 847 members.

In the Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D., Plymouth Church has found a successor to Mr. Beecher who has made his own place as a theologian and a pastor, while at a same time he has maintained the traditions of the church to a degree that could hardly have been anticipated. Himself a member of the church for more

than thirty years, in sympathy with its doctrines and its history, he was the natural recourse of the church during the anxious period that followed the death of Mr. Beecher, when, by his tact and wisdom in utilizing the lessons of affliction, he contributed much to the maintenance of lofty ideals and spiritual consecration in the deeply-moved congregation. For more than a year he served as acting pastor, until the church, finding that the pastor they sought was already with them, called him to remain permanently. Lyman Abbott was born in Roxbury, Mass., December 18, 1835, the third son of Jacob Abbott. His brothers, Benjamin Vaughn and Austin, attained eminence in the law, and to that profession he also devoted himself, on his graduation, in 1853, from the New York University. But after four years in his brother's office, he abandoned the law for the ministry, and studied theology under the direction of his uncle, the Rev. John S. C. Abbott, the historian. Ordained in 1860, he became pastor of the Congregational Church in Terre Haute, Ind., and remained there until the secretaryship of the American Union Commission, devoted to the welfare of the freedmen, was offered him in 1865, the duties of which brought him to New York. There he became also pastor of the New England Church, and assumed the dual functions of the secretaryship and pastorate



REV. LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D.

until 1868, when he resigned the former, and in 1869 he resigned the pastorate, and devoted himself to editorial work on the religious press. His literary work has been referred to in the chapter on literature and fine arts in this volume. His call to Plymouth Church summoned him from the active editorial management of the *Christian Union*, where also he had succeeded Mr. Beecher. A disciple of his former pastor, he had made his paper the leading exponent of the views on theology and church polity which were familiar to Plymouth Church. Unexpectedly, to himself as well as to his church, he found in the historic pulpit a field as surely his own as the editorial sanctum, and in the congregation so great an inspiration that he has in four years become known as a preacher of the first rank. He has admirably directed the energies of his people, who were aroused by the death of Mr. Beecher to a new sense of individual responsibility for the future of the church, and who have found in the changing conditions of population about the church ample fields for new work on new lines. He is recognized throughout the country as the representative of liberal thought and progressive theology. His influence with young men is marked, and he has for some years shared with Phillips Brooks and others the discharge of pastoral duties at Harvard University.

The Rev. HOWARD S. BLISS, the assistant pastor, was born near Beyrout, Syria, where his father, the Rev. Daniel Bliss, D. D., is located as president of the Syrian Protestant College. Mr. Bliss received his early education in that country. He is a graduate of Amherst College in the class of 1882. Two years were occupied in teaching and he then entered Union Theological Seminary, where he took a fellowship. A year of study at Oxford, England, was supplemented by another year spent at Göttingen and Berlin. He married Miss Blatchford, of Chicago, in 1889, and in the same year was called to the position which he holds in Plymouth Church. He is moderator of the New York and Brooklyn Congregational Association.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH BETHEL, located at 15 Hicks street, is a mission which was begun in 1841 by two zealous laymen, and was carried on in various localities until July, 1866, when it was taken under the auspices of Plymouth Church. The building now occupied was built after this change occurred and was taken possession of in October, 1868. It is in charge of the Rev. E. Horace Porter, recently appointed an assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, and has a Sunday-school with 628 members.

MAYFLOWER MISSION.—Several zealous persons inaugurated near the Navy Yard in 1844 a work which for many years was known as the Navy Mission, and occupied a building at Front street and Green lane. From 1867 until 1870 it was in charge of the Church of the Pilgrims and then was conducted independently until January, 1871, when Plymouth Church took charge of it. The building of the Third Presbyterian Church on Jay street, near High, was purchased and the mission has been located there ever since, its name having been changed in November, 1872, to Plymouth Mission, and on May 1, 1874, to the Mayflower Mission of Plymouth Church. It is in charge of the Rev. Richard H. Bosworth, since 1889 the pastor's assistant of Plymouth Church, and the Sunday-school numbers 810 members.



CLINTON AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

THE CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH was organized November 18, 1847, and its early years were full of discouragement, but through the energy of its first pastor, Rev. D. C. Lansing, D. D., and the hearty cooperation of its founders it gradually attained a position of importance in the religious community. On August 4, 1854, ground was broken for the large and handsome edifice on the corner of Clinton and Lafayette avenues, which was completed in 1856 at a cost of \$60,000. The Rev. W. Ives Buddington succeeded Dr. Lansing in 1855, and Dr. Thomas Boyd McLeod, the present pastor, took charge in 1879. The church membership is 942, and the Sunday-school numbers 393. The society maintains two branches. Willoughby Avenue Chapel, at 199 Willoughby avenue, was organized as a Sunday-school in 1861, and after several migrations the organization took possession of its present home in October, 1882. It was organized as a church in 1884, and is under the care of the Rev. A. A. Robertson. There are 175 church members and 530 in the Sunday-school. Atlantic

Avenue Chapel, at Atlantic and Grand avenues, was established in 1887, and is in charge of the Rev. John Kershaw. It numbers 78 church members and has 300 in the Sunday-school.

SOUTH CHURCH.—The South Congregational Church of Brooklyn was projected by members of Plymouth Church in 1850, when a site for a building was purchased at Court and President streets. A chapel was built and the church was formally organized on March 24, 1851. In 1857 the main church edifice was dedicated and in 1864 it was remodeled. The first pastor was the Rev. William H. Marsh and the predecessor of the present incumbent was the Rev. Henry M. Storrs, D. D., who served from December 23, 1867, until September 1, 1872. The Rev. Albert J. Lyman, D. D., began his pastorate here in 1874. The church has 834 members and a Sunday-school of 800. A mission work is maintained by the church at the South Congregational Chapel on Fourth place.

The Rev. ALBERT J. LYMAN, D. D., was born on December 24, 1845, at Williston, Vt. At the age of fifteen he became a district school teacher. When nineteen years old he was licensed as a preacher, and thereafter attended the Union Theological Seminary, New York, from which he was graduated in 1868. He then spent a year as resident licentiate at Yale. In 1869 he was settled as pastor of the First Congregational Church of Milford, Conn., where he remained till failing health from overwork compelled him to resign in his fourth pastoral year. On January 1, 1874, he entered upon his present charge, but was not formally installed until March 24, 1887. In 1870 he married Ella Stevens, third daughter of Philander Stevens, of Brooklyn.

THE NEW ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH was organized on May 26, 1851, as a result of several meetings held in the Eastern District during the two previous months. The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher was made pastor. The present church edifice on South Ninth street was dedicated in December, 1853. The Rev. Alexander Lewis is now pastor, and the church membership is 341, with a slightly larger number in the Sunday-school.

THE PURITAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, at Lafayette and Marcy avenues, has recently acquired a new pastor in the Rev. E. P. Terhune, D. D. The church has a large congregation and a membership of over 600, with 1,200 scholars in its Sunday-school. The church was organized with less than twenty members in 1864, and for many years saw reverses. For some time previous to Dr. Terhune's coming the pastorate was vacant.



CENTRAL CHURCH.—With the intention of furnishing a church home to some Protestant religious organization that would include a majority of the population of the neighborhood, R. L. Crook erected a church edifice on Ormond place in 1853, intending to sell it at a reduction from its cost to such an organization. It was leased for two years by several gentlemen in February, 1854, and services were begun on the second Sunday in April. On November 27 the Central Congregational Society was organized and occupied the church until the expiration of the lease when, failing in the effort to raise means for the purchase of the building, it moved to a mission school house on Van Buren street. Eventually the society, aided by Plymouth Church and the Church of the Pilgrims, effected the purchase and reopened the house on November 16, 1856. Prosperity attended the society and from time to time it was found necessary to enlarge the building, and in 1872 the commodious edifice on Hancock street, near Franklin avenue, was erected. It is a strong, active church with a membership of 1,700 and maintains three Sunday-schools, with a total of nearly 3,000 scholars. Bethesda Chapel, at Ralph avenue and Chauncey street, was established in 1881 as a branch and under the care of the Rev. Charles Herald has a church membership of 300 and a Sunday-school of 1,400. The pastors of the Central Church have been the Rev. Henry W. Parker, 1854-1857; Justus C. French, 1857-1870; Henry M. Scudder, M. D., D. D., 1871-1882; and A. J. F. Behrends, D. D., from 1883 to the present time.

The Rev. ADOLPHUS J. F. BEHREND, D. D., who has contributed largely towards sustaining the reputation of the Brooklyn pulpit, was born at Nymegen, Holland, on December 18, 1839. In 1845, his father, who was a clergyman of the Lutheran faith, came to the United States, settling first in Ohio, and afterwards in New York and Missouri. After teaching school several winters the son, who had affiliated with the Baptist Church, was graduated from Denison University, Granville, Ohio, 1862. During the civil war, he volunteered for the protection of the state, when Ohio was threatened by the Confederate forces under General Bragg. In 1865 he was graduated from Rochester Theological Seminary, and was immediately called to the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Yonkers, where he was ordained on July 27, 1865; his ministry in Yonkers lasted for more than eight years, and was one of exceptional prosperity. In 1873 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Richmond College, Richmond, Va.—an honor which that institution then conferred for the first time upon a Northern man. In May, of the same year, he resigned his charge in Yonkers and accepted a call to the first Baptist Church of Cleveland, Ohio. Owing to a change of doctrinal views, he concluded his Cleveland ministry on February 1, 1876, and immediately received a call to occupy the pulpit of the Union Congregational Church at Providence, R. I. There he remained from March 1, 1876, until 1883. Then he came to Brooklyn as pastor-elect of the Central Congregational Church, and was installed on March 1. In 1886 he was chosen as the Ely lecturer at Hartford Theological Seminary. His lectures in this connection were afterwards published under the title of "Socialism and Christianity." In 1890 he was the Lyman Beecher lecturer in the Yale University Divinity School. The degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology was conferred upon him by the University in the same year. His lectures at Yale upon "The Philosophy of Preaching" were also published. At different times he has contributed many excellent articles to the best periodicals of the day, including the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, the *Homiletic Review* and the *Forum*, and a number of independent pamphlets have been produced in the intervals allowed by the various demands upon his time. Through his efforts the Central Congregational Church has risen to an eminent position.

BEECHER MEMORIAL CHURCH.—In establishing a church that is in its name a memorial of Brooklyn's most renowned pulpit orator, it was only natural that the Rev. Samuel B. Hal-
liday, who was intimately connected



CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.



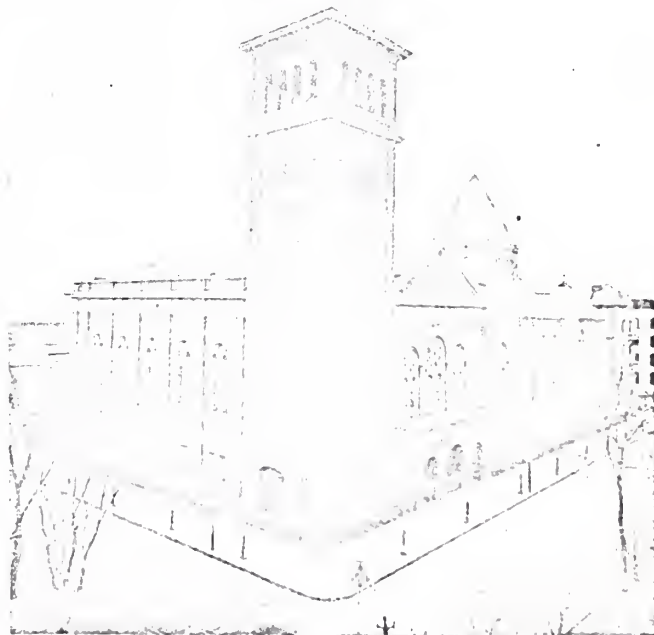
BEECHER MEMORIAL CHURCH.

May the corner-stone of the present handsome edifice on Herkimer street, near Rockaway avenue, was laid. The building was dedicated October 18, 1891, and will seat 600 persons. The church has 150 members and the weekly congregation averages 400. The Sunday-school has 500 members.

The Rev. SAMUEL BYRAM HALLIDAY was born at Morristown, N. J., on June 5, 1812. He became interested in religion while he was a lad, and while employed as a clerk in New York he taught in Sunday-school, and established, when he was eighteen years old, what was supposed to be the second Sunday-school infant class in this country. He intended to become a clergyman, but injured his eyes by study, and then devoted himself to the New York City Tract Society, serving for some time as general secretary. His next work in the religious field was that of a lay missionary, but failing health made it necessary for him to divert his mind by engaging in secular business, making religious work an avocation, and aiding in establishing three Congregational churches. Returning to New York he was called to the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Lodi, N. J., and was ordained and installed in 1863, when more than fifty years old. His next position of service was the superintendency of the Five Points House of Industry, which he left to become pastoral helper to Henry Ward Beecher at Plymouth Church. He remained at Plymouth Church until called to the pastorate of the church named in honor of the great Brooklyn preacher.

TOMPKINS AVENUE CHURCH—In the spring of 1875 it became known that the Presbyterian society worshipping on the corner of Tompkins avenue and McDonough street was financially embarrassed and that its dissolution was imminent. The desirableness of maintaining a church in that neighborhood being recognized, a committee on organization was appointed, and on July 6, 1875, the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Society was organized. Public worship was begun on June 6, in the school-house, on Tompkins avenue, near Fulton street. The society at once purchased the church at Tompkins avenue and McDonough street, and services were held there on July 18, 1875. In November of that year a call was sent to the Rev. C. D. Helmer, of the Union Park Congregational Church, of Chicago. Mr. Helmer accepted and was installed on March 28, 1875. Mr. Helmer died on April 28, 1879, but his ill-health had forced him to tender his resignation in the previous September. On January 25, 1879, the society extended a call to the Rev. S. M.

with Mr. Beecher's parish work, should be one of the most active participants. He began the work of organizing the Beecher Memorial Church in January, 1889, by preaching to congregations which averaged about forty persons, in a small room on Fulton street, near Rockaway avenue. Services were held in that room for four months when the property was purchased by subscription and a larger building was erected with a seating capacity of 200. From that time on the congregation increased weekly, and the Sunday-school membership kept pace with it. In the spring of 1890 plans were prepared and in



TOMPKINS AVENUE CHURCH.

Freeland, who was installed on May 27, following. On January 27, 1880, Mr. Freeland resigned the pastorate, and the Rev. George F. Pentecost, D. D., was called to fill his place on December 5, 1880. On May 8, 1883, Dr. Pentecost was formally installed, and served until the latter part of 1886, when he resigned to devote himself to evangelical work. He had already spent six months assisting Dwight L. Moody in London, and felt that that was his duty. Under his pastorate all debts were paid in 1881. On September 17, 1887, the Rev. R. R. Meredith, D. D., began work as pastor of the church. Under his ministry the membership and congregation increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to erect a new church, although he had been in Brooklyn little over a year. Work was begun in May, 1889, and the church was dedicated during the next year. It is in the Italian style of architecture, is of brick and stone, and has a seating capacity of 2,500, which has already proven too contracted. A chapel was built on McDonough street, in 1890, that is as large as an ordinary church. The membership exceeds 1,600, and the Sunday-school rolls bear nearly 3,000 names. The Park avenue branch of the Tompkins Avenue Church is located at Park and Marcy avenues, and was established in 1881. It is in charge of the Rev. Henry R. Waite.

The Rev. ROBERT R. MEREDITH, D. D., came to Brooklyn in 1887, to become pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church. In him are embodied the vigor of the Methodist and the independence of the Congregationalist. He has been identified in his ministry with both denominations, and has acquired reputation by his work in the direction of biblical and theological discussion, conducted with that ignoring of sectarian lines which, in communities where denominational limitations are nebulous, has brought people of many churches together on the basis of unity in essentials and liberty in non-essentials. Less than a score of years ago he became popular in Springfield, Mass., by inaugurating a system under which Sunday-school and other religious instructors were brought together for deliberation and critical discussion of Sunday-school lessons. The class grew to grand proportions, and when Dr. Meredith took charge of a Congregational Church in Boston, about ten years ago, his reputation made a religious power of what had been at best only a nascent movement. There is a breadth in his ideas that causes them to blend with the opinions of even those who would reject all creeds, and the practical turn of his interpretation of scriptural statements of what is embodied in true religion drew into his audience many whose theological views would harmonize with the accepted views of evangelical Christianity at very few points. Physically he is a man of commanding presence, and as a pulpit orator he is dignified without conventionality, learned without pedantry and decided without bigotry. His Bible class work has been one of the features of his ministry in Brooklyn. He is between fifty and sixty years old, and while in his countenance he neither discloses his full age nor denies it, his appearance is an assurance of effective work for many years to come.

THE LEE AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, at Lee avenue and Hooper street, was organized in 1872 by persons who had formerly composed the Lee Avenue Reformed Church. The Rev. Theodore J. Holmes was the first pastor, and he was succeeded two years later by the Rev. Dr. Edward Eggleston, who had been a Methodist minister, and who took the pulpit with the understanding that the church was to become independent. His pastorate was dissolved in 1879, and the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts accepted a call. A creed was adopted and the pastor allied himself with the Manhattan Congregational Association. Liberalism and orthodoxy did not assimilate and finally the latter form was adopted, which resulted in Mr. Crafts' resignation. In 1883, the Rev. Henry A. Powell was made pastor. Until that time the Sunday-school had been neglected and to Jeremiah Johnson, Jr., is due the credit of placing it on a prosperous footing. The present pastor is the Rev. J. B. Clark, and the membership of the church has reached about 800. The Sunday-school has a membership of more than 2,000.

TRINITY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH was organized in April, 1892, from the wreckage of the extinct Covenant Church. The church edifice is situated on the corner of Dean street and Nostrand avenue. The property also includes a parish house and lecture hall. The first and only pastor is the Rev. Henry Randall Waite, Ph. D. The membership is 86 and the Sunday-school has 160 members. The Church of the



LEE AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.



Covenant, the predecessor of this organization, was established in 1868, and ended its existence in 1892.

THE BUSHWICK AVENUE CHURCH, at Bushwick Avenue and Cornelia street, was organized in 1885 and the present edifice was erected the following year. The pastor is the Rev. W. T. Stokes. The church membership is about 200, and there are 400 members of the Sunday-school.

THE EAST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH is an offshoot from the Puritan Church. It was organized in 1877, and Liberty Hall was used as the first place of worship. A church edifice was erected in 1878, and later the present one was erected on Tompkins avenue, near DeKalb avenue. The Rev. T. C. Emory is the pastor. The church membership is 250. The Sunday-school has more than 400 members.

LEWIS AVENUE CHURCH.—The ground occupied by the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church was taken possession of in 1875 by an organization which took the name of Grace Presbyterian Church, but after a short existence the church was disbanded by the Presbytery of Brooklyn. Some of the members clung to the conviction that the ground would soon need to be occupied, and in 1877 they with others formed the church now known as the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church. Its house of worship was an unattractive building which was hired, and it was not until early in 1885 that any marked degree of encouragement was met. In 1888 a call was extended to the Rev. Robert J. Kent, of Matawan, N. J., who accepted the invitation, and under his ministrations the growth was so rapid that a larger edifice became a necessity. The lot on Monroe street which the church occupied was exchanged advantageously for a lot one hundred feet square on Madison street and an adjoining lot twenty feet by one hundred on Madison street was purchased. In 1890 the congregation occupied the beautiful chapel in which it now worships. The erection of a new church building is contemplated, as the society is growing; the church membership is 660 and there is a very large Sunday-school.

THE ROCHESTER AVENUE CHURCH, at the corner of Herkimer street, was organized in 1866. The first pastor was Bishop Faulkner, who served until 1879, when he was succeeded by the Rev. J. G. Roberts. The present pastor, the Rev. A. F. Newton, was settled in 1891. The church numbers 345 members, and has 350 scholars in the Sunday-school.

UNION CHURCH.—The Union Congregational Church, formerly known as the Union Congregational Church of East New York, was organized on April 1, 1883, and on December 6 following the church edifice, on Powell street, near East New York avenue, was dedicated. The corporate name of the church was at one time changed to the Orient Avenue Congregational Church, but at the time of the annexation of East New York and the consequent changes in the names of streets, the old title of the Union Congregational Church was resumed. The Rev. Curtis Graham was installed in the pastorate on May 17, 1883, retaining the charge until April 1, 1887. The Rev. Simeon S. Hughson succeeded him, and the church prospered, although a number of its people withdrew in 1888 to organize the Beecher Memorial Church. Mr. Hughson resigned on March 1, 1889, and on the following July 1 the Rev. D. Butler Pratt, the present pastor, was ordained and installed. The church has 100 members and a Sunday-school membership of 275.

THE PILGRIM (SWEDISH) CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH was organized in 1886, and the Rev. A. S. Anderson is the pastor in charge. The church was organized by about twenty Swedes, and the present edifice, on Atlantic avenue, was erected in 1890. The membership is 200, with a similar number in the Sunday-school.

THE STUYVESANT AVENUE CHURCH was organized in 1885 with thirty members, and three years later the present edifice, on Stuyvesant avenue, near Hancock street, was erected. The pastorate is now vacant. The church has 150 members and 300 in the Sunday-school.

THE ROCKAWAY AVENUE CHURCH, on Rockaway avenue, near Blake avenue, was organized in 1869. The pastorate became vacant in 1891. The membership is 100.

THE NAZERENE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, on Adelphi street, near Fulton, was organized in July, 1873, with twenty members. Services were held in a hall at Fulton and Cumberland streets. Rev. A. J. Henry is its present pastor. The church has about 150 members and about 200 in the Sunday-school.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH was founded in New York city on December 2, 1873, by the Right Rev. George D. Cummins, who had just resigned the position of assistant bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Kentucky and withdrawn from the church because of the growth of sacerdotalism and ritualism in that communion. He was the first bishop of the new body which retains the Episcopal form of church government as being not of divine right, but a very ancient and desirable form of church polity. The form of worship is based on what is known as "Bishop White's Prayer Book," which is the "Book of Common Prayer" as it was revised, proposed and recommended for use to the General Convention of 1785. The denomination has made slow but healthy growth, and has extended itself into Great Britain and Canada. The governing body, next to the General Convention, is known as the synod and each synod is presided over by a bishop. New York and Pennsylvania compose one of the synods.



CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION.—The Reformed Episcopal Church of the Redemption was organized on September 10, 1876, and was incorporated on April 13, 1877. After worshipping in various places it built a home for itself on Leonard street, below Norman avenue. There have been six pastors, including the Rev. W. M. Reid, the founder, and the Rev. George L. Alrich, who is in charge. The number of members is 139 and the Sunday-school has 215 attendants.

CHURCH OF THE RECONCILIATION.—Among the handsome churches recently built in Brooklyn is the new edifice, on the corner of Nostrand and Jefferson avenues, occupied by the congregation of the Reformed Episcopal Church of the Reconciliation. The parish was organized in December, 1877, by the Rev. W. H. Reid. In 1881 a plot of ground on Nostrand and Jefferson avenues was purchased, and a chapel was erected on the rear of the lot. In September, 1885, the Rev. George W. Huntington, the present rector, took charge of the parish. The congregation took possession of its new church edifice, which is built of buff brick in combination with gray terra cotta. The style of architecture is the early gothic. The church has 180 communicants and a Sunday-school with 225 members.

SWEDENBORGLIAN CHURCHES.

While Emanuel Swedenborg never attempted the formation of a new religious body, the doctrines which he evolved in his undertaking to trace the soul of man to its inmost recesses in the body, and thence back to its origin and forward to its destiny, resulted in adding one more to the many sects of Christendom. His theology is the basis upon which in 1788 "The New Church signified by the New Jerusalem in the Revelation" was organized in London, England. The denomination has made slow progress, but is strong in some localities, one of its strongest positions being in Massachusetts, where it maintains a theological school in Cambridge. The distinctive doctrine of Swedenborgianism is that God alone lives, and all things else are dead except as vivified by the divine presence; and the only difference between one man and another, or between a man and an animal, is the capacity of the individual to realize and reveal the fact that God is within. The divine influence is bestowed as fully upon one as upon another, and the true child of God is not one who is divinely chosen, but one who chooses the divine. The church polity is congregational.

THE BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW CHURCH was organized in 1859 by twenty-five persons adhering to the views of Swedenborg, and the Rev. James E. Mills became the first pastor. The congregation, which worshiped in hired halls for several years, grew steadily in numbers, and since 1865 has been under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. C. Ager. The church edifice, at Monroe place and Clark street, formerly the property of the First Universalist Society, was purchased in 1868, and was remodeled for the use of the congregation, which continues to worship there. The society is free from debt and prosperous. It has 150 resident members, and there are 125 children in the Sunday-school.

THE FIRST GERMAN NEW CHURCH SOCIETY, on Lynch street, was organized in 1882. The pastor, the Rev. William Diehl, held meetings in his house until 1883, when the present church was built. The late Rev. John Eschmann and the Rev. J. C. Ager have both helped to place the church on its present prosperous footing. The Sunday-school was opened on the same date as the church, and about 200 children attend it. The church has 50 communicant members.



CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

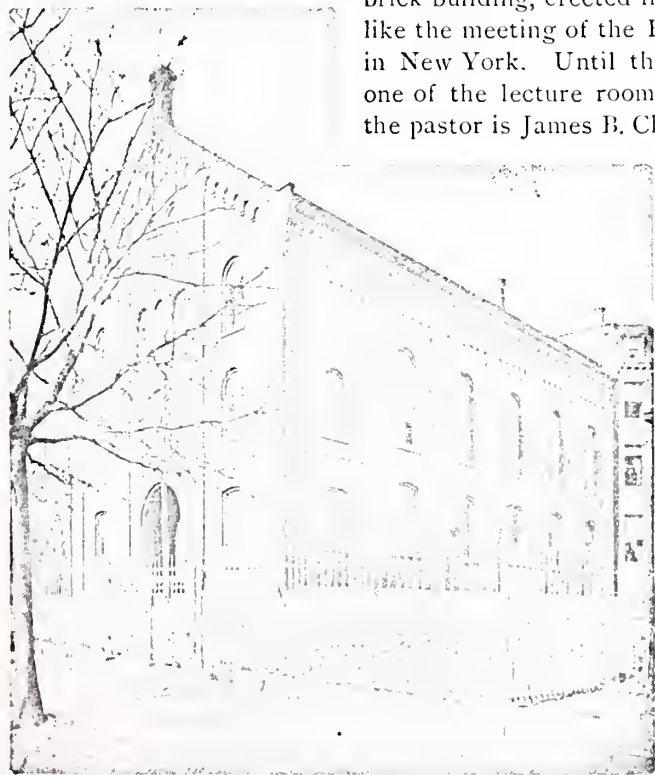
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The Society of Friends, or Quakers, as they are popularly known, has had a foothold in Brooklyn for more than a half century, and is represented by two organizations, or "meetings." These represent the "Orthodox" and the "Hicksite" Friends, respectively. Many modifications have been made in the customs



of both branches in recent years, especially by the Orthodox, and the Quaker meeting of to-day is very different from that of the olden time. Among the Orthodox Friends the silent meetings and chance preaching have been replaced by a regular, active service. Among their several ministers is one who does the work of a pastor, giving his whole time to this service and receiving regularly therefor a comfortable support. They have also the singing of hymns and Bible readings with expository remarks. No such radical changes have been made among the Hicksite Friends, though some minor changes are observable. Friends now uncover their heads on taking their seats in meeting, though occasionally one keeps his hat on; there is perfect liberty in the matter. Formerly "men-Friends" sat on one side of the meeting and "women-Friends" on the other and thus families were separated, but now families generally sit together.

On Schermerhorn street, near Boerum place, there stands, a little back from the street, a plain brick building—the "meeting-house" of the HICKSITE FRIENDS. This branch of the society has had a place of worship in Brooklyn since 1834. For three years a few members met in a room at Henry and Cranberry streets. Then they erected a small frame building on the northwest corner of Henry and Clark streets. There they met on "first-days" and "fourth" or "fifth" days every week in the year until 1856, when their present meeting-house was erected. The present membership is 518. They have a benevolent society, called "The Friendly Hand," which is designed to aid the needy wherever found and help them to be self-supporting. They were among the first and most vigorous agitators of the prison reform which called for the appointment of police matrons. There is a flourishing day-school connected with this meeting, under the care of the general meeting of New York; and on "first-days" a school corresponding to the Sunday-school of other religious denominations holds a session.



ORTHODOX FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE.



HICKSITE FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE.

THE ORTHODOX FRIENDS have their meeting-house at Lafayette and Washington avenues; it is a plain brick building, erected in 1868. The meeting was established in 1863, being, like the meeting of the Hicksite Friends, an offshoot from the parent society in New York. Until the meeting-house was built the services were held in one of the lecture rooms of Packer Institute. The membership is 250 and the pastor is James B. Chase. The young people have a Society of Christian Endeavor, for work similar to that done by the general society of that name throughout the country, and there is a "Bible-school" which meets on "first-days." The meeting supports a mission Sunday-school on Kosciuszko street, known as Elim Chapel and it contributes to the support of missionary Sunday-schools in the southern states and Mexico.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, OR DISCIPLES.

The Church of Christ is a body of Christians who hold to the Baptist doctrine of immersion and the congregational polity of church government. It was organized in Pennsylvania in 1827 by Thomas Campbell, a preacher who immigrated from Ireland in 1808, and the people are frequently referred to as "Campbellites." They are known also as "Disciples," and as "Christians," the first "i" in the latter word being pronounced long. They reject creeds and confessions of faith as



being of human origin and stand by a simple interpretation of the Bible as they read it. Simplicity and earnestness characterize their work, and they are zealous in educational, missionary and evangelistic labor.

STERLING PLACE CHURCH.—The congregation worshipping in Sterling place was organized in 1875. The Rev. Thomas Chalmers, the present pastor, took charge in 1891. There is a church membership of 284, and the Sunday-school has 155 members.

Although he is a comparative stranger in Brooklyn, the Rev. THOMAS CHALMERS has become well-known as a successful pastor and an effective preacher. He is a relative of the famous Scotch preacher of the same name. He is only twenty-four years old, but already has performed noteworthy work in education and literature and on the lecture platform, in addition to what he has done as a clergyman. He is a graduate of Harvard University, and before entering the ministry he was a successful school superintendent in Michigan. Prior to coming to Brooklyn he was pastor of a large church in Columbus, Ohio. He is on the editorial staff of the *Christian Standard* and the *Apostolic Guide*, both denominational papers; and he is the author of a "Life of Alexander Campbell" and "The Philosophy of the Christian Endeavor Movement."



REV. THOMAS CHALMERS.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST on Humboldt street, near Nassau avenue, was organized in 1890, and is in charge of the Rev. Edwin R. Edwards. It has a membership of 100 and a Sunday-school of 150.

JEWISH SYNAGOGUES.

TEMPLE BETH ELOHIM.—The congregation of Temple Beth Elohim, whose synagogue is on Keap street, near Division avenue, is the pioneer body of Hebrew worshipers in Brooklyn, and the facts relating to its organization are presented elsewhere in this chapter. There are 900 members and a Sunday-school of 150. The Rev. Leopold Wintner has been the minister since 1878.



TEMPLE BETH ELOHIM.

TEMPLE ISRAEL.—In 1869 a few Israelites of this city desired to found a congregation on reform principles and organized Temple Israel. A charter was procured from the legislature; a temporary hall was rented, and during the same year a church building was purchased on Greene avenue, near Adelphi street, and converted into a synagogue. In November, 1889, lots were purchased on the corner of Bedford and Lafayette avenues, and on April 27, 1891, the corner-stone was laid of the new synagogue, which was dedicated on April 17, 1892. The congregation is in charge of the Rev. A. H. Geismar. There are 400 members, and a Sunday-school of 175.

AHAVATH ACHIM SYNAGOGUE was organized in 1862, and has 250 members and a small Sunday-school. The synagogue is on Johnson avenue, near Ewen street. M. B. Newmark is the rabbi.

BAITH ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE is at Boerum place, near State street, and is in charge of Rabbi M. Friedlander. It was organized in 1856 and has 300 members, with 175 children in its Sunday-school.

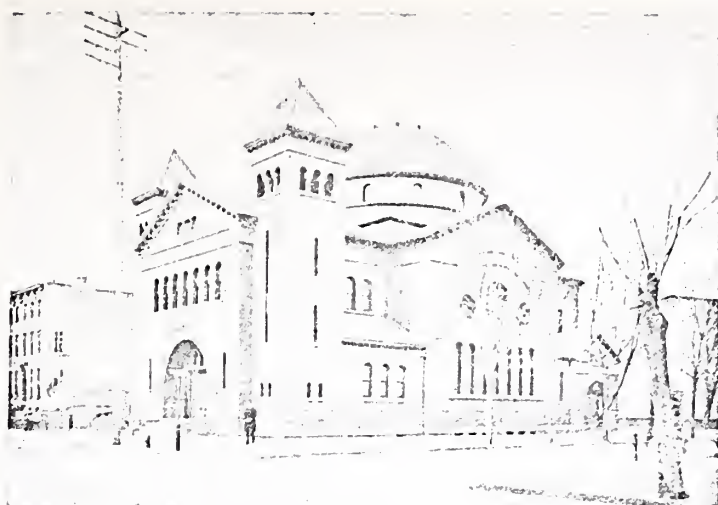
BETH-EL SYNAGOGUE was organized in 1886, and its 250 members worship in a small edifice at 110 Noble street. There is a small Sunday-school connected with it. M. J. Luebke is the rabbi in charge.

BETH ELOHIM SYNAGOGUE, on State street, near Hoyt street, is one of the largest in the city, and is in charge of Rabbi G. Taubenhau. The congregation was organized in 1861. The membership is 500 and there is a Sunday-school of 300 members.

BETH JACOB SYNAGOGUE is on Keap street, near South Fifth street. It has a membership of 200 and in its Sunday-school there are 50 children. The congregation was organized in 1869.

BIKUR CHOLIM is a small synagogue on Wyona street, East New York, and was organized in 1886.





TEMPLE ISRAEL.

ten years of its existence the congregation worshiped in a small frame edifice on Jay street, near Myrtle avenue. It was destroyed by fire in 1868. The present red brick structure, which occupies the same site, was erected in 1869, and has a seating capacity of 500. The church is directly connected with the New York Moravian Church, which is more than 120 years old. The present pastor is Rev. Clarence E. Eberman. The church has 110 members and about 130 in the Sunday-school.

THE HOUSEHOLD OF FAITH worshiped at first at 176 Grand street, E. D., but soon removed to Liberty Hall, on the corner of Gates and Nostrand avenues; the present church on Greene avenue, near Tompkins, was occupied on May 6, 1888. The society was organized on October 1, 1886, and has since been under the care of the Rev. William N. Pile. The church numbers 100 members and has a Sunday-school numbering 125.

THE BEREAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH, at the corner of Sumner avenue and Kosciusko street, is an independent organization, which was established in 1884, and works under the congregational system of government. It has a membership of 90 and a Sunday-school of 130. The Rev. W. Gould is pastor.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF THE EVANGEL, on Leonard street, near Meserole avenue, was organized, in 1860, as a religious body which should be independent of existing sects and thoroughly in sympathy with all Christian work. The body was first called the Greenpoint Mission Society, and meetings were held in an old house at Leonard and Calyer streets, formerly owned by the Baptist Church. In 1863 the body took up its quarters on the site of the present edifice, and the Rev. E. W. Lockwood was made its pastor. He was succeeded by the Rev. Martyn Summerbell, and in 1869, under a supreme court decree, the large congregation adopted the name of the First Christian Congregational Church of Greenpoint, and was consolidated with the Suffolk Street Church, of New York city. In November, 1872, the church adopted its present manual and received its present name. In 1876 the edifice now used was erected. Dr. Summerbell resigned, after fourteen years' service, and in 1880 the Rev. Edward A. Hainer became pastor. The present minister is the Rev. Lewis R. Francis, and it has more than 100 members, with 200 children in the Sunday-school.

THE REFORMED CATHOLIC CHURCH, on Cumberland street, near Lafayette avenue, was organized eleven years ago by the Rev. Edmund H. Walsh, the present pastor. The creed embraces that of the Congregational and Baptist churches. For seven years Mr. Walsh preached to small congregations in a frame church edifice on Bridge, near Tillary street. The increasing congregation made it necessary to secure a larger building, and the assembly room in Everett Hall was used until December, 1890, when the edifice now used by the church was bought from the Adventists. The building will seat about 300 persons, and there are 60 communicant members.

THE CHURCH OF GOD, on Reid avenue, corner of Jefferson avenue, was organized in 1888, and the little edifice is now entirely out of debt. It has seating room for about 100. The church has 60 members. The Rev. John Donaldson is pastor.

THE CITY PULPIT is a religious organization led by S. Miller Hageman, and its meetings are held in Avon Hall, on Bedford avenue. It was organized in 1891, and more than fifty persons attend it exercises regularly.

FIRST FREE BAPTIST CHURCH.—The history of the First Free Baptist Church, at Marcy avenue and Keap street, dates from the year 1884, when the present pastor, the Rev. Rivington D. Lord, M. A., entered its pulpit and transformed it from a Baptist to a Free Baptist Church. For many years, under the name of

Rabbi A. Cantor looks after its interest. Its membership numbers 75 and there is a similar number in its Sunday-school.

THE COOK STREET SYNAGOGUE, at 44 Cook street, is a comfortable little church, in which Rabbi Philip Feldblum discourses to 60 members. It was organized in 1883. There is a small Sunday-school attached to it.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCHES.

THE FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH OF BROOKLYN was organized in 1854 by members of the New York Moravian Church headed by the Rev. Edward Rondthaler, who was its first pastor. During the first

the Lee Avenue Baptist Church, the congregation had occupied that edifice, now the Lee Avenue Academy of Music. Later the congregation occupied a small edifice at Harrison avenue and Hooper street, and the congregation changed the name to the South Baptist Church. Mr. Lord became pastor in September, 1884, and the church was renamed the Hooper Street Free Baptist Church. The membership and funds gradually increased and in 1889 the present edifice, formerly owned by the Reformed Episcopalian, was purchased. The church was then consecrated and given its present name. Mr. Lord preached his first sermon to thirty-five persons, and now the church has 325 members, and 300 children in the Sunday-school. The church has a Ladies' Aid Society, a Christian Endeavor Society and the Loyal Myrtle and Rivington Leagues connected with it.

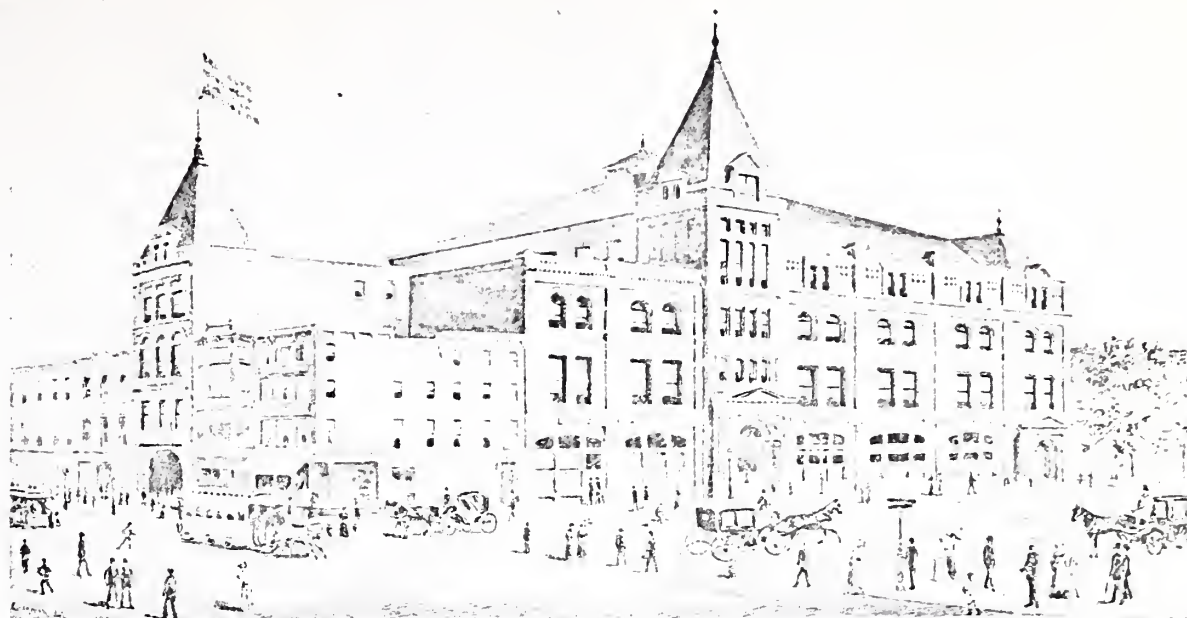
The Rev. RIVINGTON D. LORD, M. A., came to New York from his home in Michigan in 1880, and entered the Union Theological Seminary, where he was graduated with high honors. He passed another year at this institution in pursuing the studies of a post-graduate and paid particular attention to philosophy and church history. In June, 1884, he was called to supply the pulpit of the South Baptist Church of Brooklyn. He was regularly ordained in January, 1885, and a few days later married Miss Etta L. Chesley, daughter of Henry A. Chesley, of New York. He was born at Hillsdale, in the southeastern section of Michigan, on August 13, 1858. He is the youngest son of the Rev. David H. and Annette M. Lord. After some preliminary training in the public schools of his native town he entered Hillsdale College in the autumn of 1873 and in June, 1877, was graduated from the classical course with the highest honors. He intended at first to study law and in execution of that purpose went to Grand Rapids, where he remained for the next two years in the office of the Hon. J. C. Fitzgerald. In Grand Rapids, he first evinced an aptitude for practical Christian work and thence he was moved to leave his desk and enter upon that course of preparation which led to his adoption of the clerical profession.

THE FIRST PARTICULAR BAPTIST CHURCH holds weekly services at 315 Washington street, and its congregation of fifty members is drawn from several of the Baptist churches. Their creed differs from that of the Baptists in that they believe in the more rigid faith of the English Baptists. The church has no permanent pastor.

THE PILGRIM (SECOND ADVENT) CHURCH, on Stuyvesant avenue, near Hancock street, was organized in 1891 by a few Second Adventists, headed by the present pastor of the church, the Rev. Henry W. Bowman, a young but energetic minister who is rapidly building up the congregation. The membership is 50 and there are 100 children in the Sunday-school.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.—The First Church of Christ (Scientist) of Brooklyn was incorporated in July, 1889, and in the following month it held its first regular services in Avon Hall, on Bedford avenue. In January, 1890, the use of the Aurora Grata Cathedral was obtained and services have since been held there. The Rev. Frank E. Mason was called to the church and ordained pastor in 1887. He combines the duties of pastor and editor of religious publications.

MORMON CHURCH.—The Brooklyn branch of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints differs very materially from the generally conceived idea of a Mormon church, as derived from the Church of Utah. The Reorganized Church follows the doctrine enunciated by the founder of the church, Joseph Smith, in all its purity. Taking for its guide the Christian scripture, supplemented by the famous "Book of Mormon," the church finds reason for accepting or rejecting many doctrines at variance with the creed as enunciated at Salt Lake City. In fact, the Reorganized Church sends from its headquarters in Lamoni, Iowa, missionaries to the Utah Church to point out wherein its western brethren have departed from the original dispensation. The son of Joseph Smith is now the president of the Reorganized Church and its prophet. Among other things this church entirely rejects the doctrine of polygamy and also the ecclesiastical form of the western church. Its form of government is congregational, based on the system of the early Christian church. Under the care of Presiding Elder George Potts, the 65 members of the Brooklyn church meet at Epworth Hall, 2065 Fulton street, for two services on every Sunday. There is also a Sunday-school, where instruction is given in the doctrines of the Bible and the Book of Mormon. Elder Potts is assisted by Elders Joseph Squires and W. Owen.



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING.

RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES.

Of the various religious organizations which are non-ecclesiastical in their character some are unsectarian, in that their membership represents a variety of churches; some are unsectarian in spirit, although identified particularly with one certain denomination; and still others are practically sectarian in that their membership is confined to representatives of one denomination, and their object is mainly to advance the interests of that denomination. No attempts will be made here to specify the category in which any of the organizations to be mentioned should be placed, as the story of each will indicate with sufficient plainness where it belongs. Another class is composed of those which have no relation whatever to any of the churches, but are religious or semi-religious in character, and these will be found appropriately grouped.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—On June 9, 1853, a number of young men met in the Second Congregational Church to organize an association similar to the Young Men's Christian Association of New York, and by June 30 the organization of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association was completed. There were 207 members, and Andrew A. Smith was elected president. The first home of the association was three rooms in the third story of the Washington building at Court and Joralemon streets, and the only paid officer was a librarian. Public meetings were held in the lecture room of the Church of the Pilgrims and courses of lectures were instituted, the proceeds of which were devoted in part to the library, which grew rapidly by this aid and that of donations. In 1857 the membership had increased to 491 and the annual expense was about \$2,000. In 1859 the association took new rooms in the Brooklyn Institute building. Ladies had been permitted in 1858 to become associate members, and this privilege was continued twenty-five years, the number of such members reaching nearly 1,200 at one time. The policy was finally abandoned as experience demonstrated its disadvantages. During the war the work of the association went forward steadily and in 1865 the association opened new rooms at Fulton street and Gallatin place, where it had a lecture hall of its own. In 1867 the association made C. H. A. Buckley its "chaplain and actuary," and he was the first executive officer whose whole time was given to the affairs of the organization. Evening classes were instituted, an employment and religious work was begun and developed, and steady accretions were made by the library. Steps were taken for the erection of an association building on the same site and it was completed and occupied in October, 1872, although encumbered by a debt which was liquidated by the influence of meetings conducted by Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist. A gymnasium was established and resulted in a large increase of membership; the religious work was greatly extended with the institution of gospel-tent services as a feature. In accordance with a known general intention of the late Frederick Marquand, the heirs of that gentleman offered to contribute \$200,000

towards the erection of a new building on condition that \$150,000 additional should be raised before 1885. This condition was complied with, and in September, 1885, the admirable building at 502 Fulton street was ready for occupation. It is one of the finest establishments of its class in the country and affords every convenience for religious and social life, reading and study, physical culture and the various employment and other agencies which assist in the work of such an institution. It was now felt that in a city of such wide extent all the young men could not be brought within the influence of a single association. Accordingly, in response to a petition from several hundred young men, a branch was established in the Eastern District. It is located at 131-133 South Eighth street and has 600 members, with O. W. Van Campen, Jr., chairman, and H. L. Simmons, secretary. The Bedford Branch, at 420-424 Gates avenue, was organized and it numbers 750 members; Alonzo Alvord is chairman and E. H. Foot, secretary. The Long Island College League, which has a membership of 100, was organized in 1891 and is officered by G. R. Hawley, chairman, and C. A. Byrne, secretary. The Prospect Park Branch, at 362 Ninth street, was begun in 1891 and has 200 members; S. W. Fox is chairman and Henry Medd, secretary. Three hundred signatures have been attached to a petition for a branch in the twenty-sixth ward, of which Dr. George E. Law is to be chairman and John A. Davis, secretary. The central association has a membership of 2,500, and the total membership of all the associations is at least 5,000. In January, 1890, Frederick B. Schenck was elected president; Edwin F. See is general secretary.

FREDERICK B. SCHENCK, president of the Young Men's Christian Association, was born in New York city, and is a member of an old family which traces its ancestry to Holland. He commenced business at an early age, and has always been engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York city, having held many positions of trust. For more than ten years he has been cashier of the Mercantile National Bank of New York. He has been an attendant at the First Reformed Church ever since he came to Brooklyn, more than thirty years ago, and has for years been an officer of the church as well as superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is a member of the Holland Society, New York Chamber of Commerce, St. Nicholas Society and Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club. He has been a director of the Young Men's Christian Association eight years, and as president he has been energetic in fostering its interests and painstaking in watching the details of its management and in enlarging its sphere of activity by branches in various sections of the city. He is recognized as one of the leading association men of the country, being treasurer of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, which has supervision of the association work throughout the United States and Canada.

EDWIN F. SEE, general secretary of the association since 1886, was graduated at Rutgers College in 1880, and filled the pastorate of the Third Reformed Church at Albany previous to the time of his removal to Brooklyn. He is a man of great energy and marked ability in the special line of work to which he has devoted his life. He is among the most prominent and honored of all the men in the country who have devoted themselves as secretaries to this work for young men.

GERMAN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Deutscher Christlicher Verein Junger Männer, the German Young Men's Christian Association, was organized in 1878 by a number of young men who were members of the German Evangelical churches in the Eastern District. The meeting at which the organization was effected was held in the evening on April 14, at the house of Peter Blank, 63 Jefferson street, and the officers elected were: Peter Blank, president; Christopher Scherger, vice-president; Charles Schlieper, secretary; Frank Arnold, treasurer. The first rooms of the association were in the three-story brick building on the northeast corner of Broadway and Leonard street, E. D. In June, 1885, the association was incorporated under the laws of the state with the following named incorporators: Peter J. Straub, Peter Blank, Frederick Arnold, Henry W. Jaeckel, William Frei, Henry Von Glahn, the Hon. D. R. James, Peter Blank, Sr., G. W. Ihrig and Jacob Schmidt. During the same year the property known as the old Debevoise homestead, at 800 Flushing avenue, was purchased for the association work, and it is now the home of the



FREDERICK B. SCHENCK,
President Y. M. C. A.

organization, which is independent of any similar association. Its officers, none of whom receive salaries, are: Peter Blank, president; Christopher Grau, vice-president; Emil Vom Lehn, secretary; and William Jaeger, treasurer.

GREENPOINT YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A young people's society was organized in the Noble Street Presbyterian Church in 1884 at the suggestion of J. T. Bowne, who at that time was a secretary of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. Out of this grew the Greenpoint Young Men's Christian Association, which was fully organized on December 15, 1885. On March 10, 1887, the association took possession of its first rooms at 138 Greenpoint avenue. The work of the association is that which is carried on by similar associations elsewhere; and there is connected with the organization a woman's auxiliary, which was organized on March 21, 1890. The property at 224-226 Manhattan avenue was purchased and occupied in April, 1889. There are nearly 300 members. J. A. Jenkins, M. D., is president; E. A. Walker, treasurer; D. F. Butcher, recording secretary, and Harry B. Smith, general secretary.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—In December, 1887, at an informal gathering of women, in the home of one of their members, the foundation of the Young Women's Christian Association of Brooklyn was laid. The association was incorporated on February 13, 1888, with the following officers: Mrs.

Charles N. Judson, president; Mrs. Clark Burnham, secretary; Miss E. S. Wood, treasurer; Miss A. M. Reynolds, general secretary; Miss R. A. Ogden, assistant general secretary; Miss L. A. Munson, librarian. The incorporators of the association were Harriet Judson, Helen F. McWilliams, Mary A. Brigham, Caroline E. Prentiss, Emily S. Wood, Matilda H. Spelman, Mary L. Beers, Nellie A. Porter, Caroline McP. Bergen, Caroline Field, Adela J. Lyons, Lillian W. Betts, Sarah Truslow, Martha C. McLeod. The object of the association as stated in its constitution is "To promote the temporal, mental, moral and spiritual welfare of young women, particularly those dependent upon their own exertions for support." The first public meeting was held February 27, 1888, in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. Rooms were soon secured in the Johnston building, at Fulton and Flatbush avenues. From the beginning the organization has been very successful in every way. The sustaining members pay an annual fee of \$5, while the annual dues of the associate members of \$1 each entitles them to all the privileges of the association, except instruction in French and chart dress-making. The secretary, in her report handed in on January 2, 1892, stated that 2,537 members were enrolled. At this time the endowment fund was yielding an interest of \$6,000 annually. Seventeen nationalities were represented by the associate members, a large majority of whom were young women, and most of them bread-winners. About ninety per cent. were unmarried. A large majority attended Protestant churches, and their pursuits cover a large field, comprising over one hundred different occupations. Instruction is given in nearly all branches of education as well as household duties, and an employment bureau is maintained. Members are sent to the country on vacations each summer at an expense less



YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING.

than the cost of going independently of the association, and most of them pay their own expenses. The library contains nearly 5,000 volumes, and in 1891 13,155 books were circulated. The present home of the organization is the Young Women's Christian Association Memorial Building, at Flatbush avenue and Schermerhorn street, which was first occupied in October, 1892. The building is a gift to the association from C. D. Wood, and is a memorial to his wife. The land upon which it was erected was a gift from the late S. B. Chittenden, and an additional lot 20 x 100 feet was donated by C. D. Wood, making his donation \$143,000, of which sum \$135,000 was expended on the building. An endowment fund for the purpose of maintaining the building

is being raised by popular subscription. The building contains a gymnasium, baths, pharmacy, doctor's rooms, library, chapel, lecture-room, parlor, eighteen class rooms of varied sizes, and a kitchen and laundry rooms. A portion of the top floor is devoted to lodging rooms. The rear portion of the roof is designed for a large roof garden. The entire building is lighted by electricity, an elevator runs from the basement to the roof, and the ventilating and sanitary arrangements are of the best. The officers of the association for the year 1892 were: Mrs. Charles N. Judson, president; Mrs. Clark Burnham, recording and corresponding secretary; Mrs. Daniel C. McEwen, treasurer; Mrs. H. H. Sluwerick, general secretary. The Home Association for Working Women and Girls is merged in the association.

KING'S DAUGHTERS.—The Order of King's Daughters was organized in New York city through the efforts of Mrs. Margaret Bottome, about six years ago. The object is the accomplishment of charitable work through the united effort of all the members in each "circle" of ten, although one of the fundamental principles of the order is the absolute independence of each circle to choose its own object, direct its own work and control its own finances; the whole organization is under the direction of a central council, of which Mrs. Bottome is president. The four hundred circles, registered in Kings County, form the Brooklyn Union, of which Mrs. E. F. Pettingill is president; Miss N. W. Allen, secretary; and Mrs. H. A. Powell, treasurer. The Brooklyn Union comprises nearly 6,000 members, all engaged in home or foreign missionary work or aiding the philanthropic movements of the city. The separate circles, each composed of ten or more members, are generally connected with the evangelical churches of the city, but adherence to the evangelical faith is not an absolute qualification, the only requirement for membership being an expression of a desire to enter upon the work in a Christian spirit.

CITY MISSION AND TRACT SOCIETY.—One of the earliest, if not the earliest, organizations for Christian philanthropic endeavor in Brooklyn is the Brooklyn City Mission and Tract Society, which has its headquarters in the Johnston building, on Flatbush avenue, near Fulton street. This society was organized on July 22, 1829, for the promotion of evangelical religion by missionary effort and by the systematic distribution of tracts and religious literature. Bishop McIlvane was the first president, and the first location of the society was in the Apprentices' Library building, at the corner of Henry and Cranberry streets. Its present activities, in addition to missions conducted in various languages, include such instrumentalities for good as the Factory Girls' Improvement Club, at 250½ Classon avenue; the Concord Street Medical Mission and Dispensary No. 1, supported by the First Presbyterian Church and located at 302 Concord street; Medical Mission and Dispensary No. 2, at 412 Van Brunt street; the Red Hook reading room, at 412 Van Brunt street; the Helping Hand Night Mission, a home and reading room for girls, at 283 Washington street, where there is also a dispensary; a lodging house for men at 266 Jay street; and a home for girls at 83 Dupont street. The evangelical work employs more than thirty missionaries, of whom the greater number are paid, and the annual distribution of more than one hundred thousand tracts, papers, Bibles and parts of Bibles; families are visited; there is a regular system of visitation and preaching and prayer services for the jail, penitentiary and other public institutions; mothers' meetings, and open-air services are held; provision is made for the visitation of sailing vessels and canal boats; a good work is being done among the Chinese; and wherever the work of planting or fostering religion is possible the work is undertaken and the most effective agencies are employed. The regular missions now established are Zion's German Evangelical Church, on Liberty avenue, near Wyona street; Bethany Chapel, at the corner of Twenty-second street and Third avenue; Union Chapel, at the corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street; Shining Light Mission, at 452 Carroll street; Bethlehem Mission, at 375 Atlantic avenue; German Mission, at the corner of Debevoise and Morrell streets; and services in Swedish, held in the Warren Street M. E. Church. Out of the missions and Sunday-schools there have already grown no less than eleven evangelical churches representing various denominations. The officers of the society include Alfred H. Porter, president; G. LeLacheur, M. D., general superintendent and secretary; Miss E. E. Teller, office secretary; Dwight Johnson, treasurer; and a board of twenty-nine directors. Coöperating with the society is the Woman's Auxiliary Society, the officers of which are: Mrs. James Scrimgeour, president; Mrs. W. T. Comes, vice-president; Mrs. A. A. Raven, treasurer; Mrs. J. J. Pearsall, assistant treasurer; Mrs. F. W. Mason, corresponding secretary; and Miss E. C. Stoughton, recording secretary, with a number of honorary officers, a large board of directors and an executive committee consisting of thirty women.

THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY OF THE CITY MISSIONS was organized on April 25, 1887, and has been active in evangelistic work ever since; it has employed missionaries who have made house to house visitations, held meetings and sewing schools, visited courts and jails, gathered factory girls together for instruction, and given freely to the poor and unenlightened wherever found. The work is supported by contributions from churches, which pledge definite amounts for the purpose. The principal officers are: Mrs. Darwin R. James, president; Mrs. J. J. Pearsall, treasurer; Mrs. L. D. Mason, corresponding secretary; and Miss E. C. Stoughton, recording secretary.

THE BROOKLYN CITY BIBLE SOCIETY was organized on December 7, 1840. The society was an auxiliary

of the American Bible Society organized in 1816 and its object was the circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment. Its special field is the city of Brooklyn, but like other auxiliaries it makes contributions from time to time to the parent society to aid in the prosecution of its world-wide enterprises. The present place of meeting is the Johnston building, at Fulton street and Flatbush avenue. The officers are: Rev. Albert S. Hunt, D. D., president; John Truslow and M. H. Dorman, vice-presidents; Rev. Wesley R. Davis, D. D., corresponding secretary; E. B. Wood, treasurer; Miss Emma E. Teller, recording secretary.

THE RAMABAI CIRCLE, of Brooklyn, is a branch of the society for the elevation of the women of India, organized in Boston by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D. This circle, named in honor of the Pundita Ramabai, was organized in 1877, and has since its inception been under the presidency of Mrs. Mary J. Field. Its secretary in 1892 was Miss Josephine Thompson.

BROOKLYN WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—With the same impelling motive that prompted the establishment of the parent institution the Brooklyn Women's Indian Association was organized as an auxiliary to the Women's National Indian Association. It was organized in January, 1883, with Mrs. A. B. Smith as president; Mrs. M. W. Huntingdon, now of Montclair, N. J., secretary; and Mrs. Conklin, treasurer. The present meeting-room of the association is in the Young Men's Christian Association building on Fulton and Bond streets. It has established two missions; one among the Poncas and Utes, which is cared for by the Methodist Church, and one among the Kiowas, of which the Presbyterians have taken the management. The association is planning to open a third mission in Montana on the Piegan reservation. The officers are: Mrs. J. S. Plummer, president; Mrs. F. A. Van Iderstine, recording secretary; Mrs. W. I. Bunker, corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. B. Gilbert, of New York, treasurer.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY FOR CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.—The Society for Christian Endeavor dates its existence in Brooklyn from the birth of the society all over the country in 1882, but it was not until five years later that any energy was infused into the work in this city. The society draws its membership chiefly from the Congregational, Presbyterian and Reformed churches. Brooklyn is divided into five districts by the main society, each containing all the churches in that section, and each district is governed by its own officers, who make reports through the Christian Endeavor Union in this city to headquarters in Boston. The Union is a legislating body, composed of delegates from every district. They map out the work for the city societies, and its officers control all the work in the city. The principal officers are: Rev. A. D. Heely, president; W. W. Freeman, secretary; A. N. Nielson, treasurer. Membership in the city is 15,000.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.—The Epworth League is the officially recognized Young People's Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was organized in May, 1889, by a number of members of five general Methodist societies of young people, and was made a part of the church in 1892. It takes its name from the town of Epworth in England, where John Wesley was born. Its object is the general development of Christian knowledge in young people. Every church in the Methodist Episcopal denomination has a league or chapter connected with it. There are forty chapters in Brooklyn, representing a membership of 9,500. The first chapter organized was that connected with St. Luke's Church, and the second one was organized at St. Paul's Church. The headquarters of the League is in Chicago, and at that office every chapter is registered, given a number, and a record is kept of its officers. Kings County is divided into two districts—one governed by the Brooklyn district officers and comprising the whole of the city, and the other governed by the officers of the New York district. The latter district includes New York city, Long Island City, Greenpoint and other portions of Long Island. Chauncey W. Brown is president of the Brooklyn district; Miss Eva W. Bryant is corresponding secretary; George W. Burnham is recording secretary; and W. C. Abbott is treasurer.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOCIETY.—The Brooklyn Church Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized for the purpose of advancing the interests of the church by social and extra ecclesiastical means. The membership consists of the pastor and two members of each church and forty others elected by the board of managers. The officers are: John E. Searles, Jr., president; Rev. George P. Mains, secretary and superintendent; and A. K. Shiebler, treasurer.

The Rev. GEORGE P. MAINS, D. D., superintendent and corresponding secretary of the Brooklyn Methodist Church Society, has been largely identified with the development of his denomination in this city. During his pastorate of Grace Church the edifice at the corner of Seventh avenue and St. John's place was erected, and during his term with the New York Avenue Society the magnificent church property between Bergen and Dean streets was planned and completed. The work of the man is typified in these two results. Both were in large measures due to his excellent judgment, his organizing ability, his executive power and his unflagging energy. These qualities which he has so practically manifested have won him the respect of all with whom he has come in contact. Therefore in 1892 when the Brooklyn Church Society of Methodism desired to increase its efficiency, he was unanimously chosen as its superintendent. His previous associations with the city, aside from his pastoral work, lasted from 1885 until 1887, when he

occupied the position of Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital. He was born in Newport, Herkimer County, New York, on August 7, 1844, and was graduated from Wesleyan University in 1870.

PRESBYTERIAN SOCIAL UNION.—The Brooklyn Presbyterian Social Union is an association of 120 members, organized for the purpose of affording social recreation. A necessary qualification for membership is good standing in the Presbyterian Church. The officers are: Darwin R. Eaton, president; and Thomas H. Wray, secretary.

BAPTIST CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY.—The Brooklyn Baptist Church Extension Society was organized on November 1, 1886, as the Brooklyn Baptist Church and City Mission Society, and in 1887 it was incorporated under its present name. Its object was to establish Baptist churches, to foster existing feeble ones, to aid in erecting church edifices and to disseminate Baptist literature in the city of Brooklyn. Its membership is composed of pastors and laymen from all the Baptist churches in Brooklyn. Previous to its formation the object for which it was organized was under the care of the Long Island Baptist Association, which had endeavored to cover all of Long Island as well as the city of Brooklyn. A summary of the results of six years' work of this character shows the organization and fostering care of eight Baptist churches, the occupancy of four sections of the city by effective agencies for religious instruction and work; the revival and support of five other mission stations, whose work was languishing for want of financial help; the purchase of advantageous locations for church edifices and the erection of suitable buildings on five of these locations. During the six years of its existence the society has raised and expended in its work \$90,000, which has been used in the purchase of property, in loans and gifts to financially embarrassed churches, and in the erection of church edifices. The following church edifices have been built under the auspices of the society and with its assistance: Ocean Hill Church, Rockaway avenue, corner Somers street; Bedford Heights Church, Rogers avenue, corner Bergen street; Bushwick Avenue Church, Bushwick avenue, corner Weirfield street; Memorial Church, Eighth avenue, corner Sixteenth street; Pilgrim Church, Patchen avenue and Decatur street. The officers of the society include W. C. P. Rhodes, D. D., president; Henry E. Drake, secretary; John H. Hodgson, treasurer.

LONG ISLAND BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The Long Island Baptist Association was formed in 1887 for the purpose of advancing the work of the Baptist Church by extra clerical means. It is composed of delegates from sixty-four Baptist churches on Long Island. The officers are: the Rev. D. C. Eddy, moderator; and W. F. Jones, clerk.

BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION.—The Baptist Social Union was organized in 1868. The membership increased rapidly and meetings were held regularly until 1877, when, for various reasons, they were temporarily discontinued. The Union was not revived until June 19, 1884, when at a meeting held in the Washington Avenue Baptist Church the organization was reestablished. The union has no permanent place for its meetings, but they are held at the Clarendon Hotel, at Coney Island in the summer, at the Pouch Mansion and other places. At each meeting addresses are made by clergymen and others and the cultivation of a more intimate acquaintance among the members is not overlooked. The list of officers includes Charles H. Dutcher, president; Henry E. Drake, treasurer; G. B. Germond, secretary.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S BAPTIST UNION originated in a number of local societies established by the young people of various Baptist churches. These were consolidated in the fall of 1891, and the present union was formed; it consists of 178 delegates, representing 31 churches, and 72 associate members. Mr. Edward L. Harriott is president, and Mr. Charles S. Creegar, secretary.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CLUB of Brooklyn was organized on February 27, 1888, to encourage among the members of the Congregational churches of Brooklyn a more friendly and intimate acquaintance; to secure concert of action and to promote the general interests of Congregationalism in the city and its immediate vicinity. The membership is limited to two hundred, and there are now one hundred and sixty members. Regular meetings are held on the fourth Monday of each month, except during the summer, at different places decided upon by the executive committee. The officers are: Charles A. Hull, president; A. J. F. Behrends, D. D., vice-president; Edwin P. Ide, secretary; Richard S. Barnes, treasurer.

THE UNITARIAN CLUB, including all the Unitarian churches of this district, was formed in 1887 for the purpose of promoting unity among the members of that denomination and thus advancing their common interests. Its membership consists of 200 ministers and laymen. Du Borden Wilmot is president.

THE UNITARIAN WOMEN'S LEAGUE, of Brooklyn, is a branch of the National Alliance of Unitarians and Liberal Christians in America, although the league was organized some time before the alliance. Its objects are charitable and social. The league seeks to secure through organization results which are beyond the reach of individuals. The officers are Mrs. John W. Chadwick, president; B. W. Dix, corresponding secretary; Emma C. Low, recording secretary, and Charles C. Knowlton, treasurer.

GRAND LIGNE MISSION.—The Brooklyn Ladies' Association in Aid of the Grand Ligne Mission was organized on December 4, 1848, and is composed of representatives from thirteen of the Baptist churches in the city. The Grand Ligne Mission was begun in 1835, at Grand Ligne, a small farming settlement

thirty-five miles from Montreal, Canada, by Madame Henrietta Feller, a Swiss Protestant, who aimed at evangelizing the French Canadians. She died in 1868, and a memorial of her, known as the Feller Institute, is a feature of the mission. The aim of the institute is to give a sound education to the children of French Protestants, extending facilities for a liberal education to such Catholic young men and women who desire them, and to train teachers, colporteurs, evangelists and ministers. The mission has so extended that there are fifteen stations in the Province of Quebec, with eleven missionaries and their wives, two colporteurs, two Bible women and seven teachers. The Brooklyn association has raised between \$20,000 and \$30,000 in aid of the work and has given to the Feller Institute two scholarship funds of \$1,000 each, known respectively as the Brooklyn and the Mary Aline Ropes scholarship, besides furnishing thirteen rooms and the parlor. Mrs. Churchill H. Cutting is president, Mrs. Thomas L. Leeming, secretary, and Mrs. A. C. Burke, treasurer.

WOMEN'S BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.—The Long Island Branch of the Women's Auxiliary to the Board of Foreign Missions was organized by the ladies of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island in 1878 for the purpose of assisting the Board of Missions and extending its work. At present the society is composed of delegates appointed by the rectors from nearly 70 churches of the diocese, making in all 900 members. The officers are: Mrs. Darwin R. James, president; and Miss E. C. Stoughton, secretary.

THE UNION MISSIONARY TRAINING INSTITUTE was organized by Mrs. Lucy Osborn, a returned missionary, in 1885, for the purpose of training prospective missionaries before sending them to foreign fields. In 1888 the use of a building on Willoughby street, near Raymond, was donated by F. G. Smith, and the advanced work of the institute is there conducted; the Hackettstown, N. J., institute supplies the elementary instruction. A medical school is a part of the institute.

THE EDWARD RICHARDSON MEMORIAL MISSION, on Clifton place, near Classon avenue, was the result of a design on the part of the daughter of the late Edward Richardson to perpetuate the memory of her father by a monument that would fully typify his philanthropy and altruism. The chapel was erected with that purpose in view. The mission work is under the care of Mr. S. A. Underhill, assisted by Mr. D. S. Moulton and Mrs. Samuel Vernon.

THE WAVERLY YOUNG MEN'S CLUB was organized in 1891 by some of the members of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church. The club is the pioneer in Brooklyn of the club movement for young men, adding to the usual social objects of a club a convenient house, rooms in which are rented to members. The club house, at 459 Waverly avenue, is the property of the club. Although organized by churchmen, one of the fundamental rules of the club is that no religious, political or strong controversial opinions shall be urged upon any member or guest of the club. Young men of any creed or of no creed at all, can enjoy the privileges of the club without feeling that some set of religious or political views will be thrust upon them for acceptance.

THE HEBREW FREE SCHOOL ASSOCIATION is a society founded for the purpose of affording education to Hebrew children without cost. For a long time the school was at 65 Throop avenue. The officers of the association are: B. Joachim, president; and M. Krimke, secretary.

THE BROOKLYN THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY was founded in 1890 for the purpose of forming a nucleus of a universal brotherhood of humanity, a study of Oriental religions and philosophies, and to investigate the psychic powers of man. The society meets weekly at 164 Gates avenue. The officers are: Henry N. Hooper, president; Henry D. Patterson, M. D., vice-president; and Lily A. Shaw, secretary.

SPIRITUALISTIC SOCIETIES.—Spiritualism in Brooklyn dates from the earliest days of the movement in the United States. In 1848 spiritualism became prominent in Brooklyn through the investigation by several prominent citizens, notably Stephen Pearl Andrews, of the phenomena presented. Dr. William Fishbough, formerly a Universalist clergyman, was prominent in conducting spiritualistic meetings in the old Brooklyn Institute building, on Washington street, and children's lyceums were established in various parts of the city. The spiritualistic belief is that communication between living man and disembodied spirits has existed through all ages and has never ceased. The growth of this cult has been precarious since its inception, less than fifty years ago, for the essentially democratic form of the sect and the absence of any requirement of public announcement of belief has not been conducive to the formation of spiritualistic societies. In 1860 the **BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF SPIRITUALISTS** was organized. The meetings were held in Brooklyn Institute and in the hall on Smith and Fulton streets. In 1876 the present Society of Spiritualists was organized by E. V. Wilson. This society holds regular services in Conservatory Hall, on Fulton street and Bedford avenue. The **BROOKLYN PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE** was organized by Mr. Wilson in 1878. Its present officers are: Samuel D. Bogert, president; Elizabeth F. Kurth, secretary; and Joseph La Fumee, treasurer. The **FIRST INDEPENDENT CLUB OF SPIRITUALISTS** is of later date. Its present president is Mr. J. W. Fletcher, and John Hospinson is secretary. Various other societies have flourished in this city, and at one time there were two publications devoted to the elucidation and defence of the phenomena and philosophy of spiritualism.

CLERICAL OFFICIALS AND LAY-WORKERS.

In all that concerns the advancement of the Baptist Church in this country through the channels of religious authorship the Rev. ROBERT THOMAS MIDDLEDITCH, D. D., stands preëminent in his denomination. He was born in Bedfordshire, England, on May 22, 1825. The impressions and convictions of his earlier life induced him to enter a seminary, where he was educated as a missionary; at the age of nineteen, after completing three years of study, he joined his brother-in-law, who was stationed at the English Baptist Mission in Jamaica. Two years later, returning to England by a roundabout route, he spent some time in the United States, and resolved to make this country his permanent abode. For some months he preached to a new congregation on Staten Island, and in 1848 was ordained pastor of the Baptist Church at Lyon's Farm, N. J.; in 1850 he accepted charge of the church at Red Bank, N. J., which then had about forty members. There he remained seventeen years, and left the church with over three hundred communicants. The church at Eatontown, N. J., was built through his instrumentality. On leaving Red Bank, he took charge of the church at Nyack, N. Y., and two years later accepted a call to the First Church of Flushing, L. I., where he preached until 1874, when he gave himself entirely to editorial labor on the *Baptist Weekly*, with which paper he became connected at its inception in 1872. He continued his new work until 1887, when he undertook the publication of an illustrated monthly called the *Gospel Age*, which was subsequently incorporated with the *Baptist Weekly*; from this combination rose *The Christian Inquirer*. Dr. Middleditch was inclined toward journalism from his youth, and had been connected with several papers before coming to America. In addition to his editorial work, he has published several tractates and books. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Madison University in 1858, and that of Doctor of Divinity from the same university in 1865. He married Miss Margaret Livingston, daughter of William Livingston, of New York, and became a resident of Brooklyn in 1875.

The Rev. GEORGE ADAMS was pastor of the Sands Street M. E. Church during the period when the completion of the great bridge over the East River compelled the removal of the church from its historic location. He was born in the parish of West Brunswick, Staffordshire, England, on August 11, 1851, and received a good education in the best schools and from a private tutor. His interest in religion began when he was fifteen years old, and he soon afterward became a local preacher in the Wesleyan Methodist Church. In 1874 he went to Canada and preached there one year, coming to the United States in 1875. After filling several appointments to Methodist Episcopal churches in Indiana and California he took a full course of study at the Drew Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1886. Subsequently he took a post-graduate course. During his studies he supplied pulpits in New Jersey, and after his graduation he was transferred to the New York East Conference, receiving an appointment to St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn. He was appointed to the pastorate of the old Sands Street Church in 1888, and proved his ability as a pastor by holding the homeless congregation together while its beautiful memorial church was in process of erection. He is an effective preacher, and under his ministrations the society, after taking possession of its new home, was greatly awakened. In 1876 he married Miss Emily Sargent, of his native town. After closing his pastorate in Brooklyn in 1892, he took charge of the South Park M. E. Church, Hartford, Conn.

The work accomplished by the Rev. ALBERT CARRIER BUNN in the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island may be termed remarkable when the comparative brevity of his term of service is taken into account. Holding the important post of rector of the Church Charity Foundation he has confined his labors only by the limits of the territory included within the jurisdiction of Bishop Littlejohn. His fitness for the duties devolving upon him is the product of his dual training as a medical practitioner and a clergyman. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Buffalo, and for some years engaged in private practice. He went to China in 1874 as a medical missionary, and settled at Wuchang, in the central portion of the flowery kingdom; where he established two hospitals. One for men was named Christ Hospital, while its companion institution, devoted to the treatment of women and children, was known as the Elizabeth Bunn Memorial Hospital. It was erected as a tribute of affection to the memory of his wife, who died at Wuchang in 1878. Dr. Bunn enjoyed an extensive practice among the Chinese, but relinquished it and returned to the United States in 1879 because of the illness which had overtaken his oldest son. Shortly after his return to this country he began to study for the ministry, and was ordained to the diaconate on June 5, 1881; he was ordained priest in April, 1882. He served at various places, and took his present position on



REV. GEORGE ADAMS.

September 25, 1891. He is a member of the Missionary Committee of the Diocese of Long Island, and local secretary for Long Island of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society. As rector of the Church Charity Foundation, he is general superintendent of St. John's Hospital and the associate institutions. He was born at Cape Vincent, Jefferson County, N. Y., on November 24, 1845.



REV. HALSEY W. KNAPP, D. D.

The Rev. HALSEY WING KNAPP, D. D., is equally well known as a pastor and a business man. He is engaged in a large and successful poultry business in New York while he is settled as pastor of the Flatbush Baptist Church. Much of the income derived from his secular business is devoted to religious and philanthropic work. He was born in New York in October, 31, 1824. He attended school in Suffield, Conn., until he reached the age of fifteen, when he was employed in the publishing house of Robins & Folger at Hartford. A year later he went to sea, cruising till he reached the age of twenty-one, and making two voyages around the globe. He then settled in New York, and obtained a position as bookkeeper in Washington market. In 1857 he was converted and soon began work as a lay preacher. In 1859 he was ordained and was in charge of various churches until 1884, when he came to Brooklyn as pastor of the Central Church in Bridge street, where he remained for six years. On February 1, 1891, he took his present charge at Flatbush and assisted that church through a serious crisis. In 1890 the University of California conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

The Rev. J. GLENTWORTH BUTLER, D. D., author of "The Bible Work," is a native resident of Brooklyn and was born in 1821. He was pastor of Presbyterian churches in various places until overwork compelled him to relinquish pastoral work in 1868, but he con-

tinued to be active in ecclesiastical matters. The leisure thus gained enabled him to prosecute a design he had entertained for several years, which was to prepare a full and connected exposition of the scriptures that should be suited to all degrees of culture. This design he has nearly completed. Eight volumes have been published, six on the Old Testament and two on the New. This great work has occupied fifteen years; it has necessitated the examination of the works of over seven hundred commentators and the perusal of three thousand volumes, in whole or in part, and the condensation and arrangement of a tremendous amount of matter.

The Rev. J. O. PECK, D. D., who has held several prominent pastorates in Brooklyn, is now one of the corresponding secretaries of the Methodist Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and resides at 487 Madison street. He was born at Groton, Vt., on September 4, 1836, and is a graduate of Amherst College in the class of 1862. He has held prominent pastorates in Massachusetts, Illinois, Maryland, New York and Connecticut. He was at one time pastor of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, and later of the Hanson Place Church. In 1887 he was pastor of Simpson Church, Brooklyn, but was in charge only one year, as he was elected in 1888 to the office in the Missionary Society which he now holds, and to which, in 1892, he was reelected for a term of four years. In his youth he had to earn his own living, and was blacksmith, farmer, stage driver, as exigency or opportunity ordered; but in all his callings he was honest, sober and a strict observer of the laws of morality. He became a Christian man when he was about twenty years old and was impelled toward his life-work long before he could see any way open for the necessary preparation. When he was pastor of a church in Chelsea, Mass., during the Civil war, he spoke five nights in the week under the direction of John A. Andrew, the "War Governor" of Massachusetts, and after the war he devoted himself with increased efficiency to his Gospel work, and revivals have been frequent under his ministry.

Colonel MARK HOYT is as well known by his activity in church and educational work as by his extensive mercantile and manufacturing business. He united with the Summerfield M. E. Church in 1872, and has been devoted to its interests ever since, having been for many years a trustee. He is deeply interested in all educational work, and gives liberally to promote the cause of education. He is a trustee of the Adelphi Academy of this city, the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., and of the board of education



Mark Hays.

of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and trustee and treasurer of the Drew Theological Seminary. He is also a trustee of the American University at Washington, which is to be the great university of the Methodist Church, and he was elected to the presidency of the board of trustees, but was compelled to decline the office because of the pressure of other business. He came to Brooklyn to reside in 1868. During the Civil war he undertook, in 1862, the task of raising and sending to the field the 176th regiment, which had failed of success under other management, but which he soon accomplished, and the regiment did efficient service throughout the war. He is a member of the old and well-known firm of Hoyt Brothers, tanners and leather merchants, of New York. He was born at Stamford, Conn., May 5, 1835, of Puritan ancestry, the first of the name in America having settled in the town which is now the city of Boston in 1629. He received a common school education, and at the age of sixteen removed to New York, and became an apprentice in his brother's firm of Reese & Hoyt. In 1854 the firm was reorganized under the name of Hoyt Brothers. At the time of its organization, Mr. Hoyt was associated with three other brothers, of whom two have since died, and three sons of Oliver Hoyt, one of the deceased partners, have been admitted to partnership.

Colonel PETER MALLETT obtained his military title from the late Confederate government. He is of Huguenot stock, and his ancestors made their mark both in the annals of France and in those of his native state. He was born at Fayetteville, N. C., May 25, 1825, where his ancestors had been settled since 1769, when his great grandfather, Peter, was one of the founders of the settlement. He subsequently took a prominent part in the revolution. Col. Mallett was educated at Fayetteville. His father had a large cotton manufactory, and introduced the first cotton mill into North Carolina. Peter Mallett came to New York in 1845, as clerk for his father's commission merchants, and when the Civil war began he had been a member of the 7th New York regiment and was honorably discharged; he went south and obtained a commission in the Confederate army. At one time he had six brothers in the same service. He took a prominent part all through the war; for two years he was commandant of conscription and in charge of the camp of instruction at Raleigh, and through his efforts North Carolina put more men in the field than any other state. He took part in the three days' battle of Kingston, N. C., where he was wounded so seriously as to confine him to his bed for nine months. He was with Jefferson Davis at the time of Lincoln's assassination, and heard the former denounce the crime in unmeasured terms. He was one of the first warehousemen to store cotton in Brooklyn. For the last twenty years he has been engaged in the storage business, and he was an active promoter of the system of licensing handlers of cotton for the protection of owners. He is senior warden of St. Paul's P. E. Church, and has been vice president of the Southern Society. He is president of the board of trustees of St. Giles' Home for Cripples. He married Miss Annabella Gibbs, of Wilmington, N. C.

BENJAMIN W. WILSON, president of the board of trustees of All Souls Universalist Church, was born in the city of New York in 1822, and in 1848 moved to Brooklyn. He learned the trade of a sailmaker early in life, and eventually formed a partnership with his brother, Nicholas F., with whom he maintained business relations until 1871. In 1856 he was elected alderman, an office which he occupied to the satisfaction of his constituents during three years. In 1859 he was elected and served as supervisor of the thirteenth ward, and he held the position of port warden of the port of New York for five years. His appointment to this latter office was attended with circumstances that rendered it of memorable interest to him, associated as it was with the greatest tragedy in American public life. The affixing of the presidential signature to his papers was one of the latest acts of Abraham Lincoln, and on the evening of the very day on which Mr. Wilson entered upon the duties of his position, the president was assassinated. From 1856 until 1858 he was president of the fire department in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. In 1871 he retired from business, and, although a Republican of undoubted party loyalty, was appointed a tax assessor by Mayor Powell. He was successively reappointed from term to term until his tenure of office had covered a period of seventeen years, and in 1892 he was again appointed by Mayor Boody a member of the board of assessors. For two decades he has been president of the Industrial School Association, on South Third street, between Bedford and Driggs avenues. In 1851 he married Miss Elizabeth A. Marinus, of Brooklyn. Of the ten children born to them six survive, the four sons, Daniel T., Nicholas W., Benjamin W., Jr., and Frank W., all being engaged in business in New York and Brooklyn.

For eighteen years WILLIAM D. WINES has been prominently identified with the Nostrand Avenue M. E. Church, and in 1892 succeeded Frank W. Taber as president of the board of trustees of that congregation. He is recognized as one of the most active members and liberal supporters of the church. He was born in New York city in December, 1829, and four years later his family moved to Greenport, L. I., where he received his education. He engaged in various pursuits during his earlier life in New York city, and in 1867 established himself in the iron business at 24 Centre street, New York. In 1858 Mr. Wines married Miss Pullis, daughter of the proprietor of an old and well-established line of stages in New York. He moved his family to Brooklyn in 1874 and has since made this city his home.

MARTIUS T. LYNDE, 145 Columbia Heights, a resident of Brooklyn since 1847, has been prominent in the

religious life of the city for many years, and has been an active worker in missions and Sunday-schools. During a quarter of a century he was a member of Plymouth Church, and at one time held the office of deacon; he was one of the promoters of the Bethel Mission established by Plymouth Church, manifesting a strong and practical interest in building it up, and performing a full share of the labors for which it was designed. For more than fifteen years he was one of the workers in the Bethel Mission Sunday-school as teacher and secretary. At the present time he is a member of Grace P. E. Church on the Heights. He is not actively engaged in business. His parents were members of old New England families, but their home, when he was born in 1825, was in Sherburne, Chenango County, N. Y. His father, the late Hon. Tilly Lynde, was a very prominent man in public affairs in Chenango County, and served in the assembly and state senate. The father became a resident of Brooklyn in 1847, and died ten years later.



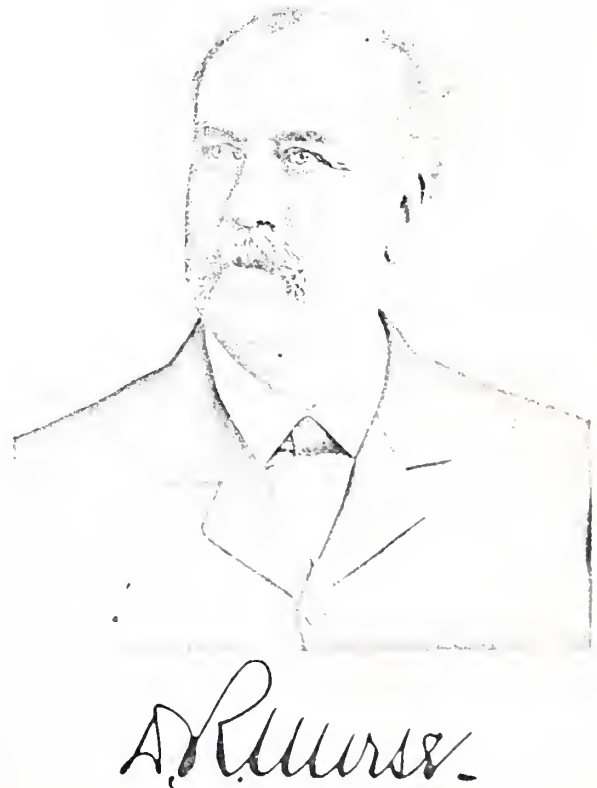
EDWARD H. BRANCH.

EDWARD H. BRANCH, president of the board of trustees of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, was elected to that office in 1891 and reelected a year later. He has been a member of the board of trustees fourteen years and served six years as its secretary. He is the son of Mason Branch, who served for many years as judge of the district comprising the town of Lansing and the neighboring portions of the state of Michigan; he was born in Vermont in 1833, and, removing to Michigan, studied in the State University at Ann Arbor. He came to New York in 1862, and has been engaged in mercantile business a long time. He is married, and has one son, Dr. Edward C. Branch, a graduate of the University of Vermont, now a practicing physician in this city.

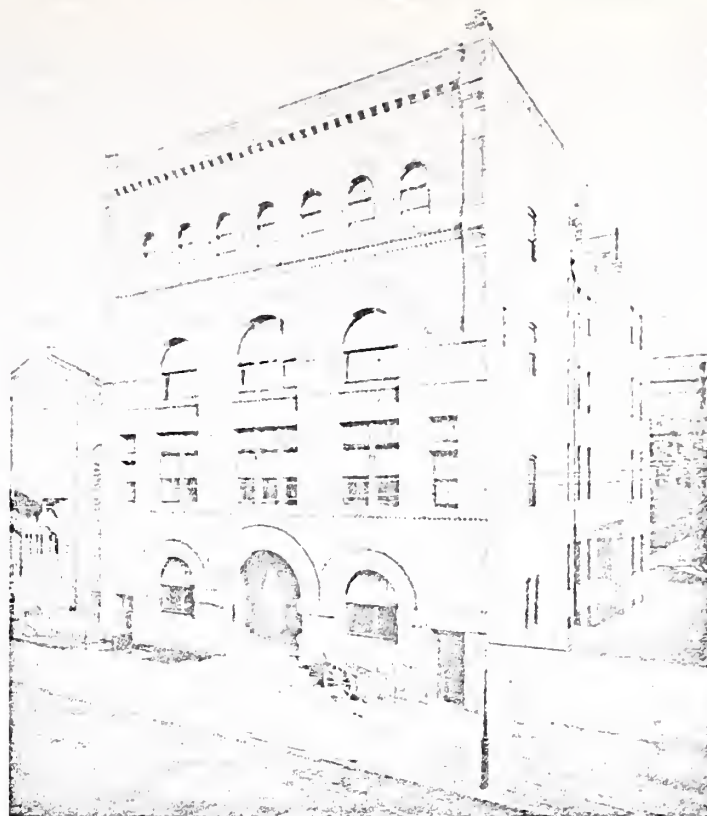
EZRA B. TUTTLE, president of the board of trustees of St. John's M. E. Church, is a prominent coal merchant, a director of the Williamsburgh Savings Bank and belongs to the two most important committees connected with that institution; he is likewise a trustee of the Nassau Trust Company and of the Kings County Insurance Company. For two years he acted as president, and for fifteen or twenty years as vice-president of the Cross Town Railroad Company, commonly known as

Hunter's Point and Erie Basin line. He is a member of the book committee of the Methodist Book Concern, which controls the publications of all the books, periodicals and newspapers of the Methodist Church in America. He has for many years been a member of the missionary board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a trustee of the Drew Theological Seminary, the chief seminary of that communion.

DAVID RANDOLPH MORSE, one of the prominent men in the religious activities of the city, is a descendant of Robert Morse who, born in England, settled in Boston, Mass., in the year 1644, and in 1665 with his son, Peter Morse, joined a party of eighty pioneers, who were destined to become the founders of Elizabethtown, N. J.; they received a grant from the authorities warranting the purchase from the Indians of a tract extending seventeen miles upon the river front and thirty-five miles inland to Bound Brook. The deed was drawn up, and in return for their property the aborigines accepted a consideration which was designated in the document as follows: "At entry upon said land to pay twenty fathoms of trading cloth, two made coats, two guns, two kettles, ten bars of lead, twenty handfuls of powder; and further, after a year's expiration from the date of entry upon said land, four hundred fathoms of white wampum." The estimated value of the consideration was one hundred and fifty-four pounds sterling. Nehemiah R. Morse, who lived at New Market, N. J., and died at Plainfield on April 11, 1883, was the father of David R. Morse; his mother was Eliza Randolph, daughter of Captain David F. Randolph, of Middlesex County. Mr. Morse was born in New Market on March 30, 1835, and was



educated at the district school of his native village, at Bloomfield, N. J., and at New Hampton, N. H. He left school in the summer of 1853, and for nearly six years remained at the family homestead at New Market. Early in 1859 he came to New York city and entered the store of G. De Witt & Brother, as cashier and clerk. He did not leave their employ until April, 1862. In May following he formed, in association with John W. Howard, the firm of Howard & Morse, of which he has ever since been a member. In 1870 he was elected a trustee of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, a position which, with the exception of one annual term, he has since continuously held. He was for several years a director and member of the insurance committee of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New York, and since the establishment of the City Savings Bank, he has been a director of that institution and chairman of its examining committee. He has long been a member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn; he is one of the oldest members of the Oxford Club; and he was one of the founders of the Morse Society in which he serves as treasurer. On November 1, 1866, he married Marietta Amelia Carpenter, daughter of the late Robert J. Randolph, she died in 1890, leaving two children, Frederick R. and Sarah R. Morse, both of whom are unmarried and live with their father at his home on Fort Greene place.



THE UNION FOR CHRISTIAN WORK.

Used also as the Headquarters of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

CHARITABLE SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.



ALL large cities have many social problems to solve, but none requires more careful thought and attention than that relating to the care of the poor and needy. The city, with public funds, maintains hospitals and asylums, homes for paupers, prisons for criminals, and reformatories for wayward youths; but there is a very large class of people to be cared for who are not outcasts, criminals or paupers, and, even if they had a claim on public charity, are deserving of better homes and better treatment than the city or county institutions would afford them. No panacea for poverty has ever been discovered, and so it has devolved upon one class of people to help provide for the necessities of another class—the unfortunates. There is no escaping this duty. The only question is how best to perform it. Promiscuous and indiscriminate alms-giving is often productive of more harm than good. Not only does it encourage pauperism, but, by helping the undeserving, it tends to lessen the sympathies of those who are moved to charitable giving. The idea is now growing into prevalence that only by means of responsible organizations, thoroughly equipped and intelligently managed, can this work be properly done; and no city in America is to-day doing this kind of charitable work better than Brooklyn. Her charitable institutions are numerous and cover almost every case that should be reached. Like New York city, Brooklyn has an unusually heavy burden to bear because of the large influx of immigrants from other countries. When the unfortunate foreigner becomes stranded within the city precincts he must be cared for in some way, even if he is not a citizen and has no just claim on any of the city's eleemosynary institutions. It is no easy matter to classify or reduce to numbers the organized charities of the city. Every church, Catholic and Protestant, and every synagogue is, in a degree, a charitable organization. The innumerable circles of King's Daughters, the "relief committees," "helping hand" societies and kindred organizations, are all more or less engaged in the work of relieving human suffering. There are also many hundred secret and benefit societies, like the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum, the Legion of

Honor and other such fraternities, reaching into nearly every family in the city, each one of which is, to an extent, a charitable organization. The Grand Army posts, too, are particularly noted for their charities. All these philanthropic agencies are more or less restricted to the relief of their own members, thus assuming burdens that otherwise would fall elsewhere. Apart from all such specialized kinds of charity, there are several organizations for relieving and aiding the needy irrespective of class, age or sex. Two of these are of a character which render them equal or superior to any similar organization in the country, and their work is conducted on a scale which extends their work throughout the entire city and gains for them liberal support. For the purpose of concise and comprehensive mention of Brooklyn's charitable organizations and their respective aims, they are here classified under five general heads. First, societies whose object is the general relief of the poor; second, such as give special attention to the care of children; third, those that give aid to needy women; fourth, institutions devoted to the care of the aged and indigent; and fifth, societies engaged in miscellaneous charitable work.

FOR THE GENERAL RELIEF OF THE POOR.

First under this head, by reason of the comprehensive character of its work, is the **BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES**. It was founded in 1879 and incorporated in 1887. The first president was the Hon. Seth Low, and associated with him was A. T. White, as secretary. The work of the society at the outset was confined, principally, to keeping a register of the names, addresses and description of those who were receiving relief from the public treasury, as well as from private sources and churches. Personal visits were made to those who claimed they were in need of assistance. It was found that one of the chief causes of distress among the lower classes was lack of employment. To offset, in some measure, this difficulty, the society started a woodyard in 1884, where such men as applied were set to work, being paid enough to keep them from starving or having to wander about the streets. The scope of the work has grown larger and larger, and within the twelve months ending in May, 1892, \$2,858.58 was paid out in wages. For convenience the city has been divided by the bureau into three sections. The central offices are at 69 Schermerhorn street, where workrooms and a laundry (for the employment of women), a day nursery, etc., are in successful operation. The offices for the eastern section of the city are located in the new Industrial Building, at 1658-60 Fulton street. In the rear of this building, extending to Herkimer street, is a woodyard for the temporary employment of men in need of work. The district office for all that portion of the city north of Flushing avenue is at No. 50 South Eighth street. In the rear of this, and at 52 and 54 South Eighth street, is another woodyard. Anyone, whether a subscriber to the bureau or not, is invited to send applicants for relief to some one of the offices mentioned. They are kept open until 10 P. M., and no distinction is made on account of race, religion, sex or age.

UNION FOR CHRISTIAN WORK.—Several meetings of persons favoring the formation of a liberal Christian Union in Brooklyn resulted on Tuesday evening, November 20, 1866, in an organization of which Isaac H. Frothingham was elected president, and this organization exists as the Union for Christian Work. The presidents, in the order of their service, have been Isaac H. Frothingham, Robert Foster, Chas. P. Gerrish, Sylvester Swain, Ripley Ropes, Josiah B. Blossom, who served two years, and Robert Foster, who was elected in 1872 and has served continuously until the present time. The place first selected for meetings of the society and for the reading room, which was at once opened, was a large room in the Hamilton building on Court street. In June, 1871, the society was incorporated under the title of the Union for Christian Work. For many years, notably during the presidency of Ripley Ropes, in 1870, newsboys, homeless youth and others from humble homes were gathered every evening in the rooms of the Union, where, for one hour, they received instruction in some of the more important branches of a common school education. These classes were not disbanded until the Board of Education had made generous provision for evening schools. The Union maintained for a dozen years or more a large sewing school, which was eventually discontinued, because the board of managers, in view of the fact that similar schools were numerous in every quarter of the city, did not feel warranted in devoting to the school in the new building room which was needed for the extension of the rapidly growing library. For five years previous to 1880 Mr. Geo. T. Clark filled with fidelity and success the office of superintendent of the Union. During this period he rendered creditable service in furnishing employment and in devising various methods to lift those in straitened circumstances out of their want and wretchedness. His shoe shop connected with the Union was recognized by hundreds as a very helpful agency. In 1877 the proprietors of two wood yards in the city were persuaded, at great inconvenience to themselves, to discontinue the use of steam power and have the work of preparing kindling wood done by hand. The object of this was to make the sawing and splitting of wood a "labor test" for able-bodied persons who applied at the Union rooms, or to friends of the Union, for money or work. Messrs. Seth Low and A. T. White, each afterwards president of the Bureau of Charities, devised this scheme of benevolence and met the attendant expense. In the year 1880 Wm. A. Butler was appointed superintendent of the Union, and the most important function of his

office has been the providing of employment for all worthy seekers. Employers in Brooklyn and New York soon learned to trust the recommendations of Superintendent Butler, and within the past ten years he has been able to respond favorably to nearly twenty-two thousand applications for employment, placing very many of those thus aided in permanent situations. The Union has since 1866 continually maintained at least one reading room, and for several years it has kept two rooms open to all residents of Brooklyn. In December, 1880, the library was opened as a free circulating library. The city government has each year for four years appropriated \$5,000 towards the maintenance of the library. This action is in accordance with the provisions of the Library Act passed by the state legislature in 1886. The Union building, at 67 and 69 Schermerhorn street, was erected by the board of managers of the Union. It was paid for as it was built and with funds contributed for the purpose by the citizens of Brooklyn. The property of the Union, its building with the furnishings, and its large library with its costly appurtenances, is clear of any incumbrance whatever. Only one-half of the building is at present occupied by the Union, the other half being leased to the Bureau of Charities. The officers of the Union include Robert Foster, president; William C. Gardner, secretary; Isaac H. Cary, treasurer.

Little sympathy need be wasted on the individual who is able to work and will not when he has the opportunity. But there are very many cases where immediate relief is necessary, either in money or in food and fuel, and to such the BROOKLYN ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR extends the necessary assistance. It was organized in October, 1843, by a number of public spirited citizens for the purpose of considering the adoption of measures for the relief of worthy people in temporary distress. The first officers were Seth Low, president; Abraham Halsey, treasurer; James How, recording secretary; Stephen Crowell, corresponding secretary and general agent. The association was incorporated on October 20, 1864; the names of the incorporators being R. W. Ropes, Dwight Johnson, Richard P. Buck, Samuel Bayliss, Arnold A. Lewis, E. E. Bowen, John Avila, James H. Storrs, D. T. Leverich, A. T. Baldwin, Alphonso Wood, A. D. Wheelock and A. D. Matthews. The principles and objects of the association were generally defined to be "to elevate the moral and physical condition of the worthy poor, and, as far as possible, relieve their necessities." The aim of the association was not to supersede existing charities but to supplement them, and to help those who were willing to help themselves. On June 2, 1873, the premises on Livingston street, then numbered 108, were purchased. The building was a two-story frame house, and there the association had its quarters until May, 1881, when an adjoining lot was bought, the frame house removed and a four-story brick building erected, at a cost of about \$25,000. In May, 1891, the association purchased for \$6,000 a plot of land on the west side of Throop avenue, between Gates avenue and Quincy street, and erected a large three-story brick building, which is known as the branch headquarters of the association. The headquarters of the association on Livingston street consist of a building containing three stories besides basement and attic. On the first floor is the reception room for applicants, the general waiting room, the general agent's receiving office, and the depot for supplies; the second floor contains the general offices and a large meeting room, and on the third is the clothing department, in which is a commodious waiting room for women and a "cutting out" room. An important part of the work performed by the association is under the direction of the ladies' clothing committee. This committee was organized in December, 1882, by eight ladies. Goods, consisting of calico, muslin, flannel, batting, etc., were purchased, at wholesale prices, cut into patterns and given to women who had applied for work. The women receive tickets or vouchers for work performed, and on presenting them to the general agent receive orders for provisions or clothing. This system results in making the better class of women feel that they have earned the help they receive, and the result is advantageous to the association as well as to the workers. Some idea of the work of the association can be derived from the fact that 9,974 families and 44,933 individuals were helped in 1890. Grocery orders to the number of 4,393 were given out, also 640 tons of coal, 1,567 pairs of shoes and rubbers, and 150 garments, besides a great many other articles. The membership exceeded 4,000 in 1892.

ST. PHEBE'S MISSION, which is one of the local institutions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held its first formal meeting February 8, 1882. The first board of managers consisted of Miss Harriette Low, president; Mrs. Augustus Evans, secretary; Miss Cornelia King, treasurer. Although the mission has had a formal existence of only a decade, its real birth occurred nearly a score of years before. In 1860 Mrs. Fellows, wife of a disabled clergyman, began regular visits to the city jail, to hospitals and other institutions receiving compensation from friends. In January, 1869, Bishop A. N. Littlejohn appointed Mrs. Fellows a city missionary at a yearly salary of \$500. Soon after this Mrs. Fellows was forced to abandon her labors on account of age, and she was relieved by Sister Eliza, of the Order of St. John the Evangelist. Sister Eliza visited the unfortunate inmates of the county buildings at Flatbush, the penitentiary, city jail and in hospitals. The women of the diocese began to take an active interest in the work, and it was decided that a mission house was needed—a place to which supplies could be sent for the sick and the



poor, where a resort for the sick poor could be established, and where discharged inmates of the different institutions could remain until suitable occupations could be found for them. On February 8, 1882, the house at 10 Lafayette avenue was occupied and consecrated. In 1884, Miss Low, the president of the



ST. PHEBE'S MISSION.

charity, was removed by death. In May, 1886, St. Phebe's Mission began the occupancy of its memorial building at 125 De Kalb avenue. The building was presented by Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Low as a memorial of their daughter, Harriette. The entire expense, not of construction alone but of furnishings and equipments as well, was borne by the donors. The field covered by the mission has naturally outgrown its original size. One of the branches is the Fresh Air Work. In the summer of 1891 four hundred and sixty-seven persons were sent to the country and many free excursions to the various beaches and up the Hudson river were given. Dinners were given at the Mission, and families were supplied with wholesome meals, sent to their homes. In addition to food, potted plants are freely distributed. Bibles, prayer books, maga-

zines and newspapers are distributed; lodgings are provided at places other than the Mission House, owing to its crowded condition, and prescriptions are freely compounded for the sick, who are visited by the nurse. During the year ending April 1, 1892, 4,418 prescriptions were furnished, and the expense of thirty-five burials was borne by the Mission. During the year 43,278 persons were helped by the Mission, 18,028 were visited and assisted, and 5,370 meals were furnished. Physicians, to the number of twenty-three, gratuitously gave their professional services when called upon to do so. St. Phebe's Mission is doing its extensive and noble work without regard to race, creed or color.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL HOME had its inception at a meeting held September 12, 1877, by the ladies of a missionary society of the First German Presbyterian Church. The permanent organization was completed on December 9, 1878, and the following officers were elected: Mrs. Maria A. Miller, president; Miss Eliza Loch, vice-president; Miss Caroline Nienaber, secretary; Miss Louisa Moerschall, treasurer. The purpose of the German Evangelical Aid Society is to provide the necessities of life and employment for such persons as may need this care and who are members of the German Evangelical churches of Brooklyn. The society was incorporated on March 28, 1879, by Mrs. Maria A. Miller, Mrs. Catherine Elsasser, Mrs. Augusta Duerholz, Mrs. Catherine Mühlbauer and Mrs. Philippine Achtewath. One of the chief promoters of the society was Prof. George C. Seibert, D. D., Ph. D., who delivered lectures and worked industriously for the advancement of the cause. In January, 1881, a large tract of land was purchased on the corner of Bushwick avenue and Fairfax street, and the present building was begun, the corner-stone being laid on October 15, 1882. The building was occupied in the following February. Meanwhile the work had been carried on in a small house at No. 79 Himrod street. The doors of the institution were opened on April 1, 1881. Mrs. Maria A. Miller was appointed matron, a position she now fills. On July 5, 1885, the corner-stone of a large addition to the original building was laid, and the work was completed the following September. About the same time additional land was purchased and within two years the necessity for larger quarters resulted in the erection of another wing. In 1877 ten more lots were purchased on the corner of Bushwick avenue and Moffat street, and in 1891 yet another building was erected at a cost of over \$17,500, with a stable and a laundry. The financial condition of the Home is excellent, its property being valued at \$110,000.

THE BROOKLYN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY was organized in 1845 for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of a trust left by Cornelius Heeney, who gave for charitable purposes 151 lots of land lying between Hicks, Columbia, Congress and Henry streets. By the provisions of the trust the income of this property was to be expended for the relief of the poor, an especial sum being set apart for the benefit of orphan children. The headquarters of the society are at No. 84 Amity street. The funds are spent principally among the Catholic poor, and the bishop of the diocese is president of the society.



For the purpose of assisting the needy through a judiciously regulated system of relief there are two Hebrew benevolent societies in this city, one having its headquarters at 272 Dean street, and another at 93 South Ninth street. Food, clothing and fuel are furnished the worthy poor, the society deriving its income from the dues of members and the contributions of the charitable.

In all parts of the world where the Roman Catholic Church has a foot-hold the SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL has its conferences and councils, and their members devote themselves to doing good. They visit the poor in their homes, carrying means of relief when it is needed and assisting, when they can, in the instruction of poor children. All this work is voluntary. The society was organized in Paris, France, nearly sixty years ago and is governed by a council-general which is located in that city. The council of Brooklyn includes thirty-one conferences. Each conference is connected with one of the churches in the diocese and is under the supervision of a clergyman as spiritual director, all the other officers being laymen. The council of Brooklyn is composed of the presidents and vice-presidents of the several conferences within the district it governs. The first of these conferences, that of St. James, was organized on January 10, 1855, by the late Right Rev. John Loughlin, D. D., and the organization of other conferences soon followed. The council was formed on September 9, 1857. The aggregate membership of the conferences in the diocese of Brooklyn is six hundred and fifty-seven, and the present officers of the council are Rev. P. J. McNamara, spiritual director; T. W. Hynes, president; Thomas G. Mulligan, vice-president; Christopher J. Dellahunt, secretary; Alfred J. Hook, assistant secretary; Patrick O'Connor, treasurer. The aggregate income of the conferences amounts to more than twenty thousand dollars, derived from poor boxes in the churches, donations, collections at meetings and similar sources. In the thirty-seven years of their existence the Brooklyn conferences have expended about seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars in beneficence; and, although it is distinctively a Roman Catholic organization, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul allows no considerations of creed, race or sex to limit the scope of its well-doing. Under the auspices of the society there is maintained an institution for boys known as St. Vincent's Home for Boys, which is in a prosperous condition. Visitations to inmates of the county jail, the penitentiary and the Home for Truants are made regularly by members and there is a thorough and extensive system of visitation of the poor, attended by the judicious distribution of food, fuel, clothing and money. The last annual report shows that during the year 22,425 visits were made to 1,765 families, with the result of affording needed relief to an aggregate of 7,860 persons; the disbursements included \$13,461 for groceries and fuel, \$1,233 for clothing, \$788 for funeral expenses and \$2,306 in cash to worthy recipients, besides money contributed to St. Vincent's Home, St. Mary's Hospital and for other charitable purposes.

THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION was formed in May, 1872, with headquarters in New York, for the two-fold object of promoting an active public interest in the state charities, with a view to the physical, mental and moral improvement of their pauper inmates, and of making more efficient the present system of caring for paupers and bringing about such reforms as may be in accordance with the most enlightened views of Christianity, science and philanthropy. The system includes the central organization and a number of local visiting committees, the latter making regular reports to the central association; these reports are regarded by the state commissioners as being of sufficient value to be received and acted upon as if they were official. The membership is composed very largely of women and nearly all the offices are held by them, although there is an advisory board composed of a number of leading clergymen, physicians and other citizens. The Brooklyn branch of the association is known as the Local Visiting Committee for Kings County Public Institutions. It was organized October 14, 1873, and Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan has been president from the beginning. The work is laid out systematically and every one of the charitable institutions in Brooklyn is under the supervision of a standing committee which makes regular visits. Every member of the organization is required to serve on one of these committees and there is an executive committee, composed of the officers of the association and the chairman of the standing committee.

SOCIETIES FOR THE CARE OF THE YOUNG.

No beneficent association in Brooklyn serves a grander purpose than does the CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY. It shelters and cares for friendless and vagrant boys, furnishing them with food, lodging and clothing, and providing instruction and occupation; it aids girls similarly in special institutions provided for the purpose; it gives excursions for mothers and children to the seashore during the hot summer months; it has a seaside home for them at Coney Island; it has established a Newsboys' Home, industrial schools, sewing machine schools and day nurseries. The Brooklyn Children's Aid Society had its inception at a meeting held in the residence of the Hon. S. B. Chittenden on the evening of January 13, 1866, and its first institution, the Newsboys' Home, was opened on September 1 of that year. The society's field of effort rapidly widened, and to-day no charitable institution in the city exercises a more effective influence for good. The Hon. S. B. Chittenden was its first president and William Appleton Lawrence the general

superintendent. These offices in 1892 are filled, respectively, by Charles K. Wallace and L. C. Hill. In addition to its other work, the society has devoted itself for some time past to procuring homes in the West for friendless boys. This work has grown to considerable proportions and is becoming one of the most important of the association's special lines of effort.

It was in 1880 that the attention of Mr. Henry R. Jones, then president of the Children's Aid Society of Brooklyn, was first called to the fact that there was no individual or department in this great city in whom the proper authority was vested to prevent children from being cruelly and inhumanly treated. On investigation, Mr. Jones found that the police could not make arrests in such cases. On the evening of December 13, 1880, thirteen gentlemen assembled at the residence of the late Horace B. Claflin, on Pierrepont street, and organized what is to-day known as the BROOKLYN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN. The men who signed their names to the article of incorporation were: The Rev. Joseph Fransioli, S. V. White, Alfred T. White, Thomas S. Moore, George L. Pease, W. B. Leonard, William



BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM

G. Low, Henry R. Jones, N. Dana Wells, Alexander Munn, Richard D. Douglass, H. B. Claflin and Charles A. Denny. At this meeting Henry R. Jones was elected president; Horace B. Claflin and William B. Leonard, vice-presidents; Alexander Munn, secretary; George L. Pease, treasurer; Thomas S. Moore and N. Dana Wells, counsel; Jerome Walker, physician; and Robert J. Wilkin, superintendent. Within two weeks the organization of the society was perfected and offices had been opened in the basement of the Brooklyn Library building. Business increased so rapidly that one year later the society was obliged to move into more commodious quarters. In 1885, Mr. Horace B. Claflin died. One of his last requests to his son John was that he should give \$25,000 to the society. A portion of the money was used in the purchase of the premises 141 Montague street, to which house the society moved in 1886. In 1887 the work of the society was enlarged so as to include the whole of Long Island, and agencies were established in the counties of Queens and Suffolk. Under the provisions of the Police Matron Law of 1891, it became incumbent on the society to care for all girls under the age of sixteen arrested by the police. In order to supply these girls with a temporary home, the society purchased the house and grounds at 105 Schermerhorn street and fitted it up in comfortable style. The society has thoroughly investigated the subject of illicit infant boarding houses and lying-in asylums, and with the coöperation of the board of aldermen and the health department an ordinance was passed requiring such places to have a license. The measure was considered so meritorious that at the session of the legislature in 1891 it became a state law. Within the last twelve

years the society has investigated 11,692 cases of cruelty, prosecuted 3,053 offenders and secured 2,702 convictions. In 1892 there were 1,269 cases investigated, 279 offenders prosecuted, of whom 237 were convicted, and 1,387 children rescued.

THE BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM, the first institution of its kind to be established in Brooklyn, was organized May 17, 1833, through the efforts of a number of ladies, among whom were Mrs. Phoebe Butler, Mrs. Elizabeth Davison, Mrs. Charles Richards and Mrs. P. W. Radcliffe. The old Jackson house on the Heights was the first home of the society, and during the first year fourteen boys and twelve girls were cared for. Removal was subsequently made to Cumberland street. Jenny Lind sang and Fanny Kemble read, and many others labored in various ways in behalf of the building fund of the society. On December 1, 1870, the corner-stone of the present structure, at Atlantic and Kingston avenues, was laid, and on June 15, 1872, the asylum building was formally opened. The institution is supported by bequests, specific donations, endowments and by general charitable contributions. Mrs. Anna C. Field was president of the society in 1892, and the asylum was under the charge of Mrs. S. A. Hill.



INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL No. 2, FOURTH STREET.

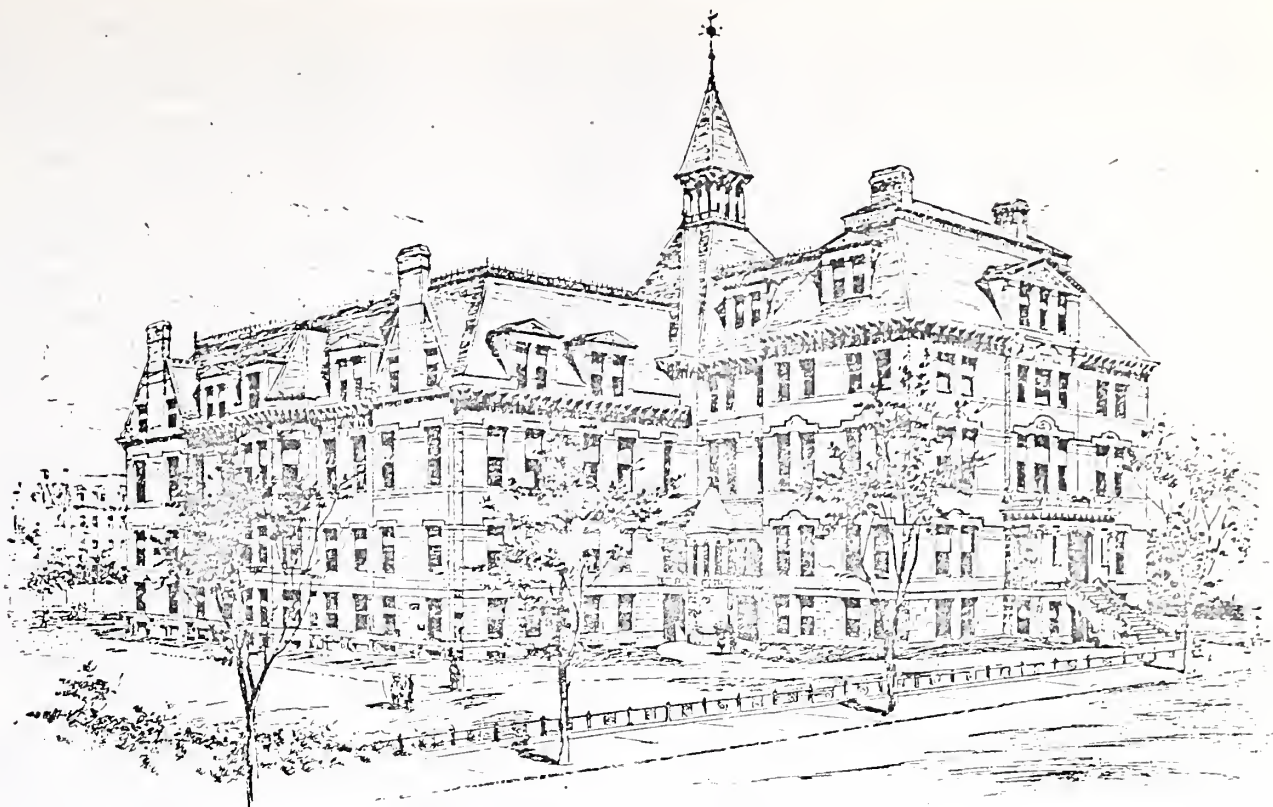
THE BROOKLYN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL ASSOCIATION AND HOME FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN began its work in 1854 and was incorporated in 1857. The Home, on Sterling place, between Vanderbilt and Flatbush avenues, was erected in 1861, and several additions to it have since been made. The association has established six industrial schools, as follows: No. 1, on Concord street, opposite Prince street; No. 2, at 10 Fourth street; No. 3, at the Home; No. 4, at 206 Twelfth street; No. 5, on Throop avenue, near Ellery street; No. 6, at 101 Steuben street. Children receive an elementary course of instruction and moral and religious training in these schools. The children in the Home are those whose parents cannot provide for them. Orphans and half orphans are not received at the Home, but are sent to the Orphan Asylum. Nearly every Protestant Church in Brooklyn is represented in the board of managers, and the work is supported by church collections and voluntary contributions. An annual fair also adds to the revenues. Mrs. Joseph Merwin is president of the association.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY was founded in 1829, with Peter Turner as its president. The society was incorporated on May 6, 1834. The first asylum was at 188 Jay street, in charge of the Sisters of Charity, but now there are three institutions—St. John's Home, corner of Albany and St. Mark's avenues, for the care of destitute or orphan boys; St. Joseph's Asylum, corner of Sumner and Willoughby avenues, and St. Paul's Industrial School, corner of Congress and Clinton streets, for destitute female orphans. Cornelius Heeney gave the society ten lots on Congress street, and after his death, which occurred in 1848, the society received as a bequest the greater portion of his large estate for the support of orphans. The bishop of the diocese is president of the society. Its offices are at 42 Court street.

ST. VINCENT'S HOME was incorporated in July, 1869, for the care and instruction of friendless boys. It occupies two buildings, one at 7 Poplar street and the other at 10 Vine street, the space between being utilized for a playground. The institution is under the charge of a board of managers composed of Roman Catholic clergymen, with the bishop of the diocese at their head.

THE BROOKLYN NURSERY AND INFANTS' HOSPITAL, occupying a handsome structure on Herkimer street, near Kingston avenue, is the outcome of the Flatbush Avenue Industrial School and Nursery, established in 1871 through the efforts of Mrs. E. B. Rollins, Mrs. H. F. Aten, Mrs. Charles Rushmore, Mrs. W. G. Lawrence, Mrs. A. G. Houghton, Mrs. L. W. Seaman and others. The nursery was originally located on Adelphi street, and then removed to 188 Prospect place. The present quarters were first occupied in 1884. The object of the society is to care for the infants of parents who are unable to support them entirely. The institution is under the charge of Mrs. L. K. Moore.

THE BROOKLYN TRAINING SCHOOL AND HOME FOR YOUNG GIRLS originated in the fall and winter of 1888-'89 in the efforts of some charitable ladies to improve the condition of friendless young girls between the ages of twelve and twenty-one, by providing them with employment and instruction. The home was chartered on April 9, 1889. The first officers and incorporators were Mrs. M. T. Maine, president; Mrs. T. L. Woodruff, first vice-president; Mrs. Jas. S. Suydam, second vice-president; Mrs. Theo. Conrow,



HOME FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN, STERLING PLACE.

treasurer; Mrs. Edw. B. Jordan, recording secretary; Mrs. C. P. Manney, corresponding secretary; Abbie T. Boody, Catherine D. Ryder, Anna E. Rickerson, Mary F. Purdy, Henrietta Pearsall, Anna L. Hayes, Nellie R. Parsons, Sarah B. Finch and Belle I. Herrick. At first the home was located at 360 Schermerhorn street, but after a fair held in November, 1889, the house at 80 Livingston street was leased. This in time proving too small, the house at 336 Fourteenth street was leased. This also has been taxed to the uttermost to accommodate applicants for admission.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL had birth in the philanthropy of Mrs. Harriet Brown, who, impressed with the degraded and ignorant condition of the poor children of Williamsburgh, collected \$600 in small subscriptions and called a meeting of friends on February 20, 1855. The organization was perfected with Mrs. Brown as chairman, and it was determined to have an industrial school to be located in the old North American Hotel, on North Second street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. It was opened on March 7, 1855, with eleven scholars rescued from the highways, with Mrs. Fister as teacher. Mrs. Van Naughton was chosen the first matron. In 1860 the association was incorporated for the purposes of instruction in "elementary English, habits of neatness, domestic duties, and to provide food and clothing and secure employment for children arriving at a suitable age." Nine trustees were elected in the persons of James Hall, Robert Duncan, George Ricard, John Broach, J. M. Halley, Richard B. Hunt, John A. Brady, M. D., Joseph H. Van De Water and George W. Edwards. Mrs. Eliphalet Lyon, the first directress, had a bill drawn in 1866 which she personally carried to Albany, where she labored until it was passed and signed by the governor. It gave the school \$10,000, providing that an equal sum should be raised, and Mrs. Lyon soon saw that the condition was fulfilled. Mr. George Ricard afterwards presented four city lots on North Second street, on which it was decided to build, but instead, in 1869, the Pease estate was bought and occupied at a cost of \$25,000. A wing costing \$32,000 was added to it in 1877, and in 1885 the old building was razed and a new structure erected. The institution also owns and occupies as a branch—known as the Gillispie Memorial—a lot and house on Humboldt street, which was presented by one of its many friends. The first board of officers was Richard B. Hunt, president; George W. Edwards, secretary, and John Broach, treasurer.

THE BROOKLYN TRUANT HOME, established in 1855 by the common council of the city, for the reformation of disorderly, idle and truant children between the ages of six and fourteen years. The refuge was first known as the Juvenile House of Industry and existed under that name for thirteen years in the old Kings County Penitentiary at Flatbush, under the care of Mr. Van Epps, and his brother as superintendent and teacher. The first boy was committed on November 30, 1857, by Alderman Clark. In 1869 the common council purchased from John I. Snedecor his hotel at Cypress Hills and about ten acres of land and erected a brick building, 80x40 feet and three stories high, suitable for the accommodation of 150 children.



Martin Kalbfleisch was then mayor and Alderman John McGroarty chairman of the committee on building. Charles Demarest was superintendent. In 1890 a brick building was erected adjoining the school structure, for the use of employees, water was introduced and many improvements made. Until 1874 both boys and girls were admitted, but since that time boys alone have been taken.

The kindergarten has become a popular method of primary instruction in Brooklyn, but it remained for the BROOKLYN KINDERGARTEN ASSOCIATION to formulate a plan which it is now carrying out—the opening of a complete system of these schools throughout the city. Although the association has been in existence only since June, 1891, it already has two free kindergartens in operation and the opening of a third in the near future is contemplated. About \$1,200 a year is the cost of maintenance of each of these schools, and the necessary funds are raised by membership fees instead of solicited subscriptions. Any one may become a yearly member of the Brooklyn Kindergarten Association on payment of \$3 dues and there the obligation ends. The society is not an incorporated body. The initial meeting was held in December, 1890, and the following April a public meeting was held at the Pratt Institute, at which the formal organization was completed by the election of officers. On June 17 the association established the Woman's Club Kindergarten, which holds daily sessions in the Bethel Chapel on Hicks street. The second school was opened under the charge of Miss Florence M. Perry on April 6, 1892, in the building of Memorial Industrial School No. 1. Under the same auspices and through the kindness of Mr. F. B. Pratt a training school for kindergarteners has been organized at Pratt Institute and many young women are availing themselves of this interesting instruction. The officers of the association are: Frank L. Babbott, president; Mrs. F. P. Bellamy, first vice-president; Henry W. Maxwell, second vice-president; Henry Sanger Snow, treasurer; Caroline B. Le Row, secretary; Dr. Palmer Townsend, assistant secretary.

THE SHELTERING ARMS NURSERY, at 157 Dean street, was incorporated in 1871. It had been established the preceding year to provide a place where poor mothers obliged to work could leave their children during the day; but subsequently a nursery for permanent inmates was provided in a house on Pacific street. Finally, after several removals, the present location was secured in 1877. The original building was destroyed by fire in 1880, but was immediately rebuilt. The Nursery is a diocesan charity and has a permanent fund for its support. Mrs. S. H. Wood is the president and Mrs. E. A. Bradley the treasurer.

The kindergarten refuge maintained by the HOLY INNOCENTS UNION of St. Peter's parish is located in a building owned by the church organization at 110 Congress street. It was established by the late Rev. Father Joseph Fransioli in the latter part of 1884, in the building at 102 Warren street, which was owned by the church. In February, 1885, a number of the charitable women of the parish formed the Society of the Holy Innocents Union with Mrs. J. W. Prendergast as president; Mrs. J. Slevin, vice-president; Miss M. H. Loughlin, secretary; Miss J. Carroll, corresponding secretary; Miss M. Clevin, treasurer; and Mrs. Bessie Dainty, superintendent. Four years later the union was incorporated by Mary H. Prendergast, Mrs. J. Slevin, Mrs. A. Gaffney and Mrs. B. Dainty.

THE CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY, on Willoughby avenue, between Classon and Graham avenues, was incorporated on March 8, 1865. Its object is to provide for and educate orphans and destitute children. The institution is supported by the school and other labor of its inmates, by donations and by aid from the city.

THE HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY was incorporated in August, 1878, and a house at the corner of Stuyvesant avenue and McDonough street was opened for the reception of orphans on January 7, 1879. Two years later grounds on McDonough street, adjoining the original building, were purchased, the corner-stone of the building having been laid June 26, 1883. On May 3, 1892, was laid the corner-stone of the new asylum on Ralph avenue, Pacific and Dean streets. This building cost \$235,000 and was dedicated on December 28, 1892. It will accommodate about 400. Ernst Nathan was the first president of the society and he held that office during ten years, Ira Leo Bam-burger being elected his successor in 1890.



THE HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM.

An association was formed in New York, by the advice of General O. O. Howard and C. H. Howard, in 1866, to aid freed colored women who came north, and provide a home for their children. On September 7, 1868, the society was incorporated as the BROOKLYN HOWARD COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM, it having meanwhile established itself in this city. The institution is located on Dean street, near Troy avenue. Mrs. L. A. Cooper, who was its first directress, is president, and the Rev. W. I. Johnson is general manager.

ASSOCIATIONS FOR THE AID OF WOMEN.

On March 5, 1880, a number of ladies, who had devoted much of their time to visiting the penitentiary and jail for the purpose of influencing women confined in those institutions to reform their lives, organized a society to improve the condition of homeless women, especially such as had been discharged from prison, by providing them with employment and instruction in a temporary home, where they might be surrounded by elevating and refining influences, and ultimately to procure for them suitable homes. On May 28, 1880, the society was incorporated and the WAYSIDE HOME was established on Schenck street, near DeKalb avenue. The first officers were Mrs. E. F. Pettengill, president; Mrs. Anna C. Field, vice-president; Miss C. E. Coffin, secretary; Mrs. C. W. Shepherd, assistant secretary; and Mrs. Eliza F. Rawson, treasurer. These ladies, together with Phebe W. Titus, Sophia S. Boggs, Helen M. Nelson, Mary C. Johnson, J. R. Pitt, M. A. Brown, Elizabeth R. Coffin, Lizzie R. Barstow, Amelia S. Hart and Mary S. Willets, were also the incorporators. In the early part of 1892 the legislature of the state passed an act making the Wayside Home a reformatory to which girls and young women may be committed, and as a result the present building, at 352 Bridge street, which accommodates over forty inmates, is continually well filled. A laundry is operated in connection with the Home and the income from this pays about three-fourths of the running expenses. Mrs. E. F. Pettengill, the first president of the society, still retained that office in 1892.

THE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN AND CHILDREN, now located on Concord street, between Washington and Fulton streets, had its origin in the charitable efforts of Mrs. Catharine Duryea Elwell to reform some poor women who had been confined in Raymond street jail for crimes growing out of intemperate habits. This was in 1868, and, aided by three friends, she furnished several rooms on Canton street, for which Mr. James Elwell paid the rent for six months. In these rooms the unfortunate women were given shelter, and before long several other women and two children also became inmates. In May, 1869, more commodious quarters were secured, and during the year 156 women and 60 children were sheltered. On April 28, 1870, the society was incorporated. An appropriation of \$10,000 was received from the state, \$19,000 was collected, and the present home was purchased for \$30,000 and occupied in May, 1871. Since then thousands of women and children have been given aid and shelter. Mrs. William S. Packer is president of the society and Mrs. S. M. Conklin is matron of the home.

THE HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, located at Dean street and Atlantic avenue, is conducted by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, who first established it on Henry street, near Atlantic avenue, on May 8, 1868. The object of the order is the reformation of erring women and the inculcation of principles of virtue in young girls. The inmates include those who voluntarily go there for reformation and others sent by friends or the authorities.

THE FACTORY GIRLS' IMPROVEMENT CLUB, at 872 Bedford avenue, between Myrtle and Park avenues, was organized in 1886 by the Woman's Auxiliary of the Brooklyn City Mission Society, and was successfully carried on under its supervision until last May, when it was transferred to the care of the King's Daughters. The object is to instruct, refine and bring under Christian influences girls of from twelve to twenty years of age who work in factories. They are from the overlooked and neglected class in the community, whose opportunities for improvement are exceedingly scant. These girls meet in the rooms five evenings in the week, and are taught sewing, mending, dressmaking, cooking and singing. One evening in the week is devoted to Bible lessons, and one evening to such general information and training as will help them to become useful and self-respecting women. In addition a reading-room is open where they can spend an evening socially; there is also a sewing class on Friday afternoon for little girls. Mrs. C. A. Henry is the missionary in charge. The support of these rooms is by voluntary contributions, principally from or through the King's Daughters, who have also rendered very efficient help as teachers.

THE HOME ASSOCIATION FOR WORKING WOMEN AND GIRLS, incorporated in 1879, has for its object the furnishing of a comfortable boarding-place for working women and girls at a price proportioned to their earnings. The present location is at 352 Pacific street. Mrs. W. A. Huster is president of the association.

THE FEMALE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, which owns and occupies the building at 93 Court street, furnishes work to poor women, paying them more for it than they would be likely to obtain elsewhere. Free instruction is also given in needlework, and employees are aided when sick or in want. The society was incorporated in 1854, with Mrs. A. A. Low as president. Mrs. E. M. Chapman now fills that office.

THE WOMEN'S WORK EXCHANGE AND DECORATIVE ART SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN grew out of the benevolent action of a gentleman connected with Christ Church who, in 1873, organized a little society with the

object of obtaining work for the members of his Bible class—particularly for a crippled girl who had no means of earning a livelihood. His experiment attracted the favorable attention of many of the women in the church, who promoted and sustained it, with the result that the South Brooklyn Employment Society was formed. For several years the society occupied the building at 122 Atlantic avenue and, under the presidency of Mrs. Nehemiah White, it did a very useful work. In 1879 the Women's Work Exchange was established for the sale of articles of use or beauty made by women who were obliged to support themselves and to whom no other way of earning their bread was open. This movement was soon followed by a union between the new society and the South Brooklyn Employment Society. Four years later the older society went out of existence, and in 1886 the present society was incorporated. It has been located since May, 1892, at 130 Montague street, where it receives and places on sale, for the benefit of the producers, such articles as decorated china, needlework, embroidery, pickles, preserves, cake and other products of the ingenuity or skill of women.

SOCIETIES WHICH PROVIDE FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.

There is no local charity that has progressed more uniformly or more effectively upon the lines originally laid down for it than the BROOKLYN HOME FOR AGED MEN, which had its inception in the efforts of a number of representative women during the year 1877. One of these had discovered six old and infirm men in a dilapidated building, without food, fire or furniture. She informed several of her friends; they held a meeting, devised ways and means, and the immediate wants of the aged men were soon supplied. Then these charitable women began the work of establishing an unsectarian home, where worthy men, disabled by age and reduced to want, could pass their declining years in comfort. A permanent organization was effected, with Mrs. Mary G. Brinckerhoff as first directress; Mrs. C. D. Jennings, second directress; Mrs. Martha E. Wilburn, secretary; Mrs. Sarah A. Kibbe, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Mary E. Whiton, treasurer. A temporary home was established in a small house on Grand avenue, where a number of aged inmates were maintained until March, 1878, when removal was made to 84 State street; the premises being purchased by means of donations. It was but a short time before this—on February 27, 1878—that the society was incorporated. It was not very long before the new quarters were found inadequate to the demands made upon them, and the managers determined to in some way build a home that would enable them effectively to carry on the work to which they had devoted themselves. As a result of much hard work on their part, on May 1, 1887, they entered the handsome structure now known as the Brooklyn Home for Aged Men, at the corner of Classon avenue and Park place. The corner-stone had been laid on September 13, 1886, and Messrs. Alfred S. Barnes, Hayden W. Wheeler and D. H. Cochran were the building committee. Since entering the new home the board of directors have paid off the debt on the building and added to the grounds, making the lot 135 feet on Park place and 125 feet on Prospect place. The entire cost has been about \$85,000. There is a four-story stone front house on Park place side, and this is to be attached to the main building and utilized for aged couples.

THE BROOKLYN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM was incorporated in May, 1883, by Mrs. Mary M. Voorhies, Mrs. William I. Preston, Mrs. Joseph Knapp, Mrs. Mary I. Phillips, Mrs. George Copeland, Mrs. John French, Mrs. Joshua A. Gascoigne, Mrs. Oliver L. Gardner, Mrs. Lewis S. Pilcher, Mrs. Noah Loder, Mrs. Griffin B. Halsted, Mrs. John Truslow, Mrs. H. C. M. Ingraham and Mrs. Albion P. Strout. On June 4, following, permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President, Mrs. M. M. Voorhies; vice-presidents, Mrs. W. I. Preston, Mrs. M. V. Phillips, Mrs. L. D. Tice, Mrs. C. E. Hemmenway; treasurer, Mrs. C. E. Taft; recording secretary, Mrs. H. C. M. Ingraham; corresponding secretary, Miss Martha Young. The purposes of the association are to provide for aged and infirm men and women, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a comfortable residence, with board, clothing, religious privileges, medical and other necessary attendance; also in the event of death to give them respectable burial. In the autumn of 1883 the premises at 367 McDonough street were leased and the work of the society began. In 1886 a plot of ground 255 by 330 feet on New York avenue, extending from Park place to Butler street, was purchased and a building costing about \$60,000 was erected, being first occupied in May, 1889. It accommodates about fifty inmates.

THE BAPTIST HOME is an institution where infirm and needy members of the Baptist churches of Brooklyn are provided with a home, support and employment. It was incorporated on April 9, 1869, and the present building, at the corner of Greene and Throop avenues, was dedicated on June 22, 1875. Alexander McDonald and Francis D. Mason together contributed \$25,000 toward the building fund, but both died before the corner-stone was laid on October 22, 1873. The expenses of the Home are defrayed by contributions from churches and individuals, and it has been the recipient of several liberal bequests. Charles H. Dutcher is president of the Home, and it is under the charge of Miss J. L. Kirk.

Of the many charitable institutions encouraged and fostered by the late Bishop Loughlin none has served a more beneficent purpose than the HOME FOR THE AGED, at the corner of DeKalb and Bushwick

avenues, which is conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor. This institution, which was established in September, 1868, includes in its sphere of usefulness the Eastern District and all that part of the Western District lying north of Atlantic avenue. Destitute men and women, over sixty years of age and of good moral character, are admitted to the Home without regard to their creed or nationality. There they are provided with food and clothing and nursed in sickness by the sisters. The institution has no regular fund and receives no pension, but depends entirely upon voluntary contributions and the efforts of the sisters who go about soliciting among the charitable, who give them clothing, food and money with which to maintain their aged charges. Since its doors were first opened to the poor the Home has sheltered thousands of aged persons, and during the year 1892 over 300 inmates were cared for by the Little Sisters of the Poor.

THE OLD LADIES' HOME, also called the Graham Institution, and officially known as THE BROOKLYN SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF RESPECTABLE AGED INDIGENT FEMALES, was established for the benefit of



CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

poor gentlewomen unfitted, by previous culture and refinement, to willingly accept the public asylum provided by the state. In January, 1851, a building site, on Washington, near DeKalb avenue, was donated by John B. Graham, a charter was obtained, and through the coöperation of twenty-six church congregations the enterprise was established on an unsectarian basis. The society failing to raise sufficient money for the erection of the Home, Mr. Graham supplied the necessary funds, and on October 26, 1852, the building was dedicated. Mr. Graham had intended to give the society two lots adjacent to the Home grounds, but he died suddenly while in the very act of executing the deed. Bequests, annual subscriptions and donations have served to put the Home upon a sound basis, and it is

to-day one of the most prosperous of our beneficent institutions. Mrs. Theodore Polhemus is now president of the society, and U. Howard is secretary.

THE GREENPOINT HOME FOR THE AGED, located at the corner of Oak and Guernsey streets, is especially designed for the care of the aged of the seventeenth ward. It was incorporated November 20, 1882. Mrs. Edwin Finkel has been the president from the beginning, and the institution is conducted under the auspices of the Ladies' Benevolent Association, which also concerns itself with various other forms of charity in that section of the city.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS.

"MEMORIAL HOME OF INDUSTRY" is the legend inscribed above the doorway of the three-story building at 70 Willoughby street. It is a place where a kindly word and a helping hand are offered to the wayfaring ex-convict. Michael Dunn, himself a convict who had spent many years within prison walls, was its founder. In January, 1892, its doors were first thrown open at 201 Livingston street. Ex-convict Dunn's christianity was of the practical sort. First the bodily comfort of the stranger was looked to, food, lodging and clothing were given if needed; then he endeavored to win the erring one from the evil of his way. It was the sixth institution of the kind which this man had founded since his conversion in 1878. Broom making was the industry pursued at the Home. Upon the death of Mr. Dunn in February, 1892, the management of the Home was undertaken by Darwin J. Meserole. In the following April the Home was removed to the building it now occupies. In connection with the city missionary work of the Home is conducted an industrial farm, near Smithtown, L. I. About two and half miles east of that place are located 100 acres of ground owned by Asa W. Parker, which were placed at the disposal of the Home committee, of which he is a member. Here in May last a number of the inmates began, under the supervision of B. M. Bailey, a practical farmer, the cultivation of broom corn, and an excellent quality has been produced, and enough farm produce also raised to supply the farm table and make frequent shipments to the city headquarters. The government of the Home is vested in Mr. Meserole, the manager and treasurer, and a committee consisting of Alfred H. Porter, chairman; Asa W. Parker, Charles W. Ide and G. Le Lacheur, M. D.

THE BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT AND EMERGENCY FUND OF THE G. A. R. was established in the spring of 1884. It is an offshoot of the memorial committee of the Grand Army of the Republic for Kings County, from which it derives its authority. The Bureau of Employment was suggested by Joseph L.

Follett, then a member of Devin post, but now of Winchester post. The Emergency Fund was first proposed by General James McLeer. The bureau was incorporated on April 11, 1885, for the purpose of aiding distressed soldiers, sailors or marines, who had served in the civil war, or their widows and orphans, and to improve the condition of such persons generally by providing employment. The present bureau is composed of Andrew J. Lyons, chairman; Geo. H. Jackson, secretary; Jos. S. Cavendy, treasurer; Henry Eichorne, Harry Draper, Walter Westlake, Charles McFarland, Louis A. Wiebe, John G. Noonan, William Kimball, John W. Chapman, Geo. S. Little, medical examiner; C. Hull Grant, M. J. Cummings. The bureau is located in the committee rooms in the basement of the city hall. The memorial committee now consists of the post commanders of the various posts of Kings County and one delegate for every fifty comrades in each post. Mr. M. J. Cummings is the president and Mr. Geo. H. Jackson the secretary and practical director of the bureau of relief.

On October 27, 1872, a number of charitably inclined men, all of whom were addicted to smoking, met together and pledged themselves to put aside a penny for each cigar they should smoke, the amount thus accumulated to be used for benevolent purposes. The association adopted the title THE WILLIAMSBURGH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, the object to be the relief and assistance of the worthy poor of the Eastern District. The first annual report, issued January 1, 1874, showed the income during the year to have been \$271.37, and donations to poor families \$160.50. A. Meiner was the first president and John L. Mandel the first secretary. The society's field of effort rapidly widened. Its resources, too, were increased by donations and collections, and it gave aid to many deserving families. It was incorporated on December 3, 1881, by Henry E. T. Voigt, William Diehl, Adam Dietrich, Frederick Huene, John L. Mandel, William Klein, Robert Sneider and C. Volkman Zinssmann. The Turn-Verein has allotted the use of several rooms in its building at 61 Meserole street to the society and these are used for meeting purposes and for the receiving of applications and the dispensing of aid to the needy. The officers of the society serve gratuitously and as a consequence all funds received go to the poor, there being absolutely no expenses to pay. The eighteenth annual report of the treasurer shows receipts amounting to \$3,540.70 and disbursements of \$1,050.97.

THE CHRISTIAN RESCUE TEMPERANCE UNION was organized in the spring of 1880 by Mrs. John Duer, of South Brooklyn. Originally the society bore the name of the Rescue Juvenile Temperance Union and was organized under that name on June 15, 1880, Mrs. Duer acting as superintendent and Mr. C. G. Johnston as treasurer. The Union has usually directed its efforts toward rescuing the young, particularly those of depraved parents, and in this line of work has had excellent success. A few months after the Union was organized, Templar Hall, 476 Fifth avenue, was rented and a Saturday school and Sunday afternoon prayer-meetings were instituted and have been continued from that time until now. In July, 1882, a meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Duer for the purpose of forming an adult department of the work and of becoming an incorporated society. This was soon accomplished, the society assuming as its corporate title the name it now bears. In August, 1882, Templar Hall was opened as a reading-room for the general public, as well as for school and religious services. In January, 1886, a chapel, at the corner of Eighth street and Fifth avenue, was secured, and there the work has been carried on since.

One of the most beautiful beneficences in the city of Brooklyn is the FLOWER AND FRUIT CHARITY, the aim of which is to distribute flowers, fruits and other delicacies, reading matter, etc., among the sick poor in hospitals, asylums and their own homes. It was organized in May, 1874, and the work has been carried on ever since by a number of ladies, who are aided by voluntary contributions of money and supplies. They meet regularly at 119 Montague street, arrange the donations and attend to their distribution. Miss J. H. Duckwitz is president of the society.

THE HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN is an organization designed to interest the public in the cause of hospital charity; it originated with the appointment of a committee by the trustees of the Brooklyn Hospital on the suggestion of William G. Low to enlist all the hospitals of the city in such an organization. The first meeting was held December 21, 1881. All the hospitals had signified their willingness to join in the movement excepting the Roman Catholic hospitals, which declined through Bishop Loughlin. A permanent organization was effected May 16, 1882, and the officers elected were William G. Low, president; William H. Fleeman, vice-president; Rev. Dr. C. Cuthbert Hall, secretary; William M. Richards, treasurer. The association is not incorporated. Its objects are to induce benevolent gifts for hospital purposes by bringing the claim of these charities simultaneously before the public, to stimulate and foster the giving by personal donations and church collections on appointed days in behalf of such institutions as the donor or donors may choose to assist, and to provide for obtaining and distributing the gifts of those who sympathize with the general object of hospital charity, without having interest in any special institution. To this end the last Saturday and Sunday in each year are devoted to a simultaneous presentation of the claims of the following hospitals: Brooklyn Hospital, Long Island College Hospital, Eastern District Hospital, Homœopathic Hospital, Brooklyn Maternity, St. John's Hospital

Lutheran Hospital Association, Norwegian Relief Society and St. Martha's Sanitarium. The first annual collection in 1882 realized \$4,351.22; in 1892 the amount of the collection was \$5,947.70.

THE BROOKLYN GUILD ASSOCIATION was organized in 1888. The establishment of a kindergarten was at first the principal motive, but when the first Guild House, at 245 Concord street, was opened in October, 1888, there were also formed a mother's club, a young woman's club, a young men's club and a children's club. There are about two hundred members of the guild, contributing in annual dues as many dollars. The branch clubs now fostered by the general body are the kindergarten day school; the Girls' Concordia Club; the Young Men's Concordia Club and the Hand-in-Hand Club, whose little girl members are taught needlework, doll's dressmaking and physical culture. Every October the guild distributes, to those of the members and neighbors who desire, growing plants to be cared for and reared in window decoration during the winter for a joint exhibition in the spring.

The Brooklyn agency of the AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS was established October 31, 1881, under the superintendence of Mr. J. R. Pye. The present superintendent of the Brooklyn branch is F. O. Clark, and the offices are at 415 Fulton street.

Among other prominent charitable organizations affording either special or general relief to the poor, or to persons temporarily in need, are the following: The Norwegian Relief Society, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Forty-sixth street; the Red Cross Society, at 195 Montague street, teaches how to administer first aid to the injured; the Working Women's Vacation Society, at 172 South Ninth street, which sends poor and overworked women to the country; the King's Daughters Day Nursery, at 958 Atlantic avenue; the Dominican Home, at the corner of Montrose and Graham avenues, for the care of orphan children; the orphanage department of the Church Charity Foundation, corner of Albany avenue and Herkimer street; St. Ann's Day Nursery, at 124 Lawrence street; St. Giles' House, 422 Degraw street, for crippled children; St. Malachy's Home, at the corner of Atlantic and Van Sicken avenues, for destitute children; Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People, Dean street, between Albany and Troy avenues; Home for the Aged, Church Charity Foundation, Albany avenue, near Herkimer street; St. Peter's Home for the Aged, 110 Congress street; the Wartburg Home for the Aged, Fulton street, near Sheffield avenue; the Helping Hand Mission for homeless women; and the Good Samaritan Association, with two buildings, on Jay and Nassau streets, respectively.



SEASIDE HOME OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY
At Coney Island.



THE BROOKLYN HOSPITAL.

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES AND PHYSICIANS.



AN account of the establishment and growth of institutions in Brooklyn for the care of the sick or injured carries the reader no further back than to the second quarter of the present century; for it was not until 1839 that a hospital was established here; but the medical history of the territory now occupied by the city begins with the advent of the first medical man in Breuckelen. His name was Paulus Van Der Beeck and he arrived here in 1644, or not long after — this being the most exact information to be gained from the chronicles of that period. There was not much sickness among the hardy Dutch settlers of those times that could not be cured by means of housewifely medical lore, and so, perforce, Dr. Van Der Beeck became a sort of jack of all trades and, later in his history, he is spoken of as “Dr. Paulus, surgeon and farmer.” He prospered and grew rich, according to the chronicle, but it was not by physicing folks. Gerardus Willemse Beekman was the next doctor to settle in the village, and he, it seems, combined two avocations now esteemed as highly profitable, as he is described as having been “a physician and politician,” and he “remained an office holder until the time of his death.” Later in the records there is an account of a Dr. Nerbury’s presenting a bill of £6 4s. against the authorities “for taking care of a poor man at Mr. Stryker’s, of Flatbush.” Dr. Hendrick Van Beuren is the next practitioner mentioned in the accounts of the village, and besides putting in a number of bills which show him to have had considerable practice, he distinguished himself by publishing in the *New York Gazette, or Weekly Postboy*, in May, 1754, a letter in which he denounced “pretenders in the practice of physic and surgery,” or what are now more tersely denominated “quacks.” It is said there were many such practicing about that time. Among Dr. Van Beuren’s contemporaries were Drs. John Lodewick and Harry Van De Water. The fighting on Long

Island during the revolutionary war brought many army physicians and surgeons to Brooklyn and vicinity, and they were indefatigable in relieving as far as possible the sufferings of those confined in the temporary military hospitals established in private houses, churches and other buildings. At the close of the war a number of these physicians settled here, among them being Dr. Beck, who established himself in Flatbush, and Drs. John J. Barbarin and John Duffield, in Brooklyn. From this period until the organization of the Kings County Medical Society, on April 2, 1822, the names of George A. Clussman, Samuel Osborne, Charles Ball and Matthew Wendell are among those which appear prominently in the local records of the medical profession. The first officers of the Kings County Medical Society were : Cornelius Low, president ; Matthew Wendell, vice-president ; Adrian Vanderveer, secretary ; and John Carpenter, treasurer. It was left for Dr. Isaac J. Rapelyea, president of the society in 1835, to make the first determined effort towards the permanent establishment of a hospital in Brooklyn. He urged the matter upon the attention of the society in his inaugural address, delivered on July 13 of that year, and a memorial was presented to the city council. It was without result and it was not until five years later that a public place was provided where immediate aid could be rendered the injured. Then a few public-spirited citizens engaged physicians and surgeons to attend patients in a house owned by Cyrus P. Smith, on Adams street, and on August 5, 1839, the common council appropriated \$200 per annum for the support of this embryo hospital. In 1844 this appropriation was discontinued, but at a public meeting held on February 7 of the following year, a committee was appointed to provide for the incorporation of a hospital, and in the following May an act creating the Brooklyn City Hospital was passed by the legislature. This institution, which is elsewhere more fully referred to, was the nucleus from which, indirectly at least, has proceeded that large number of hospitals, dispensaries and other similar establishments whose architectural beauty, completeness of appointment and effectiveness of service constitute one of the grandest testimonials to Brooklyn's municipal progress and of the public-spirited liberality of her citizens. Of no class of citizens has Brooklyn greater reason to be proud than of her medical men. The profession in this city has always been representative of sterling integrity, distinguished ability and humane and charitable effort. Its members have made enduring record for skillful service rendered in combating disease and death, for philanthropy among the poor and for noble intrepidity in the face of pestilence and epidemic. During the four years following April, 1861, the members of the Kings County Medical Society rendered gratuitous professional services to the families of volunteers who were fighting for the Union, and a number of local practitioners volunteered to go to the front. The first homœopathic physician to establish himself in Brooklyn was Dr. Robert Rosman. This was in 1840, and he, with the other pioneer practitioners in the new school of medicine, met with much opposition on the part of the allopaths. The law required that every practicing physician should be a member of the county medical society, and this gave the doctors of the old school a pronounced advantage over the newcomers. Dr. Rosman had been admitted to the Kings County Medical Society without opposition, but when Drs. A. C. Hull and P. P. Weils, the next two homœopaths who sought to practice in this city, applied for membership they were refused, the society making use of its privilege to reject such applicants as they might declare unworthy. Dr. Hull took the matter to the courts to establish his qualification for membership. Decision was rendered in his favor, but his opponents by means of repeated appeals, until the case reached the highest court, kept the matter in litigation sixteen years. Dr. Hull triumphed finally, however, but did not accept membership in the society, for on November 12, 1857, the Homœopathic Medical Society of Kings County was incorporated, and he became its first president. Thenceforward the new school of medicine prospered in Brooklyn, and its progress was marked by the establishment from time to time of the present system of pharmacies, dispensaries and hospitals. The eclectic school of medicine was established here in 1847, Dr. D. E. Smith being its first exponent. On October 1, 1856, the Eclectic Medical Society of Kings County was organized, and in the same year the Brooklyn Academy of Medicine was established, the avowed objects of its members being to investigate all medical methods, without prejudice, and to adopt the best means of curing disease. The later history of medicine and surgery in this city has been one of continued advancement, and the attainment of distinguished reputation and eminence on the part of local practitioners in the various branches of the healing art ; and in this connection is given some account, in detail, of the various local medical and surgical institutions.

The first of these to be established, the BROOKLYN HOSPITAL, was incorporated on May 8, 1845, as the "Brooklyn City Hospital." Later a change was made in the legal title of the institution by the omission of the word "city" in order to remove the prevailing impression that it was a municipal institution supported from the city treasury. In 1848 the growth of the city and a generous gift of the late Augustus Graham opened the way for more extended efforts. The present hospital at DeKalb avenue and Raymond street was opened to the public in May, 1852. The Orthopedic Dispensary was opened in 1869 to meet the pressing needs of the more dependent class of citizens. The Training School for Nurses has developed into a strong and successful institution and is now doing most effective work in connection with

the hospital. A home for the nurses has recently been provided on the hospital grounds. This school was organized as an independent institution. The initial steps of establishment were taken in November, 1880, by a few ladies who, through their active interest in the Fruit and Flower Charity and the distribution of its gifts in the hospitals and homes of the city, had been led to appreciate the pressing need for better nursing of the sick. The first board of officers consisted of Mrs. A. J. Perry, president; Mrs. C. L. Mitchell, vice-president; Mrs. Seth Low, corresponding secretary; Miss Dora B. Robinson, recording secretary; William G. Low, treasurer; Mrs. C. T. Pierce, assistant treasurer. The following year Mrs. Seth Low was elected president and held that office until 1891, when the Brooklyn Training School for Nurses passed from the control of its board of officers and managers into that of the trustees of the Brooklyn Hospital, becoming an integral part of that institution. An efficient ambulance service was established in connection with the hospital in 1889. The officers of the hospital in 1892 were: William G. Low, president; Henry P. Morgan, vice-president; Edward Merritt, treasurer; Edward H. Kidder, secretary; Charles V. Dudley, superintendent.

What is now known as the LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES was chartered by the legislature in 1858. It was the successor of an organization which, under the title of St.



LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

John's Hospital, on November 5, 1857, took charge of what had been the German Dispensary and on December 23 of the same year opened a hospital at 147 Court street. There the quarters were soon found to be inadequate, and shortly after the change of name had been made the Perry mansion and grounds, in the block bounded by Pacific, Henry and Amity streets, were purchased. There the Long Island College Hospital was established, and in 1860 the medical college in connection with it was fully organized. From time to time alterations and additions to the structure were made, brick and stone took the place of wood, and finally the present admirably appointed structure was completed, and the hospital became one of the best and most conveniently arranged in the country. It was not without a hard struggle, however, that the institution reached its present prominent position. During the Civil war the hospital was crowded, a large number of the inmates being government beneficiaries, and it received all necessary assistance in carrying on its work, but at the close of the conflict there came a reaction which threatened the very existence of the hospital. The prospects had become very dark indeed, when Drs. Theodore L. Mason, William H. Dudley and Chauncey L. Mitchell offered to continue the work at their own expense. Their offer was accepted, and they succeeded in raising enough money among themselves and their friends to pay off the entire indebtedness of the institution. Thenceforward the progress of the Long Island College Hospital, if not at all times rapid, has been at least continuous. Its accommodations and facilities were increased, the *personnel* of its

staff became of the highest order of experience and ability, and the field of its usefulness constantly widened. Its medical college was the first in this country to introduce clinical teaching, by which effective graded instruction was greatly facilitated. Connected with the hospital proper are a dispensary, an ambulance system and a training school for nurses. The sources of income include an annual appropriation of \$4,000 from the city, a portion of the excise moneys, the amounts received from paying patients and subscriptions by the managers and their friends. The government of the institution is vested in a board of regents and a medical board, and there is also a faculty of the hospital and a faculty of the college. The last three bodies constitute a joint board, which submits to the regents such plans for the improvement of the institution as may be agreed upon. Alexander J. C. Skene, M. D., long the dean of the faculty, was elected president in March, 1893, and was succeeded as dean by J. S. Wight, M. D. Thomas S. Moore is president of the board of officers, succeeding Thomas H. Rodman, who had served from 1875 to the time of his death in 1892. The total number of graduates from the institution from its organization until June, 1892, was 1,336.

THE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN (formerly the Brooklyn Woman's Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary) was founded by a few earnest women, who had consecrated their lives to the study and practice of medicine. Impressed with the need for medical treatment required by the large number of shop girls, and knowing their reluctance to go to the public hospitals for admission, these women opened a dispensary on Myrtle avenue, near Grand avenue, in 1881. Their work grew and incorporation was secured in April, 1883. In the spring of 1887, as the need for hospital accommodations became more apparent, the managers hired a building at 1318 Fulton street, where a few patients were received and another dispensary was opened. In 1890 a building at 811 Bedford avenue was leased, and the dispensary work was all consolidated. In 1891 the hospital was removed to 200 South Oxford street, where a larger building had been secured. This house proved inadequate to its wants, and in 1892 the hospital was removed to 808 Prospect place. In 1891 the Memorial Training School for Nurses was incorporated. The staff of physicians in the Memorial Hospital consists exclusively of women. The officers in 1892 were: Mrs. J. H. Burtis, president; Mrs. J. L. Marcellus, first vice-president; Mrs. T. W. Lowell, second vice-president; Miss A. K. Mirrieles, recording secretary; Mrs. A. H. Tifft, corresponding secretary; Mrs. C. C. Martin, treasurer.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION was organized in 1889 for the purpose of founding a general hospital particularly, but not exclusively, for Germans. Several years were spent in raising funds and acquiring land, and 1892 work was begun toward erecting a hospital building on St. Nicholas avenue, near Himrod street. John H. Doscher is president of the association.

THE LUTHERAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION maintains an institution at East New York avenue and Carroll street for nursing the sick and wounded. It was established in 1881. There are no restrictions as to the age or religious affiliations of those admitted. Edward Hanselt is president of the association, and the hospital is in charge of Miss E. E. Roeselhi. The city pays \$1,500 a year toward the expenses of the institution.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, on St. Mark's avenue, between Rochester and Buffalo avenues, is under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. The ground upon which the structure stands occupies an entire block,



ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

which was purchased by the late Bishop Loughlin in 1878. On October 18, 1879, the corner-stone of the hospital building was laid, and the first patients were admitted the latter part of November, 1882. The incorporators, who also constituted the first board of trustees, were the Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin, Rev. E. J. O'Reilly, John D. Keiley, Jr., John J. Kiernan, Dr. John Byrne, James Clyne and three members of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul. St. Mary's Hospital is non-sectarian, and a very large number of non-

paying patients are annually treated within its walls. These are supported by contributions and money received from the city and excise funds. The medical and surgical staff of the hospital includes many men who have attained very high professional positions as specialists.

ST. CATHERINE'S HOSPITAL, which is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church of the Most Holy Trinity, was established in 1869 in the old Thursby farmhouse on Bushwick avenue. It soon outgrew its original quarters and the erection of a suitable building was discussed. A location was secured on Montrose avenue and building operations continued during 1874, 1875 and 1876, the new hospital being first occupied on September 8, 1876. The buildings are large, convenient and finely appointed, the total cost of land and structures amounting to nearly \$250,000. The managers of the hospital are the officers of the church under whose auspices it is conducted.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL and the ATLANTIC AVENUE DISPENSARY are part of the Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, of which Bishop Littlejohn is president, the work being conducted entirely by the Protestant Episcopal Church of Long Island. The hospital and dispensary were organized by a special



ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

committee of the board of managers in the summer of 1871, and located at 1620 Fulton street, the store being used as a dispensary and the upper floors for hospital purposes. Under the charge of Sister Julia the hospital has been carried on twenty years. In 1872 the hospital was moved to the building on Herkimer street now used as a home for the aged, and the dispensary was located at 849 Atlantic avenue. In 1873 the managers erected a separate building for the hospital. This was succeeded by the brick structure on the corner of Atlantic and Albany avenues, which was completed in 1883. The managers of the hospital are the Rev. S. M. Haskins, D. D., chairman, the Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, W. H. Fleeman, Lyman R. Green, James S. Connell, Dr. William Wallace and C. H. Phillips. The managers of the dispensary are the Rev. H. T. Scudder, J. W. Whiting and Thomas Hegeman.

The establishment of the METHODIST EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL was suggested in an editorial article published on January 27, 1881, in the *Christian Advocate*, in which the duty of the church in the matter of providing charitable foundations for the care of the sick was strongly urged. In its issue of February 27 the *Christian Advocate* published an offer from George I. Seney, of Brooklyn, to give a site in Brooklyn for a Methodist hospital and to subscribe \$200,000 toward the expense of building such an institution. Following this a meeting was held on February 28 to take steps for the acceptance of Mr. Seney's offer and the carrying out of the proposition. As a result of that meeting the legislature was asked for a charter and it was granted, establishing a body corporate to be known as "The Methodist Episcopal Hospital in the City of Brooklyn." Under this charter a permanent organization was effected at a meeting held on April 2, 1881. James M. Buckley, D. D., was elected president and James N. Fitzgerald, D. D., secretary of the board of managers. A building committee was appointed, and it was announced that the city block bounded by Seventh and Eighth avenues, between Sixth and Seventh streets, had been purchased by Mr. Seney, who had secured

the title to the hospital. The block has an area of about three and a half acres. The corner-stone of the main central building was laid on September 20, 1882. The plan of the hospital contemplates nine buildings, and of this number two lateral pavilions were begun at the same time with the main central building. In May, 1884, the three buildings were roofed in but were not finished; the cost of land and the expenses of construction until that date represented a total outlay of \$410,000, all of which had been furnished by Mr. Seney. The board of managers then undertook the occupation of the buildings, and appealed to the Methodist Episcopal Church for funds with which to put the hospital in operation. The work of raising the required money was undertaken first by the Rev. George P. Mains and later by the Rev. John S. Breckinridge, whose energetic and successful labors in this direction continue to assist the great enterprise in its progress toward completion. One of the pavilions was the first of the buildings to be completed and on December 15, 1887, it was dedicated and formally opened for the reception of the sick. Since then one floor of the main central building has been so far completed as to permit the opening of a ward for children



METHODIST EPISCOPAL (POPULARLY CALLED THE "SENEY") HOSPITAL.

and a number of rooms for private patients, while in the basement of this building rooms for the administrative departments of the institution have been provided. The accommodations of the hospital in 1892 allowed for the care of about seventy patients, and there had been established an active ambulance service which responds to about one thousand calls in a year. When completed the hospital will be one of the largest and most admirably equipped institutions of the kind in America, containing nearly three hundred beds and prepared to care for more than forty-five hundred patients annually. The board of officers consists of James M. Buckley, D. D., president; James McGee, vice-president; Lewis S. Pilcher, M. D., secretary; John French, treasurer; Rev. John S. Breckinridge, superintendent.

At Kingston avenue and Fenimore street, Flatbush, a short distance north of the county buildings, is the BROOKLYN HOSPITAL FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES, or small-pox hospital. For years the citizens of Brooklyn who were afflicted with contagious or infectious diseases were removed to the county hospital, but the day came when the facilities for handling such diseases there were inadequate and the department of health, represented by its commissioner, resolved upon the erection of a separate building for the purpose. The fight for it was a long and hard one, but a bill passed the legislature which authorized its establishment and appropriated the money necessary for construction. The search for a site resulted in the choice of a seven-acre lot at the point above named. The people of Flatbush made determined but unsuccessful opposition to the enterprise from the first, and after the building was completed obtained an injunction restraining the health department from making use of it. This injunction was vacated, and after a while local opposition to the establishment died out. The main, or administration building, is a handsome

two-story and basement structure with a frontage of eighty feet, a depth of forty-four and a large extension. It is faced with Philadelphia brick. Back of this administration building are five pavilions of wood in which the patients are kept. There is ground in plenty for the construction of as many of these buildings as the necessities of the occasion may require. A little apart from the administration building and the pavilions are the boiler-house and the stable. The original cost of the hospital, including site, was about \$60,000. About \$12,000 covers the annual cost of maintenance. People living in the county towns are received the same as residents of the city, an act of charity which is really a safeguard against the spread of disease. Treatment is free, but a plan is now on foot to furnish the fifth pavilion for patients who are both able and willing to pay for their treatment. The hospital was opened in November, 1891, with Henry Bulwinkle, M. D., as superintendent. Although a young man the doctor's success at the head of the institution has been remarkable. Until the first of October, 1892, there were one hundred and forty-seven cases in his charge, of which he lost only seventeen. These cases comprised eighty of small-pox, with ten deaths; thirty of diphtheria, with four deaths; scarlet fever, twenty-four, with two deaths; measles, nine, with one death; three cases of erysipelas and one of yellow fever, with no deaths. A wonderful record. A. P. Delette, M. D., is assistant superintendent.



ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL.

The late Rev. Joseph Fransioli, assisted by several of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, established ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL in the double house at Hicks and Congress streets in 1864, and besides caring for a number of patients during that year they gave a temporary home to over two hundred children of soldiers who were serving in the Union army. The hospital was incorporated in 1866, and thenceforward the accommodations were repeatedly increased until, finally, the present commodious structure was erected. The Sisters of St. Francis, who have charge of the institution, visit the homes of the sick poor and receive in the hospital those suffering from injuries or sickness, regardless of creed or color. There are at this writing 170 patients being cared for. The income of the hospital is derived from city and excise funds and the contributions of the charitable. The field of beneficence is confined to no particular district, as patients from all parts of the city and suburbs are received.

THE BROOKLYN HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVES is one of the local charitable institutions of the hospital class which is operated altogether on the broad principles of humanity. It has been in existence about eleven years, although the present quarters were not established until 1888, and during that time it has offered to consumptive invalids of either sex, and of every race, creed and color, succor and solace, free of cost. Half a dozen philanthropic men and women, having learned that the doors of all the city hospitals were closed against this class of sufferers, and that the almshouse was their only refuge, issued a call to the benevolent people of Brooklyn, with the object of discussing the ways and means to establish an institution for consumptives. The meeting was held in Plymouth Church, and in due time a society was formed, and later incorporated as the "Garfield Memorial Home." In August, 1888, a dwelling house was rented on Washington avenue, and placed in charge of a matron, one nurse and a servant. Eight months later, as the result of a liberal public response, the trustees were enabled to purchase the building at 219 Raymond street, which was occupied for several years, until the institution again needed larger quarters. The first year sixty-nine persons were sheltered and nursed. After the work of the institution had expanded and become known the name was then changed to the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives. Several lots were

purchased soon after on Kingston avenue, between Douglass and Butler streets, on which a new Home was erected at a total cost of about \$80,000. It is a neat three-story brick structure of modern architecture, and will accommodate, beside the staff of nurses, employees, etc., about seventy-five patients. Fourteen of the beds are endowed, and none remain empty long. The building and grounds were purchased with a fund made up entirely of gifts from the charitable people of Brooklyn, and were first occupied in September, 1888. As all the patients in such an institution are very weak—many on the verge of death—requiring the most delicate and nutritious of foods, the cost is necessarily heavy. The annual expense of the Brooklyn Home, which is now free of debt, is about \$20,000, made up by subscriptions, with the exception of a small state appropriation and a sum from the excise moneys. Only those consumptives who are utterly destitute are received. Since the beginning of the good work 1,430 patients have been cared for, many of whom have been discharged improved, and even cured. During the year 1892 233 patients were admitted. The officers are: Mrs. S. V. White, president; Mrs. J. S. Plummer, first vice-president; Mrs. E. L. Molineux, second vice president; Mrs. Thomas Hewitt, recording secretary; Mrs. H. B. Platt, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Benjamin Edson, treasurer.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, at 108 South Third street, had its origin in the Williamsburgh Dispensary, which was established on September 1, 1851, at South First and Fifth streets



EASTERN DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

largely through the efforts of Captain Samuel Groves. He continued president of the dispensary association until his death. Among the first physicians of the staff were Drs. C. H. Schapps, E. M. Colt and B. F. Bassett. In 1860 the dispensary was removed to 165 Fourth street, and subsequently hospital accommodations were provided, and the institution was given its present title. Later the South Third street site was purchased, and what is now one of the finest hospital buildings in this city was erected. George H. Fisher is president of the board of trustees, and the institution is under the charge of Dr. E. P. Orrell. It receives a share of city and excise moneys. During the year 1891 the board of trustees purchased land adjoining the hospital building, and in 1892 began the erection thereon of an additional wing for dispensary uses, intending to reserve the main building exclusively for a hospital.

THE LONG ISLAND THROAT AND LUNG HOSPITAL AND PEOPLE'S DISPENSARY, which is located at 1025 Gates avenue, near Broadway, was incorporated on May 31, 1889, and reincorporated on March 24, 1891, to furnish special treatment to those afflicted with diseases of the nose, throat, eyes, ears and lungs, the treatment to be free to the worthy poor. Its board of directors is composed of representative citizens, and prominent clergymen. D. M. Woolley, M. D., instructor in diseases of the ear, eye and throat in the New York Polyclinic Hospital, is surgeon-in-chief. Much good work has been done for this hospital by the

churches and the Ladies' Auxiliary Society. The officers of the hospital association are: Thomas J. Kenna, president; Benjamin Lewis, first vice-president; Rev. James S. Chadwick, D. D., second vice-president; George H. Fisher, counsel; Frank P. Sellers, treasurer; D. Morris Woolley, M. D., secretary.

THE BROOKLYN THROAT HOSPITAL, at Bedford avenue and South Third street, one of the most admirable and useful institutions in the state for the treatment of the nose, throat, eye, ear and lungs, was founded largely through the efforts of Dr. Reuben Jeffery, and was opened to the public in 1889; B. G. Latimer being the first president and Rev. Henry A. Powell, D. D., the first secretary. It is non-sectarian, and its affairs are managed by a board of fifty directors, the present officers being: Henry A. Powell, president; Andrew D. Baird and J. Henry Dick, vice-presidents; Robert P. Lethbridge, treasurer; and Robert L. Wensley, secretary. There is a staff of eighteen physicians. The average number of inmates is fifty, and 23,000 patients were treated in the out-door department during 1892. The hospital is supported by voluntary contributions.



HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

THE BROOKLYN HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL had its beginning in December, 1852, as the Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary, which was incorporated for the gratuitous medical relief of the sick and destitute by means of homœopathic remedies. Its incorporators were Edward W. Dunham, John A. Davenport, Theodore Victor, Samuel G. Arnold, Sheldon P. Church, John N. Taylor, Albert G. Allen, Edward Corning and Alfred S. Barnes. The dispensary began its work at 50 Court street, and twelve years later moved to 178 Atlantic avenue, where it remained until 1871. In that year an act of the legislature was passed, changing the name of the dispensary to the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital. The act increased the number of its trustees to thirty-five. In 1882 the number of the trustees was, by another act of the legislature, increased to fifty. The dispensary continued its work in Atlantic avenue until 1871, when Dr. A. E. Sumner secured the premises on Cumberland street and Carlton avenue, between Myrtle and Park avenues, which were formerly owned by the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, and upon which there was an old but substantial building. The work of the institution progressed so rapidly that it was soon found necessary to increase the size of the building by adding a wing at the southerly end. Later another wing was added at the north end, running from the back of the old building to Carlton avenue. Again the institution outgrew its facilities, and in 1888 the trustees determined to erect an entirely new building, the two wings being used and incorporated in the structure. The premises now consist of eight full city lots, 100 feet on Cumberland street and running through to Carlton avenue, a distance of 200 feet. In 1880 a training school for nurses was established. The first class was graduated in 1882. Since that time there have been graduated in all seventy-six nurses. One of the most important organizations connected with the hospital is the Ladies' Aid Association, founded

in 1874, upon whose efforts the hospital largely depends for the means to meet its expenses. It has given public social festivities and entertainments, by which the revenues of the hospital have been largely increased.

The establishment of the BROOKLYN EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL was primarily due to the efforts of Drs. A. Matthewson and H. Newton. These gentlemen, realizing the need of such an institution, consulted in 1868 with Drs. C. R. Agnew, E. G. Loring and Daniel B. St. John Roosa, of New York, upon the subject. The project was favorably considered and the five doctors already mentioned associated themselves with a score or more of Brooklyn's influential and charitable citizens and formed the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital Association. The first meeting was held in the spring of 1868, a permanent organization formed and officers elected. The institution was incorporated on May 4, 1868, and a house at Johnson and Washington streets was rented. These quarters were soon outgrown and in a short time the building at 190 Washington street was bought, where the work of the hospital greatly increased. In 1882 the house at 94 Livingston street, which is now occupied, was purchased at a cost of \$48,500. It was enlarged and renovated in 1891 at an expense of \$6,000. In 1873 the treatment of the skin and throat was added to that of the eye and ear, and in 1878 the treatment of nervous diseases was also included. In 1891 the hospital treated 10,567 people. The total number of cases received since April 15, 1868, when the hospital was opened, until December 31, 1891, was 117,168. The present officers are: Cornelius D. Wood, president; Thomas E. Stillman, vice-president; A. D. Wheelock, treasurer; F. H. Colton, M. D., secretary.



KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL.

THE KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL is one of the county institutions at Flatbush, and has been in operation since 1837. It is intended for the destitute sick, without restriction as to age, and is under the supervision of the board of commissioners of charities and corrections. The cost of its maintenance in 1892, when the total number of inmates was 3,080, was \$79,750. J. T. Duryea, M. D., is the medical superintendent.

THE NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN DEACONESSES' HOME AND HOSPITAL, at Forty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, is for the relief of suffering Norwegians without regard to age. It is a denominational institution, and was founded in 1886. C. Ullenass is president, and Sister Elizabeth Fedde has charge of the institution.

THE CHINESE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION was incorporated on January 5, 1891. It is a result of the efforts of the "King's Daughters for China." The objects of the association are to maintain a hospital for the treatment of Chinese afflicted with diseases not contagious. Following are the first and present officers of the society: Edward Braislin, D. D., president; Dr. Nelson B.Sizer, secretary; Dr. Charles E. Bruce, treasurer; Mrs. N. B. Sizer, assistant treasurer; Dr. Joseph C. Thomas, superintendent; Drs. William A. Little, C. E. Bruce, and N. B. Sizer, medical staff. The hospital is located at 45 Hicks street, where until May 1, 1892, 76 patients had been admitted. A ladies' auxiliary board, under the presidency of Mrs. N. B. Sizer, assists in the work.

THE BROOKLYN MATERNITY, in connection with which is the New York State Training School for Nurses, is the outcome of the work of several charitable ladies who, in the fall of 1870, held a meeting to discuss the project. The first regular meeting of the organization was held in January, 1871, when the following officers were elected: Mrs. B. C. Mitchell, first directress; Mrs. A. Burtis, second directress; Mrs. C. E. Arbuckle, third directress; Mrs. W. T. Coale, treasurer; Mrs. Tobias New, corresponding secretary; Miss Mary A. Downs, recording secretary. The Maternity was incorporated in February of the same year under the title of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Lying-in Asylum. Subsequently a charter was obtained for a nursery, a woman's and children's hospital and lastly a branch of the New York State Training School for Nurses; this being the first school of the kind established in the United States. The title of the Brooklyn Maternity was then adopted. The property now occupied by the institution, at 46 and 48 Concord street, was purchased in 1873. This has recently been sold and land for new buildings has been purchased and a building fund instituted.

Not a few prominent physicians have received material benefit from their early training in the BROOKLYN CITY DISPENSARY, which was opened to the public on August 10, 1846, and incorporated on March 13, 1850. It was moved about to various localities from time to time, until in 1864 the trustees raised sufficient money to purchase and equip a building on Tillary street, between Fulton and Washington streets. The premises were admirably arranged for its purposes and a thoroughly competent medical and surgical staff was secured, and the character of its *personnel* has ever since been maintained. The extent of the beneficent work accomplished by the dispensary is shown by the fact that during 1890-1891 there were 34,592 patients treated and 34,853 prescriptions given out. The officers of the institution in 1892 were: Samuel Rowland, president; R. S. Bussing, vice-president; Leonard C. Bond, treasurer; Henry Warren Beebe, secretary.

THE BROOKLYN CENTRAL DISPENSARY was established on August 1, 1855, at the corner of Fulton street and Hanson place, in response to a demand in the upper part of the city for free medical service and medicine that the Brooklyn City Dispensary could not supply. The incorporators of the institution were the Rev. Josiah West, James Van Dyk, William Swift, Wm. B. Badge, T. L. Majaganos, William H. Hallock, Alexis H. Crittenden and D. Thompkins Dodge. The dispensary was moved to Flatbush avenue and Nevins street in 1858. Drs. Crittenden, Hallett, Swift, Gray, Teller and Black formed the first volunteer medical staff. On May 1, 1870, the dispensary was located at 104 Flatbush avenue, where it remained until the increased number of patients necessitated a removal to larger quarters. The building at 29 Third street was purchased by the trustees in March, 1890, and entirely remodeled to suit the needs of the dispensary. During August, 1855, there were 114 patients treated; during February, 1892, the number of patients was 1,931. The present officers are: Theophilus Olena, president; Thomas E. Pearsall and Michael H. Haggarty, vice-presidents; N. H. Clement, treasurer; George V. Brower, secretary.

THE SOUTHERN DISPENSARY AND HOSPITAL, at 119 Third place, was located there shortly after its incorporation in 1874. It was established at Sackett and Court streets the year previous, with Dr. Nathaniel Ford as its first president. Theodore Ritter now holds that office and the institution is under the charge of Dr. L. W. Pearson. It receives an annual appropriation from the city and excise funds.

THE BEDFORD DISPENSARY was established by Drs. William Waterworth and W. E. Conroy in October, 1880, and was supported by their voluntary efforts for nearly a year. The great increase in the number of patients in that time led to the incorporation of the institution in June, 1881, by William G. Hoople, George Stannard, H. L. Judd, Thomas P. Wilkinson, Oliver P. Edgerton and H. Waller Brinckerhoff. The officers for the first year were the above-named gentlemen, as trustees, with William G. Hoople, president; Thomas P. Wilkinson, vice-president; George Stannard, treasurer; H. Waller Brinckerhoff, secretary. The medical staff consists of Drs. William Waterworth, Jared Wilson, and A. M. Curry; Dr. C. F. Dubois, dentist, and a number of consulting physicians. There is also a ladies' visiting committee. The institution during its period of early growth moved from one place to another on Fulton street. Later two frame buildings on Ralph avenue, near Atlantic, were obtained and converted into a suitable house for the work and in May, 1892, the new building was opened.

THE BUSHWICK AND EAST BROOKLYN DISPENSARY, at Myrtle and Lewis avenues, was opened on March 1, 1878, under the auspices of members of St. Barnabas' and St. Matthew's P. E. churches, a charter having been previously obtained. The institution soon covered a wide field of usefulness, and numbered among its officers and staff a number of representative men. Dr. Edward Braislin is president of the association, and Dr. J. C. Thoms is in charge of the dispensary.

THE BROOKLYN MEDICAL MISSION No. 1 was established in March, 1887, as the Red Hook Dispensary, No. 1, by Dr. Le Lacheur as a branch of the International Medical Missionary Society, for the purpose of combining Christian instruction with medical charity. The mission is located at 412 Van Brunt street, and there is a Brooklyn Medical Mission, No. 2, at 395 Concord street, the latter having been organized in 1889. Dr. William Stewart has charge of both branches.

THE BROOKLYN DIET DISPENSARY is unique among the charitable institutions of this city. It was established for the purpose of supplying the indigent sick with nourishing food, on the certificate of a physician that such was requisite to the successful treatment of the case. It is sustained by voluntary subscriptions, and by the appropriations from the state and excise funds; its accounts have never yet exhibited a balance on the wrong side of the ledger. The institution is possessed of a certain permanent income from sources which, including the Julia E. Brick fund of \$5,000, aggregate in value \$7,559. The main office, where the meetings of the directors are held, is situated in the frame building at 21 DeKalb avenue, and there are additional dispensaries at 883 Myrtle avenue, 289 Sackett street, 379 South First street, 86 Dikeman street and 39 Sumpter street. The institution dates from a meeting held on the evening of December 29, 1875, at the residence of Mrs. George Stannard, 381 Franklin avenue. The following officers were appointed to manage the organization during the first year of its existence: Mrs. George Stannard, president; Mrs. F. B. Fisher, vice-president; John W. Hunter, treasurer; Mrs. J. C. Hoagland, assistant treasurer; Mrs. James Scrimgeour, secretary. The dispensary was incorporated on March 5, 1877, by Mrs. George Stannard, Mrs. F. B. Fisher, Mrs. James Thompson, Mrs. J. C. Hoagland and the Misses Alice Hewitt and A. W. Gleason. The first kitchen was opened at 49 High street, and the dispensary established its first branch, on Atlantic avenue, on June 4, 1877. From the six dispensaries ministering to the needy in various portions of the city, more than six thousand patients are annually benefited. The officers of the dispensary are: Mrs. J. S. Plummer, president; Mrs. Peter Bogert, treasurer; Mrs. R. B. Fithian, recording secretary; Mrs. George A. Allin, corresponding secretary.

On June 26, 1889, a charter was granted to ST. MARTHA'S SANITARIUM AND DISPENSARY, which was established for the treatment of chronic and incurable diseases other than consumption. The institution was at first located on Washington avenue, but subsequently the grounds and buildings at Dean street and Kingston avenue were purchased at a cost of about \$30,000. The progress of St. Martha's during its existence has been marked by the relief of much suffering and a constantly increasing demand upon its resources. The work of the institution has met with a wide appreciation and has been from time to time advanced by life endowments, donations and church collections. The board of officers consists of Miss Thomasine Mary Kearny, president; the Rev. William G. Webb, vice-president; Mrs. George W. Dickinson, secretary; James C. Abbott, treasurer; Mrs. C. E. Hyatt, chairman executive committee.

THE GATES AVENUE HOMOEOPATHIC DISPENSARY was established on February 19, 1867. The institution was incorporated by Thomas L. Thorp, John Simpkins, John B. Norris, Peter Noltman, Myron H. Strong, Volney Aldridge and Grosvenor Lowrey, on charter bearing the date of March 9, 1867. The first house physician was Dr. S. Hopkins Keep, brother of Dr. J. Lester Keep, one of the principal movers in the organization. Dr. S. Hopkins succeeded Dr. Keep on January 1, 1880, and served until his death in October, 1887. During this time the dispensary was located at the junction of Gates and Fulton avenues. On October 1, 1885, the trustees purchased the brick building at 13 Gates avenue and fitted up the second floor for dispensary purposes. This is the present home of the institution. The dispensary work has grown largely but has been fully equaled by the outside work of the physicians, which is entirely one of private charity. The officers are: Robert D. Benedict, president; Wm. B. Boorum, treasurer; V. Aldridge, secretary.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT HOMOEOPATHIC DISPENSARY, at 194 and 196 South Third street, is an unsectarian institution which furnishes medical aid to the sick poor. It was incorporated on March 14, 1872, through the efforts of the late Dr. William Wright and a number of other prominent citizens, the first officers having been Dr. Wright, president; James A. Faulkner, secretary; and William E. Horwell, treasurer. A portion of its income is derived from city and excise funds. George V. Tompkins was president in 1892, the dispensary being under the charge of Dr. J. Albro Eaton.

THE CENTRAL HOMOEOPATHIC DISPENSARY had its inception in September, 1883, at a meeting held at the residence of Mrs. Almeda M. Pond, 14 Spencer street. The institution was incorporated a month later. The dispensary is located on the second floor of 39 Sumpter street and is under the medical direction of Dr. Edward W. Avery. The present officers are: Mrs. William Hart, president; Mrs. John F. Cook, vice-president; Mrs. Henry M. Johnson, secretary; Mr. Jerome Allen, treasurer.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT DISPENSARY affords medical and surgical treatment to women and children by women practitioners. It was established on October 31, 1881, and incorporated soon afterward. It is under the charge of Anna F. Rowe, M. D.; the Rev. S. H. Camp is president.

DR. WELLS' SANITARIUM, a private institution designed for the care of that class of female patients who suffer from nervous or mental diseases, yet do not require the restraint of a large asylum, is located at 945 St. Mark's avenue. It is under the personal supervision of the proprietor, Thomas L. Wells, M. D.

THE FAITH HOME FOR INCURABLES was established on December 2, 1878, at 112 Lexington avenue, for the purpose of caring for incurable invalids. In 1880 A. S. Barnes, together with other friends of the charity, built a commodious edifice at Classon avenue and Park place for the use of the Home. This building will

accommodate about fifty patients. The property of the Home is valued at about \$40,000 and it has an income about sufficient for its wants. Following is the board of officers: C. D. Wood, president; James M. Ham, treasurer; Dr. S. B. Childs, secretary; Miss A. H. Campbell, manager.

With the object of redeeming those addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors and furnishing an asylum where they would be removed from temptation and receive skilled and effective treatment, the INEBRIATES' HOME FOR KINGS COUNTY was incorporated on May 9, 1867. A temporary home was estab-



INEBRIATES' HOME, FORT HAMILTON.

lished at Bushwick avenue and Chestnut street on October 10, of the same year. Subsequently the sum of \$200,000 was provided, to be paid out of excise receipts, for the erection of suitable buildings. This money was converted into United States bonds and finally the present home, near Fort Hamilton, was built. George Hall, J. S. T. Stranahan and Dr. Theodore L. Mason have been presidents of the institution. That office is now occupied by G. G. Herman, Dr. J. A. Blanchard being the superintendent, with 194 inmates under his charge.

Other local medical and surgical institutions are the NOSE, THROAT AND LUNG DISPENSARY, at 545 Fulton street; the ATLANTIC AVENUE DISPENSARY, at Atlantic and Waverly avenues; the ECLECTIC DISPENSARY, 142 Prince street; the HAHNEMANN DISPENSARY, 130 Gold street; the HILLSIDE HOMOEOPATHIC DISPENSARY, 478 Bergen street; the HELPING HAND DISPENSARY, 266 Jay street; the POLYCLINIC DISPENSARY, on Myrtle avenue, near Central avenue; and ST. MARY'S MATERNITY, 155 Dean street.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

DR. ALEXANDER J. C. SKENE, president of the Long Island College Hospital, not only has taken a high position in the ranks of his profession, but is conceded to be one of the ablest gynecologists in the United States. Nor is he distinguished by these considerations alone, for he shines as a lover of the fine arts; not altogether an admirer of the moment, but an ardent and penetrating student, and one who endeavors to put into practice the suggestions received from his readings. In addition he has been, in war and in peace, a defender of the Union and a lover of the free institutions of the country, a thoroughly upright citizen, a

Brooklynite in sympathies, and a courteous man at all times. A race of warriors, statesmen and professional men, closely identified with a great part of the history of Scotland, is the family to which he claims kinship, and which he honors in no less degree than any of the eminent ones who have gone before him. The genesis of the history of the Skenes is told in a story to the effect that when Malcolm II., king of Scotland, was returning from the defeat of the Danes, at Mortloch in Moray, in 1010, he was pursued by a ravenous wolf, which was about to attack him, when a young son of Donald of the Isles thrust his arm, which was wound in the plaid, into the wolf's mouth and with his dagger slew the beast. The king, appreciating the boldness of the action, gave to the young man certain lands which now form the parish of Skene in Aberdeenshire. This incident gave rise to the family name Skene, meaning a dagger or dirk; and a dirk occupied, together with three wolves' heads, a very conspicuous place in the family's armorial bearings. Colonel Philip Skene, of the British army, one of the doctor's ancestors, was a leading participator on the royalist side in the military movements in northern New York during the revolutionary war. Before the war he engaged with Lord Howe, in 1756, in the attack on Ticonderoga, and afterwards with Lord Amherst at its capture, and that of Crown Point. To strengthen the British hold on Canada, Colonel Skene received a large grant of land on Lake Champlain, and founded on Wood Creek the town of Skenesborough, now Whitehall, N. Y. He developed the commerce and industries of the country about him, and became governor of Crown Point, colonel in the local militia, judge and postmaster. His loyalty to the British during the revolution swept away the benefits of all these services. The British burned Skenesborough when they evacuated it, and after the war the Americans attainted him and his son, Major Andrew Skene, of treason and confiscated their estates. In the parish of Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, in the year 1838, Dr. Skene was born. His childhood and youth were spent there, and at the age of nineteen he embarked for this country. He had become possessed of a strong desire to study medicine, and was also intensely fond of zoological studies. Immediately on his arrival in this country he entered the University of Michigan, and from there he proceeded to the Long Island College Hospital, from which institution he was graduated in the year 1863. He took his diploma when the Civil war was in its hottest period, and the moment he saw an opportunity for his usefulness he proffered the government his services and went to the front. He rendered signal service, and in the midst of his exciting duties found time to evolve a plan which is adopted to-day in the army corps and among the state militia, namely, an ambulance corps. On joining the army he was delegated assistant surgeon at Port Royal and Charleston Harbor, S. C., and afterward at Decamp's hospital, David's Island. Before he went to the front he had been appointed an assistant to Dr. Austin Flint, professor of the institutes and practice of medicine. When the war was over he returned to his alma mater, having received the appointment of adjunct professor at the Long Island Hospital Medical College, with which he has been connected ever since. During his service at the hospital he has been brought into consultation on a thousand critical cases. Diagnosing has always been his forte, though it must be said in addition that few men are able to control instruments with the same deft hand. He is a frequent contributor to the medical journals on the subjects in which he is recognized as an authority. He is the author of what is generally conceded to be the best work ever written on the diseases of women. It was published by Appleton in 1883, and contains the results of twenty years of experience. The book has had a vast circulation, and was lauded by the medical authorities of Europe as liberally as it was here. In addition to his presidency of the Long Island Medical College, he also occupies the chair of gynecology. He has been professor of gynecology in the New York Post-graduate Medical School, president of the American Gynecological Society of the Kings County Medical Society and the New York Obstetrical Society, and is corresponding member of the British, Boston and Detroit gynecological societies, and other societies of France, Germany and Belgium. Aside from his profession he is an amateur sculptor and practices this art in his leisure hours. Dr. Skene was lieutenant-colonel and surgeon on the Second Division staff of the National Guard during the period of General E. L. Molineux's command.

LEWIS STEPHEN PILCHER, M.D., surgeon, was born in Adrian, Mich., in 1845. His father, the Rev. Elijah H. Pilcher, was one of the pioneers of the territory of Michigan, having gone there as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1829, from Ohio, in which state his father before him, Stephen Pilcher, had likewise been a pioneer, having removed from Virginia in 1807. The family came originally from Kent, England. Dr. Pilcher was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1862; having taken a post-graduate course for a year, he received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution in 1863. He immediately took up the study of medicine, but after a few months he enlisted in the United States army as hospital steward, in which capacity he served in the department of Missouri until August, 1865. Returning to the University of Michigan he renewed his attendance upon medical lectures, and received there his degree in March, 1866. After a number of months of country practice, in the neighborhood of Flint, Mich., he repaired to New York city, and spent the winter in special studies and hospital attendance. In April, 1867, he was accepted by the naval examining board and commissioned assistant surgeon in the United States navy. He served five years, chiefly in Brooklyn and the West Indies, and was promoted to the grade



Alex. C. Greene.

of passed assistant surgeon. Then he resigned and established himself in private practice in Brooklyn in January, 1872. In the autumn of 1872 he was appointed lecturer on anatomy in the Long Island College Hospital, adjunct surgeon in 1873, and assistant professor of anatomy in 1879, positions which he resigned in 1882. In 1881 he was selected as one of the incorporators of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn, and gave much time and study to the development of that institution during the succeeding years; became the secretary of the board of managers in 1888; was appointed one of the visiting surgeons when the hospital was opened in 1887, and the president of its medical board. He served as visiting physician to the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum from 1876 to 1882, since which year he has been retained as consulting physician. He is consulting surgeon to the Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary, the Methodist Home for the Aged, the Brooklyn Home for Inebriates and the Guild of St. Giles the Cripple. In 1885 he was elected professor of clinical surgery in the Post-graduate Medical School and Hospital of New York, a position which he retains. In 1881 he was elected a member of the New York Surgical Society. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, and of the Medical Society of the State of New York, of which he was vice-president in 1890, and president in 1892. In 1889 he relinquished the general practice of medicine and devoted himself entirely to surgery. With a number of his professional colleagues he formed, in 1878, the Brooklyn Anatomical and Surgical Society, whose chief purpose was to secure for its members opportunities for practical anatomical study, and for rehearsing surgical operations. In connection with their work was begun the publication of a monthly journal, *The Annals of the Anatomical and Surgical Society*. The society was disbanded in 1881, but the publication of the journal was continued by Drs. Pilcher and George R. Fowler as the *Annals of Anatomy and Surgery* for three years longer, when it was suspended. After an interval of a year, at the solicitation of many of the subscribers to the former periodical, Dr. Pilcher undertook the editorship of a journal to be devoted exclusively to surgery, and named *The Annals of Surgery*. This journal was successful from the outset, and he remains at its editorial helm. He has made many contributions to current surgical literature, and has delivered a number of public addresses. Dr. Pilcher's most important contributions are as follows: "The Treatment of Wounds; its Principles and Practice, General and Special" [1883]; "Tracheotomy"—article in Woods' Reference Handbook of Medical Science [1889]; "Naevus"—article in Keeting's Cyclopædia of the "Diseases of Children" [1889]; "The American System of Surgery" [1892]; "Chapters on Wounds, Surgical Diseases of Microbic Origin, Diseases of the Lymphatics and Surgical Diseases of the Female Generative Organs;" "The Surgical Reports of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn," annually since 1888. In 1870 he married Martha S. Phillips, daughter of Aaron H. Phillips, of Brooklyn. The residence of the family is in Gates avenue, Brooklyn, except during the summer, when they remove to their summer home at Lake Hopatcong, N. J.

GEORGE RYERSON FOWLER, M. D., was born in the city of New York on December 25, 1848. His father, Thomas W. Fowler, and mother, Sarah Jane Carman, were both born on Long Island. His early life was spent in Jamaica, L. I., to which place his father had removed. His medical education was received at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which institution he was graduated, with the degree of Doctor in Medicine, in February, 1871. He entered at once upon his professional duties in the eighteenth ward, subsequently locating in the twenty-first ward. In 1872 he was appointed upon the staff of the Central Dispensary, a position that he held two years, when he resigned. In 1878 he was commissioned as one of the surgeons of the 14th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y. In the same year the Brooklyn Anatomical and Surgical Society was organized, Dr. Fowler being one of the founders. Two years afterwards he was elected its president. He was associate editor of the *Annals of the Anatomical and Surgical Society*. Upon the organization of the Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary in 1878 he was nominated its first visiting surgeon; upon the complete organization of its medical staff, he was chosen by the latter body as its presiding officer. In 1887 he resigned from the active staff and was made consulting surgeon. He was appointed in 1883 surgeon-in-chief to the department of fractures and dislocations, St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn; he now has entire charge of the general surgery of this hospital. He has been surgeon to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital since its opening in 1887. He was elected president of the Medical Society of the County of Kings for the year 1886, but positively declined a reelection for the reason that such a course deprived others of the honors and prestige which this position afforded. This example has been invariably followed by those since elected to that office. In 1891 he was elected a fellow of the American Surgical Association. He is also a permanent member of the American Medical Association. In January, 1892, he was elected a member of the New York Surgical Society. He is also a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; the Brooklyn Surgical Society, of which in 1891 he was president; and the Society of Medical Jurisprudence. In 1889 he was elected a permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of New York. When a law was enacted in 1890 separating the educating and licensing power in the state, the State Medical Society submitted the name of Dr. Fowler to the board of regents of the University of the State of New York at Albany, and he was appointed one of the seven members of the examining board representing the state



Lewis S. Fleher

society. At the first meeting of the board of examiners he was appointed examiner in surgery. He is consulting surgeon to the Relief (L. D.) Hospital and to the Norwegian Hospital. During a trip to Europe in 1884 he was present at a meeting for the distribution of ambulance certificates at a watering place on the Lancashire coast. He there formed the resolution to establish classes for instruction in first aid to the injured on his return to America. Arriving home he set about agitating the question of forming such classes. His connection with the national guard suggested placing the matter on a sound footing in that organization, and at the state camp at Peekskill in the following year he established classes for instructing the men in caring for injured persons in emergencies. This was followed by an order, at his instance, from Gen. James McLeer, establishing the instruction in the armories as a part of the soldiers' duties during the winter season. In the year following the surgeon-general of the state ordered similar instruction to be imparted to all of the national guard organizations in New York, and in a year thereafter an order was issued from the adjutant-general's office at Washington, ordering similar instruction to be given at all military posts of the United States. In the early part of 1890 the Red Cross Society, of Brooklyn, was organized, and Dr. Fowler was elected president. A part of the work of this society consisted in delivering a series of short and practical lectures to members of the police force, having obtained the permission of the head of the department. He has made many important contributions to the literature of surgery, and has taken an active and prominent part in the work of the societies of which he is a member. In 1873 he married Louise R. Wells, the youngest daughter of the late James Wells, of Norristown, Pa.; of their four children, three are living. Dr. Fowler retains his connection with military affairs, being surgeon on the staff of the Second Brigade, with the rank of major. He is a member of the Church of the Messiah. Among Dr. Fowler's many contributions to current surgical literature the most important are the articles on extirpation of superior maxillary nerve and Meckel's ganglion for facial neuralgia; antiseptic excision of knee-joints; surgical treatment of facial neuralgia; fractures of the elbow-joint; the wire suture in fracture of the patella; excision of the rectum for carcinoma; the listerian treatment of wounds; antiseptic incision in abscess of liver; hæmarthrosis of knee; lumbar colotomy; neurectomy for the relief of facial neuralgia; the importance of the early removal of caseous lymphatic glands; dry wound dressing; compound comminuted fracture of patella; explorative laparotomy; Alexander's operation for shortening the round ligaments; surgical infection; laparotomy for extra-uterine pregnancy; gunshot wound of the brain; operative treatment of acute intestinal obstruction; transplantation of skin; resection of knee-joint in children; drainage of the bladder; gunshot wound of the head; location of bullet by means of the telephone probe; hallux valgus; laryngectomy; radical cure of hernia; nephrectomy; sterilization of castrus.

JOHN G. JOHNSON, M. D., is a native of Massachusetts; his paternal and maternal ancestry was represented during the revolutionary days by officers who held commissions in the continental armies. His father was Dr. Samuel Johnson, a prominent surgeon of Essex County, Mass. Dr. John G. Johnson was born at Andover on October 10, 1833; he was graduated from Harvard University and studied medicine under Professor James R. Wood, M. D., and also at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, from which institution he received his diploma. For eighteen months after completing his studies he was one of the resident surgeons at the Bellevue Hospital; he began practice in Brooklyn in 1857. The same year he received an appointment on the surgical staff of the Long Island College Hospital, and when the institution was removed to its present location, he performed the first operation within the walls of the new building. An association with Dr. George Marvin led him to give up hospital work and apply himself to private practice. He has been and is associated in a professional capacity with a number of large corporations, and was surgeon to the East River Bridge Company during the time that the great span was in process of construction; the facts he collected relative to the memorable panic which resulted in the loss of life on the New York side proved that the occurrence was unavoidable, and he was instrumental in inducing the court of appeals to dismiss the suits for damages brought against the cities of New York and Brooklyn. As an expert in legal cases demanding the aid of medical jurisprudence he has had large experience. He has performed many original surgical operations; he was the pioneer in this country in the excision of the ankle-joint, and his success in this field was chronicled in the records of the State Medical Society, on the authority and at the request of the Kings County Medical Society. He successfully removed a minie ball, weighing an ounce and a quarter, which had lodged for six weeks in the brain of Lieutenant Thomas W. Chandler, who recovered and died from natural causes a quarter of a century later. He was in charge of the Brick Church and White Church Hospitals at Sharpsburg during the battle of Antietam. For several years he was associate editor of the *New York Medical Journal*, and contributed to every issue some twenty pages of interesting medical and surgical literature. His paper on vaccination, read before the Medico-Legal Society of New York, resulted in putting a stop to the use of the humanized vaccine; he succeeded, with the assistance of the EAGLE, in preventing the canning factories of Baltimore from utilizing chloride of zinc instead of rosin as a flux in sealing their goods for market. His studies in bacteriology have resulted in widely read papers on the dangers of contracting consumption from rare meat and from the milk of cows affected with tuberculosis:



George Ryerson Fowler, M.D.

he investigated the diphtheritic germ, and was the first to advocate the employment of pineapple juice and the use of a weak solution of corrosive sublimate in fighting the disease; it was also due to him that the slaking of quicklime was adopted as a measure of destroying membranous tissue characterizing diphtheritic croup. He has demonstrated that scarlet fever is caused by a disease germ, which increases rapidly in the blood, passes to the smaller capillary vessels of the skin, and there multiplies. By bathing the afflicted person with a mercuric chloride solution the germs are destroyed and recoveries from the disease are rapid.



JOHN G. JOHNSON, M. D.

Dr. Johnson is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Neurological Society, the New York State Medical Association, the Kings County Medical Society, the Pathological Society and Hamilton and Brooklyn clubs.

It is only within forty years that preventive medicine has found practical application to the problems of public health, and with this sanitary reform movement no name has been more prominently identified from its inception than that of Dr. AGRIPPA NELSON BELL. He is a type and representative of that body of young enthusiasts who, about the middle of the century, entered upon the task of organizing sanitary administration. Dr. Bell was born in Northampton County, Virginia, on August 3, 1820. He is descended in both parental lines from the earliest Virginia colonists. His early life was passed on a farm, where he developed an excellent physique. It was not until he was eighteen years of age that he began a systematic course of study. He attended an academic school at Newtown, Conn., and so rapid was his progress that he was able two years later to enter the Tremont Medical School in Boston, where Drs. Jacob Bigelow, Edward Reynolds, D. Humphrey Storer and O. W. Holmes were his preceptors. After attending medical lectures at Harvard he went to Philadelphia,

and in 1842 received his degree from the Jefferson Medical College. He established himself in his native county and soon acquired a large practice. In November of that year he married Julia Ann, daughter of Arcillus and Jerusha Hamlin. Subsequently he practiced three years in Waterbury, Conn. The public importance of his career, however, may be said to date from 1847, when he received a commission in the navy and was at once ordered to the sloop of war "Saratoga." From that time until the end of the Mexican war he served in the Gulf squadron. He was next assigned to the coast survey in and about New York. In 1849 he went on a cruise to the West Indies and along the Spanish Main. His next and last cruise was on board the flagship "Germantown," for two years off the west coast of Africa. Then, after serving two years more on board the receiving ship, at the Brooklyn navy yard, and meanwhile gaining his promotion to surgeon, he resigned his commission in 1855, and began his practice in this city. The familiarity he had gained with yellow fever in the Gulf and on the coast of Africa enabled him to render valuable aid during the prevalence of that disease on Bay Ridge and at Fort Hamilton, in 1856. He helped to organize the local hospital which did so much to check the spread of the malady to Brooklyn. Though convinced by experience that yellow fever was not contagious, he entered at once upon a vigorous campaign for quarantine reform. He denounced the system of merely detaining infected vessels and maintaining a quarantine establishment in proximity with a populous neighborhood, as inconceivable barbarism; and finally the citizens became so aroused that on September 1st, 1858, an excited throng destroyed the New York quarantine structures on Staten Island by fire. Not one of those engaged in the removal of the patients sick with yellow fever took the disease. His communications to the national quarantine and sanitary convention at Boston, 1860, constituted the basis of all subsequent quarantine reform. A bill embodying most of his ideas applicable to ports of arrival became the law of New York in 1863. It contained, however, some sections against which he protested in vain. Attempts to erect quarantine buildings on Staten Island and then on Coney Island were frustrated; and West Bank, the site which Dr. Bell had advocated from the first, was adopted, but he was for the time ignored. One provision of this law designated steam as a disinfectant, the efficiency of which he had himself discovered in 1848. During the first year of the Civil war he was superintendent of the floating hospital for yellow



Asa Bell

fever patients in the lower bay, and again demonstrated the non-contagiousness of this disease by the person. From 1870 until 1873 he was supervising commissioner of quarantine of the state of New York. When the National Board of Health was organized he was made an inspector of quarantine and rendered invaluable service along the southern seaboard. He has written a great number of articles on sanitary matters, soil drainage, school hygiene, methods of heating, etc. The proceedings of many societies of which he is a member contain papers from his pen. He is author of "Knowledge of Living Things" [1860], which contains *the* germ of the germ theory of disease. He is also the author of "Climatology and Mineral Waters in the United States" [1885]. In 1873 he founded *The Sanitarian*, a monthly magazine devoted to the interests of the public health. He is a member of the New York State Medical Society, New York State Medical Association, American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, American Climatological Association, Kings County Medical Society, Kings County Medical Association, New York Medico-Legal Society, honorary member Connecticut State Medical Society, corresponding member Epidemiological Society, London, etc.

JOHN BYRNE, M. D., was born in Ireland, on October 13, 1825. His father, Stephen Byrne, who was a well-known merchant, sent him to the diocesan seminary at Belfast, at which institution and subsequently from private tutors, he received a thorough classical education. At the age of sixteen he matriculated at the Royal Belfast Institution and entered the General Hospital as a medical student. During the succeeding five years his medical education was pursued in the universities of Dublin, Glasgow and Edinburgh, from the latter of which he graduated in 1846. His course of study all through was based on the curriculum of the British navy, for which service he was intended and which at that period demanded a longer probation and extra branches not required by the colleges. During the Irish famine in 1847 he was appointed to full charge of one of the temporary fever hospitals, which he conducted with marked success until its close. He came to the United States in 1848, and though soon after leaving his native land his appointment to the British navy was received he decided to remain here and settled in Brooklyn, where he has since practiced his profession. In 1857-8, in conjunction with the late Dr. Daniel Ayres, Dr. Louis Bauer, now of St. Louis, and a few generous lay friends, he obtained a charter for the Long Island College Hospital, which he helped to organize. About this period, owing to improved methods of investigation regarding the diseases of women, he decided to devote his best energies to the study and practice of this specialty and one



JOHN BYRNE, M. D.

of his earliest contributions to gynecological literature, read before the New York Academy of Medicine in 1860, was reprinted in various medical journals both here and in Europe. Since then his original papers and clinical reports on subjects connected with his specialty have been numerous and of acknowledged merit. In 1868 he was appointed surgeon-in-chief to St. Mary's Hospital for Women, a position which he still occupies. In 1882, on the completion of the first wing of St. Mary's Hospital on St Mark's avenue, he was entrusted with the duty of organizing its medical and surgical staff. In 1869 he undertook an exhaustive series of experiments in electro-physics with the hope of being able to devise or construct a more perfect apparatus than it was then possible to procure for the generation of heat by the galvanic current, and in 1876 he forwarded to the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia his well-known electro-thermal battery for surgical operations. The remarkable power of this little apparatus was then demonstrated before a select assemblage of scientists, including the late Emperor Dom Pedro, Sir William Thompson and others, all of whom were lavish in their expressions of approval. Through its agency and by ingeniously devised instruments he is said to have operated more frequently and with greater success in a class of diseases otherwise incurable than any other living surgeon. His remarkable statistics of nearly 400 operations for cancer, published in 1889, are now of world-wide note. He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, a member of the American Medical Association, surgeon-in-chief to St. Mary's Maternity, chief of gynecological department and president of the faculty of St. Mary's Hospital, president of the American Gynecological Society, ex-president of the New York Obstetrical Society, corresponding member of the Gynecological Society of Boston, ex-president of the Brooklyn Gynecological Society and member of the State and Kings County Medical societies.

JOHN T. CONKLING, M. D., was born in Suffolk County, L. I., in 1825, but much of his early life was spent in the west. He graduated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1855, and for thirty-seven years has been a busy practitioner on Brooklyn Heights. When the metropolitan health board, including the counties of New York, Kings and Queens, was organized in 1864, he was selected as the Brooklyn superintendent, and by untiring vigilance succeeded in enforcing the new sanitary regulations now recognized as the basis of the good health of the city. His success in establishing the first ambulance service, his labors during the cholera epidemic of 1866 and his exertions in making the first contracts for the removal of garbage separate from other refuse, are a part of the city's history. When in 1873 the health department was reorganized, he was chosen one of the medical members of the board, because of his experience and previous record. In 1874 he was again appointed a member and president of the health board. From 1864 to 1870 he was a member of the board of education, and was instrumental in establishing the first graded course of study in the public schools. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, and was at one time its president. He is a member of the council of the Long Island College Hospital and of the

of his earliest contributions to gynecological literature, read before the New York Academy of Medicine in 1860, was reprinted in various medical journals both here and in Europe. Since then his original papers and clinical reports on subjects connected with his specialty have been numerous and of acknowledged merit. In 1868 he was appointed surgeon-in-chief to St. Mary's Hospital for Women, a position which he still occupies. In 1882, on the completion of the first wing of St. Mary's Hospital on St Mark's avenue, he was entrusted with the duty of organizing its medical and surgical staff. In 1869 he undertook an exhaustive series of experiments in electro-physics with the hope of being able to devise or construct a more perfect apparatus than it was then possible to procure for the generation of heat by the galvanic current, and in 1876 he forwarded to the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia his well-known electro-thermal battery for surgical operations. The remarkable power of this little apparatus was then demonstrated before a select assemblage of scientists, including the late Emperor Dom Pedro, Sir William Thompson and others, all of whom were lavish in their expressions of approval. Through its agency and by ingeniously devised instruments he is said to have operated more frequently and with greater success in a class of diseases otherwise



JOHN T. CONKLING, M. D.



JOHN F. TALMAGE, M. D.

Hamilton Club. His only son is Dr. Henry Conkling, who was graduated at the Long Island College Hospital and studied in London, England. After his return he associated himself with his father in the practice of medicine, and is now assistant physician and pathologist to St. Peter's Hospital.

One of the oldest and most widely known practitioners in Brooklyn is ISAAC H. BARBER, M.D., attending surgeon at the Kings County Hospital, and for the past twenty-five years connected with the Brooklyn Central Dispensary in almost every capacity from president down. He is one of the board of trustees of that institution. He was born in Florida, Montgomery County, N. Y., in 1829, and received an academic education in the academy of Amsterdam, N. Y. In 1851 he was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was appointed surgeon to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in which capacity he served for a term of years, passing through the noted epidemics of cholera and yellow fever, which were raging on the Pacific coast during the years 1853 and 1854. Retiring from the sea, he settled in Brooklyn in 1856, becoming a resident of the eleventh ward, where he still resides. He has practiced in this city constantly for the past thirty-six years as a general practitioner. He has served as surgeon to the Kings County Hospital a number of years. His membership in the Kings County Medical Society, the Practitioners' Club and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association dates back for many years. He married in 1856 Miss J. M. Freemyre. His son, Calvin F. Barber, is a physician, and is associated with him in practice.

JOHN FRELINGHUYSEN TALMAGE, A. M., M. D., was born on March 11, 1833, at Mont Verd, near Somerville, N. J. In 1849 he entered Rutgers College at New Brunswick, passing over the freshman year and taking his place in the second term of the sophomore class. In 1852 he was graduated and for a term filled the chair of Latin and Greek in Orville University. About this time he decided to adopt the medical profession and after studying a short time at Huntsville, Ala., he came north and attended a course of lectures in the medical department of the University of the City of New York. Deciding in favor of the then new school of homœopathy, he studied with Dr. A. Cooke Hull, of Brooklyn, and in 1859 received a diploma from the University Medical College. After passing further time in Dr. Hull's office he became his preceptor's partner and remained in that relation twelve years. For a year he acted as physician of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum. For about a year he served in the department of diseases of women in the Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary. When Asiatic cholera visited this country in 1866 he issued a circular of hints and suggestions. Though intended for private circulation only, it so admirably met the emergency that the leading newspapers of Brooklyn, New York and other cities printed it in their columns with highly favorable comment. His treatment of cholera cases at that time was extensive and successful to an extraordinary degree. After the death of Dr. Hull, Dr. Talmage associated with him in practice his brother, Dr. Samuel Talmage, who was also a graduate of the Medical College of the New York University. In 1863 Dr. Talmage married Miss Maggie Hunt, the youngest daughter of Thomas Hunt. He has served at various times as surgeon of the 11th Brigade, N. G., S. N. Y., visiting physician of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital and consulting physician of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Nursery. He is a member of the Brooklyn, Hamilton and Crescent Athletic clubs and the Zeta Psi Club, of New York.

WILLIAM GILFILLAN, M.D., has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Brooklyn since 1860, and has attained a high position in the profession by his knowledge and skill in both medicine and surgery. He was born near the historical city of Derry, in the north of Ireland, and comes of very old families on both sides. His father was assistant surgeon on the British ship "Dorothea" when that vessel and the "Trent" made their famous Arctic voyage; he died in his young manhood. William Gilfillan went to Edinburgh in 1850 at the age of seventeen and began to study medicine, prosecuting his studies under many advantageous circumstances. He received his degree on August 1, 1854, having previously taken first senior prize in the practice of medicine and second prize in the practice of surgery. For a year he was house physician in the Royal Infirmary, and at the end of that time he was selected to accompany the Marchioness



ISAAC H. BARBER, M. D.



WILLIAM GILFILLAN, M. D.

he received his education preparatory for college at the famous old Erasmus Hall Academy, of Flatbush, subsequently matriculating at the New York University, where he was graduated in 1850. In the autumn of the same year he entered the Medical College of the University, from which he was graduated in 1853. After serving one year as interne in the Kings County Hospital he began the practice of medicine in 1855 and has since been one of its most respected general practitioners. He acted as health physician in Flatbush from 1880 to 1890. He has long been a member of the local board of improvement. In this capacity he has actively assisted in securing better paved and lighted streets and great advancement in the sanitary condition of the town. He has been prominently identified as well with the educational interests of Flatbush, having long been a trustee of Erasmus Hall Academy and a member of the local school board. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, and is consulting physician of the Kings County Hospital and the Long Island College Hospital. He has contributed frequently to the various journals of medical literature and his position as an able writer has long been assured. He married Eliza B. Garvin, of Flatbush, in 1861. His handsome residence in Flatbush is adjacent to the Reformed Church, of which he is a trustee and an active member. He is the second oldest physician in the town of Flatbush, his senior being Dr. Ingraham, who was at one time a student in the office of Dr. Zabriskie's father, Dr. John Zabriskie, who settled in Flatbush in the year 1830.

One of the most respected homœopathic physicians of Brooklyn is Dr. WILLIAM S. SEARLE, an earnest and efficient worker in the cause of medical reform, who has been instrumental in securing legislation in New York of such evident value that other states have imitated it; and who continues to add to the arduous duties of a large general practice the burden of further labor in this direction. In 1868 he submitted to the

of Bute and her son, the present Marquis, on a tour of the Continent, lasting several months, as physician to the lad, who then was ten years old; the boy was a ward in chancery and under the English law it was necessary for a physician to accompany him. After his return he was made house surgeon in the Royal Infirmary. Deciding to come to America he was engaged in 1857 as surgeon on the Cunard line of steamships, and in May, 1858, he settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he soon built up an extensive practice. In November, 1859, he married Miss Carrie M. Ladd, of Throgg's Neck, N. Y., and as the climate of St. Louis did not agree with her he came to Brooklyn in February, 1860. Here he became surgeon to the Long Island College Hospital and lectured on materia medica, meanwhile establishing a good practice. In 1869, after three years' service at the hospital, he resigned, owing to the opposition of the council of the hospital to what they regarded as innovations. From that time he devoted himself to private practice, but he holds the honorary position of consulting surgeon to St. John's Hospital. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society and the New York Academy of Medicine.

JOHN LLOYD ZABRISKIE, M. D., has all his life been identified with the interests of Flatbush. Born there in 1831, of American parentage, of Dutch extraction,



JOHN LLOYD ZABRISKIE, M. D.

state legislature a bill establishing a state board of examiners in medicine, and in an annual address before the state society he presented arguments in favor of the proposed legislation. His efforts and those of his sympathizers resulted in the law of 1872, under which was appointed the first state medical examining board in America. That this reform was desirable needs no stronger evidence than the subsequent legislation of twenty-five other states, which have followed the example of New York in taking the licensing power from the medical colleges and placing it in the hands of state boards. Dr. Searle is a strong advocate of still wider reforms along the same line. He desires the establishment of a national board, which shall have power to grant the honorary degree of "State Physician and Surgeon." His plan is to make this degree attainable only by candidates who have received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Medicine and a license to practice issued by some state board. In order to obtain this new degree candidates would be required to pass a rigid and practical examination from which, of the various branches of medical science, therapeutics alone would be excluded, this exclusion being made in order that "state physicians" might be exempt from those distinctions of sect or school which have proved so serious hindrance to medical progress. In addition to this great work of reform Dr. Searle has busied himself with literature, and has long been a welcome contributor to both the general and medical fields of the world of letters. Among his writings is a valuable work on nervous diseases. He has continuously been one of the medical examiners of New York state under the law of 1872, and for ten years he was chairman of the board; he still holds his position as an examiner under the law of 1891. He was one of the founders of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital, and has been a member of the hospital staff from the time of the opening of the institution in 1874. His residence in Brooklyn dates from 1869. For ten years previous to that he practiced in Troy, N. Y. He was born in Bradford, Mass., in 1833, and is the son of the Rev. Moses C. Searle, a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman. After suitable preparatory study he entered Hamilton College, where he was graduated with honors in the class of 1855. His medical studies were begun at the University of New York, but he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1859.



WILLIAM S. SEARLE, M. D.

HOMER L. BARTLETT, M. D., of Flatbush, is the son of Elias Bartlett, one of whose paternal ancestors, Dr. Josiah Bartlett, was heroically conspicuous during the stormy scenes of 1776-83, and his mother was Eliza, daughter of Eleazar Wheelock, one of the first who preached the Gospel to the North American Indians. Homer L. Bartlett was born at Jericho, Vt., and after acquiring a fair classical education he began to study medicine in the office of his father's family physician, Dr. J. Hamilton, of Jericho; and when that practitioner moved to Albany his pupil accompanied him, continued his studies and improved his advantages by attending a lecture course at the Albany Medical College, having previously attended lectures at the College of Woodstock, Vt. At the end of a year he came to New York for the purpose of continuing his studies in the office of the late Professor Willard Parker. He also attended a course of lectures at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, during the winter of 1854-55, from which institution he received his diploma in the latter year. At the time of his graduation the Kings County Hospital was under the direction of Dr. Thomas Turner, and Dr. Bartlett was appointed to a position under him as assistant physician. His service at the institution was marked by an association with Dr. D. B. Simmons, afterwards medical missionary to Japan, in conjunction with whom Dr. Bartlett arranged a complete anatomical cabinet. When his duties at the hospital had drawn to a close he narrowly escaped death from a severe attack of erysipelas, which obliged him to spend the summer at his old home for the purpose of recruiting his shattered health. Toward the close of 1856 he returned to New York, and, acting upon the suggestion of Dr. Parker, commenced practice in an office on Eighty-sixth street. He remained there exactly one week, when an urgent demand was made for his services at New Utrecht, where Drs. Crane and Dubois had died while fighting the yellow fever scourge. Without a moment's delay he accepted the call, viewing it as an imperative duty which he was not at liberty to decline. In New Utrecht he remained, manfully combating



HOMER L. BARTLETT, M. D.



RESIDENCE OF DR. BARTLETT, FLATBUSH.

disease and alleviating suffering, until the subsidence of the fever. In the spring of 1857 he was urged to remove to Flatbush, where he has since resided. He was at once appointed consulting physician to the Kings County Hospital, a post which he still occupies. He has conferred many benefits upon the town of which he is a resident; he was instrumental in organizing the first health board, and was health officer twelve years. He was also one of the originators and the first president of the police board. He is physician to the Kings County Penitentiary, a member of the Kings County Medical Society, a permanent member of the American Medical Association, from which he was a delegate to the medical congress held in London in August, 1881; and he is a member of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. As a Mason Dr. Bartlett has become noted, having been master of his own lodge three terms and a facile and brilliant writer of masonic literature. His contributions to the press have been frequent and, besides his professional essays, he has delved into legends and historical records, and produced an attractive volume under the title of "Sketches of Long Island." In 1859 he married Margaret Strong Scott, daughter of Henry Scott, of Cooperstown, N. Y.; she died in 1876, leaving four children. In 1888 he married Harriette Forde Moore, daughter of William Moore, of Belfast, Ireland. Dr. Bartlett was one of the founders and the first president of the Midwood Club.

JARVIS SHERMAN WIGHT, M. D., is a descendant of Thomas Wight, an emigrant from the Isle of Wight, 1635, and was born at Centerville, Allegany County, N. Y., in 1834. After graduation from Tufts College, Mass., in 1861, he attended medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and at the Long Island College Hospital, where he received his degree in 1864. He served a year as assistant surgeon in the volunteer army, and at the close of 1865 settled in Brooklyn, where in the Long Island College Hospital he has been surgeon to the dispensary, adjunct surgeon to the hospital, surgeon to the hospital, lecturer on diseases of the skin, professor of materia medica and therapeutics, professor of principles and practice of surgery, and professor of operative and clinical surgery, a position which he now holds; he was for many years registrar of the college. He is consulting surgeon at St. Mary's Hospital, and at the



JARVIS S. WIGHT, M. D.

geon in the public hospital on Blackwell's Island, where he remained until 1861, when he received a commission as surgeon in the United States navy. He served at the Brooklyn Naval Hospital and on the United States steamers "Wyandotte," "Harriet Lane" and "Massachusetts." In 1863 he resigned from the navy and began to practice privately in Brooklyn. From 1876 to 1879 he was president of the Medical Society of Kings County; he is a life member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, of which he was president during the year 1882. He is consulting physician of St. John's, St. Mary's and the Long Island College Hospitals, and regular physician at the Brooklyn Hospital; he was instrumental in founding *Proceedings*, the official journal of the Medical Society of Kings County, and in establishing the society's reading room and library. He is the author of several monographs and essays. The educational institutions of the city interest him and he was an organizer and is a trustee of Froebel Academy. He is a trustee and the secretary of the East Brooklyn Savings Bank, and is a prominent member of the Hamilton Club. Since 1863 he has been connected with St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church. For twenty-five years he was superintendent of the Sunday-school and for several terms was manager of the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union.

HARRISON WILLIS, M.D., for fifteen years has been one of the censors of the Kings County Homœopathic Society, and two years its president. He is a descendant of that branch of the Willis family of which Nathaniel P. Willis, the author, was a conspicuous member, and traces his American ancestry back to 1640, when his forefathers came to this country and joined the Plymouth colony. Born in Rehoboth, Mass., in 1836, he went to school at the Seekonk Classical Academy, now in East Providence, R. I. He was graduated at the Cleveland, Ohio, Homœopathic Medical College in 1865, having previously attended lectures at

Eastern District Hospital and a member of the Kings County Medical Society, Brooklyn Surgical Society, New York State Medical Society, American Medical Association, American Academy of Medicine, American Surgical Association, British Medical Association and the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, New York. He has performed many major operations, has invented various instruments and has written articles of both a professional and a literary character; he is the author of "The Weight and Size of the Body and its Organs;" "Myodynamics, or the Dynamics of the Muscles;" "A Memorial of Frank Hastings Hamilton, M. D.;" "A Biographical Memorial of O. W. Wight, M. D.;" and "Suggestions to the Medical Witness." He stands high as a medical witness, and is respected by judges, lawyers and juries. On January 9, 1871, he married Mary, daughter of Joseph Center.

ALEXANDER HUTCHINS, A. M., M. D., was born in New York city on January 24, 1835. He was graduated at Williams College in 1857 with the highest honor of his class—that of valedictorian. Entering the New York Medical College he was graduated in 1860, and was immediately appointed surgeon on the steamer "Star of the West" of the New York, New Orleans and Havana steamship line. This position he soon resigned to accept an appointment as house sur-



HARRISON WILLIS, M. D.

the Pittsfield Medical College. He began to practice medicine in Clinton, N. Y., and came to Brooklyn in 1868. For two years he attended obstetrical lectures and clinics at the Bellevue Hospital and the College of Physicians and Surgeons and began his surgical career with a series of clever operations that stamped him as an original, independent, and highly capable operator. As a lecturer on gynecology he shows a rare faculty of engaging the attention and communicating instruction. He is the visiting surgeon of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital and consulting surgeon of the Brooklyn Memorial Hospital, the Brooklyn Maternity Hospital and the Brooklyn Nursery. His contributions to medical literature have been chiefly in the columns of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy* and the transactions of the State Homœopathic Society. He is a member of the Lincoln Club. In 1866 he married Ellen White, of Pawtucket, R. I.; she died in Brooklyn in 1872, and in 1874 he married Isabella M. Mirrielees. His two oldest sons are now both practicing medicine, Harrison Willis, Jr., M. D., being at present resident surgeon at St. Martha's Sanitarium.

FREDERICK WILLIAM WUNDERLICH, M. D., who has been a successful practising physician in Brooklyn since 1869, began his medical education in a very practical way as an apprentice to the druggist's business,



FREDERICK W. WUNDERLICH, M. D.

from which he went into the Union army as a hospital steward in the early days of the war; and he perfected it by thorough courses of regular study and a long service in both the army and the navy. He was born in Wittelde, Germany, in 1841. Until he was fourteen years old he attended school in his native land. Then he came to America and went to St. Louis, where in a short time he became apprentice to a druggist. He was appointed as a hospital steward in the army when the war began, and served in a general hospital at St. Louis until the fall of 1863. He took up the regular study of medicine while at this post of duty, and, after taking the course at the St. Louis Medical College, was graduated in 1864. After his graduation he passed examination for appointment as acting assistant surgeon in both the army and navy and, receiving an appointment to the army, was assigned to duty in the general hospital at Leavenworth, Kansas. Subsequently he was appointed as an acting assistant surgeon in the navy, and resigned from the army. On May 10, 1865, he was appointed assistant surgeon, having passed an examination for that grade before a board of naval surgeons at the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia. After various tours of duty he was sent to the Brooklyn navy yard, and was attached to the receiving ship "Vermont" from June 10, 1867, until January 18, 1868. He was with Admiral Faragut on the cruise from Lisbon to the coasts of Holland and England, and then to Gibraltar and up the Mediterranean from April 29 until October 15, 1868. In 1869 he was promoted to the grade of passed assistant surgeon, and served at the Marine Rendezvous at Washington, D. C., during the summer of 1869, when he resigned to engage in private practice, establishing himself in Brooklyn in November of that year. For some time he was connected with the outdoor department of the Long Island College Hospital, and he was a member of the attending staff of St. Mary's Hospital several years. Since January, 1883, he has been an attending surgeon at St. Peter's Hospital. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, Brooklyn Surgical Society, Brooklyn Pathological Society, American Medical Association, New York Academy of Medicine, Deutschen Medic-Gesellschaft der Stadt New York, Brooklyn Germania Club, Brooklyn Institute, Brooklyn Art Association, Long Island Historical Society and the Brooklyn Chess Club.

JOHN LESTER KEEP, M. D., was born March 18, 1838, in New Haven, Conn., and received his preliminary education at Thelford Academy, Vt., and in Dr. Russell's Collegiate and Commercial Institute of New Haven, Conn. After a partial course at the Yale Medical College, he was graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in the class of 1860 and at the New York Homœopathic Medical College in the class of 1866. He began the practice of medicine in Brooklyn in the spring of 1860 and in 1862 went to Europe as surgeon of the ship "James Foster, Jr.," of the Black Ball line. He married, in 1865, Sarah Coit Avery, and they have three children. In 1867 he established the Gates Avenue Homœopathic

Dispensary, of which he is a trustee and medical director. He is consulting physician at the Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary and a member of the medical staff of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital. He has been prominently identified with Brooklyn military organizations, being a life member of the 13th Regiment Veteran Association; he was commissioned surgeon of the 13th Regiment in 1868 and of the 5th Brigade, N. G., S. N. Y., in 1869. He was surgeon of the Second Division in 1880, was brevetted colonel in 1883, and rendered supernumerary in 1884. His father, Lester Keep, M. D., was an old Brooklyn practitioner and his grandfather, John Keep, of South Lee, Mass., was a soldier in the revolution. Dr. Keep is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, a life member of the Long Island Historical and New England societies and a member of Altair Lodge, 601, F. & A. M., the Brooklyn, Montauk and Crescent clubs and the New York and Philadelphia Medical College alumni associations; he was vice-president of the New York Medical College Alumni Association in 1890. He has been vice-president and necrologist of the Hahnemannian College Association and for two years was secretary of the Kings County Homœopathic Medical Society. It has been his custom for many years to spend the summer months at Shelter Island, at which place he has a pleasant cottage and is regarded as one of the leading men in the summer colony.



J. LESTER KEEP, M. D.

WILLIAM M. L. FISKE, M. D., is descended not only from one of the earliest and most honorable New England families, tracing its pedigree to Symond Fiske, Lord of the Manor of Stradhaugh, parish of Laxfield, county of Suffolk, England, who lived in the reigns of Kings Henry IV. and VI., but from a line of able, and in some cases celebrated physicians extending through several generations. Phineas Fiske, who with his sons, James, John and Thomas, settled at Wenham, Mass., was the pilgrim father of the family of Fiske

in America. The father of Dr. Fiske was Almond D. Fiske, a manufacturer and inventor of note. Dr. Fiske was born in New York on May 10, 1841. At the age of ten and after the death of his father the family removed to Chazy, Clinton County, N. Y., and later he attended the Bakersfield, Vt., and Champlain, N. Y., academies, where he prepared for college and the study of medicine, and in 1859 became a student at the New York Medical College. At the opening of the Bellevue Medical College he was one of the first to enter as a student there. Not long afterward, after passing a competitive examination, he was appointed one of the physicians at Blackwell's Island Charity Hospital and served eight months. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. A. of the 47th Regiment as a private soldier. After a month's service in the ranks he was appointed by General Morris to act as steward in the convalescent hospital, at Fort McHenry, and a few weeks later was promoted to be acting assistant post surgeon, in charge of the post hospital, and served in that capacity until the expiration of the regiment's three months' service. Returning to Brooklyn he again entered the Bellevue Medical College and was graduated in 1863. Immediately after his graduation he became a student of homœopathy with Dr. Albert Wright, of Brooklyn, and was graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1864. After a



WILLIAM M. L. FISKE, M. D.

few months in private practice he was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army, and served until the close of the war. After the war he practiced two years in Aurora, Ill., and five years in Rochester, N. Y. At the solicitation of Dr. Wright he returned to Brooklyn to become a partner with him, a relation which continued until the death of Dr. Wright in 1874. He associated himself with the chair of surgery in the Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary and upon the organization of the Cumberland street hospital became one of its surgeons; in 1882 he was unanimously elected medical director and president of staff. He was one of the founders of the Brooklyn, E. D., Homœopathic Dispensary and was its president during a long period; he is still consulting surgeon and trustee. He was one of the organizers and lecturers of the Brooklyn Maternity and Training School for Nurses; and is consulting surgeon for the Woman's Memorial Hospital, ex-president of the Kings County Homœopathic Society, president of the New York State Homœopathic Society [1892], senior member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and member of the American Gynecological Society. He holds the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the State Board of Regents. He was connected with the Smithsonian Institute, establishing the first weather bureau in Florida, previous to the organization of the present weather bureau service.

SAMUEL SHERWELL, M. D., who holds an honorable rank in the medical profession, came to America from his native country, England, under peculiarly interesting auspices. He was a lad of seventeen when

the first Atlantic cable was laid in 1858 and through the courtesy of a family friend, Captain Hudson of the United States frigate "Niagara," he was the guest of that officer on the memorable cable-laying trip, and landed in New York in company with the late Cyrus W. Field on August 9 of the year just mentioned. He was born in 1841, near Plymouth, England, and is a grand-nephew of the late Augustus Graham, founder of the Brooklyn Institute, Brooklyn Hospital and other local institutions. After coming to America, he began in 1864 to study medicine, and was graduated at Bellevue Hospital in 1868, after which he served as resident surgeon at the Brooklyn Hospital until the summer of 1869. In the same summer he went to Europe, where he remained nearly two years, spending the greater portion of the time in study in Vienna. While he was abroad the Franco-German war began, in the fall of 1870, and he joined the Anglo-American ambulance corps at Sedan early in September. With this corps he served there and in the interior of France till the end of the campaign. When the war ended he received with his chiefs, Sir William McCormac and Marion Sims, the decoration of the cross of the military order of merit conferred by the Bavarian Government. In the summer of 1871 he returned to Brooklyn, and has been an active practitioner till the present time. He was appointed lecturer on dermatology at the Long Island College Hospital in 1877, and was made



SAMUEL SHERWELL, M. D.

clinical professor in 1886; he retains the latter position. Since 1874 he has been surgeon to the skin and throat department of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, and he has been visiting physician of the Brooklyn Hospital since 1879. He is a member of most of the local medical societies, and he is a permanent member of the State Medical Society and the Academy of Medicine in New York. In 1881 he was elected president of the New York Dermatological Society; he was vice-president of the American Dermatological Society from 1879 until 1889, and at the present time he is president of the Brooklyn Dermatological Society. To the literature of his profession Dr. Sherwell has been a constant contributor. He has prepared valuable papers for the several learned societies in which he holds membership, and has written articles for several well-known medical publications. He has contributed to the *Brooklyn Medical Journal* from its inception. His social club connections are with the Germania and Riding and Driving clubs.

Military and club as well as social and medical circles have long been familiar with the presence of EDWIN A. LEWIS, M. D., for ten years surgeon of the 23d Regiment and professor of anatomy in the Long Island College Hospital. He was born in Naugatuck, Conn., in 1847 and settled in Brooklyn in 1875. He was graduated from Yale College in 1870, and in 1873 was graduated with high honors at Bellevue Hospital Medical College. The two years intervening between his graduation and his settlement in Brooklyn were

spent by him in Bellevue Hospital as resident interne. He was made surgeon to the Brooklyn City Dispensary in 1875, and the year following, 1876, became surgeon to the 23d Regiment. He early identified himself with the best elements of Brooklyn life. He became a member of the Kings County Medical Society, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, and the Brooklyn Surgical Society, and as well of the Brooklyn Excelsior and Germania clubs and the Union League Club, of New York. He served two years as police surgeon and two as fire surgeon under the administration of Mayor Low. He is visiting surgeon in the Brooklyn and the Long Island College hospitals and consulting surgeon to the Eastern District Hospital. His contributions to the medical magazines have given him a place among writers on scientific subjects.

ARNOLD WELLES CATLIN, M. A., M. D., was born in Hudson, N. Y., on September 25, 1841, and came with his parents to Brooklyn when he was four years old. He made his preparatory studies for college at Dr. Richards' seminary in the old house at Litchfield, Conn., where Henry Ward and Harriet Beecher were born. Entering Yale College in 1858, he was graduated in 1862 and at once began his medical studies, spending two years at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city and his third year in the

University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1865. After serving honorably during the Civil war as an assistant surgeon he began practice in Philadelphia; but later he returned to Yale to obtain the degree of Master of Arts and then went abroad to study in France and Germany. In the year 1868 he settled in Brooklyn, where he has since engaged in a successful practice. He has been connected with St. John's Hospital almost from its inception as one of the attending physicians and was one of the first to move in the work of establishing the Home for Consumptives, serving also for a time on its staff. In the

spring of 1880 he married Miss Cornelia W. Woodward, of Brooklyn, and was left a widower the following year. Subsequently, in the fall of 1885, he married Miss Elizabeth L. Woodward. He has one son and one daughter. Benefaction attends the work of the skilled physician, and where there is added to skill the quality of heart which gives birth to personal interest in his patient, he becomes not only the medical counsellor, but the valued friend. Dr. Catlin is such a physician and his generous meed of success is the natural result of an absorbing interest in his art, and an unselfish, devoted love for his suffering fellow creatures. His belief that the work of healing is not confined to the weakened body, but extends to the broken spirit, is attested by a grateful and loyal following. Love of literature is one of his strong characteristics and his extensive acquaintance with books and libraries has naturally called forth a deep interest in the cause of education by the free distribution of pure reading matter among the masses. He has been liberal with his time and means in forwarding this work and the Long Island Free Library, of which he has been president for many years, practically owes its existence to his guiding energy and ever zealous devotion.

JOSEPH HOWARD RAYMOND, M. D., has long been identified with all that is most progressive in medical



EDWIN A. LEWIS, M. D.



ARNOLD WELLES CATLIN, M. D.

matters in Kings County. He was born in Brooklyn in 1845 and is a graduate of the Polytechnic Institute; he took his bachelor's degree at Williams College in 1866, and his degree in medicine at the Long Island College Hospital in 1868. The following year he received also a degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York; and at about the same time was made a Master of Arts by his alma mater. He then went to Europe and studied his profession in Paris and Berlin. Returning to this country in the summer of 1870 he was appointed resident physician at the Nursery and Child's Hospital, and the Idiot Asylum on Randall's Island; these positions he held until 1871, when he was made resident physician and surgeon at the Brooklyn City Hospital. The following year he served for a short time as public vaccinator, and at this time entered into practice. In the same year, 1872, he was appointed assistant to the chair of physiology in the Long Island College Hospital, and two years later he was made professor of that department, which position he still holds. His chair has, for the past ten years, also included sanitary science, and he is secretary to the faculty. In 1876, he was appointed visiting physician to St. Peter's Hospital; previous to this period, however, in 1873, he had become sanitary inspector, an office which he held up to the time when he was appointed sanitary superintendent in 1877. In 1882 he was appointed health commissioner by Mayor Seth Low, a position which he filled with ability and distinction during the four years of Mr. Low's mayoralty. Dr. Raymond's father, Israel Ward Raymond, was an old resident of Brooklyn, and with his brothers, John H. and Robert R. Raymond, was one of the founders of the Hamilton Literary Association, afterwards the Hamilton Club. I. W. Raymond was one of the earliest of California pioneers, and was well known as a steamship man throughout the United States, being at one time vice-president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Dr. Raymond is a direct descendant of Richard Raymond, of Salem, Mass., who was made a freeman (or citizen) of Massachusetts in 1634. He was a member of the first jury ever impanelled in Salem. His grandfather was Eliakim Raymond, who was prominent in the public, church and benevolent affairs of Brooklyn seventy years ago. On his mother's side, Dr. Raymond descends from Joseph Howard, of Salem, Mass., and afterwards of Brooklyn. He has made a reputation as editor of the *Brooklyn Medical Journal* since its first issue in 1888; as vice-president of the American Public Health Association; director of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital; director, secretary and treasurer of the Hoagland Laboratory; lecturer on physiology and hygiene in the Brooklyn Normal School for Physical Education; member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; fellow of the Gynecological Society; visiting physician of the Seaside Home at Coney Island; medical adviser of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, and trustee of the Polytechnic Institute. For the past eight years he has been a physician in the dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, during the last five of which he has been connected with the department of diseases of women. In private practice he is associated with Dr. Alexander J. C. Skene.

SAMUEL FLEET SPEIR, M. D., is one of the most conspicuous characters among the physicians of Brooklyn. He was born in this city, where he has always lived and here has been the field of those labors which have gained for him fortune and distinction. Combining the work of a general practitioner with the facilities of a specialist, he has made it possible for his patients to have under his own eye and amid home-like surroundings all the advantages of special treatment and hospital service. He maintains a private laboratory of his own and three chemists to prepare his prescriptions. Four buildings are demanded for the wants of his various departments. He was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of New York in 1860, with high honors, when twenty-two years of age. He is the son of a distinguished New York merchant, Robert Speir, and of Hannah Fleet Speir, a member of one of the oldest families on Long Island. Samuel Fleet, the grandfather of S. Fleet Speir, was a lineal descendant, in the fifth generation, from Captain Thomas Fleet, the American ancestor of the Fleet family, who came to this country about 1650, and settled at Northport, near Huntington, L. I. The English patronymic was Fleetwood, the latter part of the name having been dropped on his arrival in America by Captain Thomas Fleet, son of Sir William Fleetwood, an admiral in the English navy. Captain Thomas Fleet, previous to coming to this country, was an officer in the British navy and possessed of ample means; he became one of the original patentees of Huntington, L. I. Dr. Speir was educated at the Polytechnic Institute and by a private tutor. After his graduation he went abroad, where he spent some eighteen months attending the various hospitals and clinics. He caused the introduction of the use of plaster of paris splints into the army of the Potomac, and received the thanks of the United States sanitary commission. Upon his return from his second European trip in 1864, where his studies were chiefly in the direction of ophthalmology and otology, he was appointed surgeon of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Infirmary. During this year he wrote a monograph on the "Pathology of Jaundice," for which he was awarded a gold medal by the American Medical Association. Among the other papers which have assisted to gain him a high reputation in medical literature an essay on a new method of arresting surgical hemorrhage by the artery constrictor won the "Merritt H. Cash prize," awarded by the New York State Medical Society. His plan of procedure has subsequently been embodied in the works on surgery of Professors Gross and Hamilton as well as of Bryant of Guy's Hospital, London. He is a member of the American Medical



S. FLEET SPIER, M. D.

Association, the New York State Medical Society, the New York Pathological Society, the Kings County Medical Society, and the New York Journal Association, a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and by invitation a member of the "International Medical Congress" which was held in Philadelphia in 1876. He has served as physician, curator and microscopist to the Brooklyn City Hospital, of which he is surgeon; and he has served as surgeon in the tumor and cancer department of the Brooklyn City Dispensary and as demonstrator of anatomy to the Long Island College Hospital. He originated the Dispensary of the Helping Hand. In addition to his office at 162 Montague street he has one at Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea, where he has his summer home. To his foresight and liberality was due the establishment of the seaside sanitarium for children at Coney Island, of which he was the visiting physician; he has long been a member of the board of trustees of the Children's Aid Society. He is president of the Robins Island Gun Club at Great Peconic Bay, L. I., an organization of which he was the founder.



CHARLES JEWETT, M. D.

A native of Bath, Me., and a graduate of Bowdoin College, CHARLES JEWETT, M. D., brought his habits of New England energy to a congenial field when he made his home in Brooklyn in 1867. About that time he began the study of medicine and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1871. In 1880 he received the appointment of professor of obstetrics and diseases of children in the Long Island College Hospital, a position which he still holds. He is also a member of the hospital staff and is recognized as one of the most eminent gynecological specialists in the country. He was for a time editor of the *Annals of the Anatomical and Surgical Society*. He is the author of one or two well-known books in his specialty and of numerous papers on obstetrical and other subjects. Among the learned bodies with which he is identified are the Medical Society of Kings County, of which he was three times elected president, in the years of 1879, 1880, and 1881; the Brooklyn Gynecological Society, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the New York State Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Obstetrical Society, and both the British and American Gynecological societies. He is a trustee of the Eye and Ear Infirmary and vice-president of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Society, a member of the New England Society and of the Union League Club of Brooklyn. He has been appointed honorary chairman of the obstetric

section of the Pan-American Medical Congress for 1893.

JOHN D. RUSHMORE, M. D., is a member of the faculty of the Long Island College Hospital. His birth occurred in this city in 1845. In 1864 he was graduated from the Polytechnic and Collegiate Institute; he entered Williams College the same year, and was graduated in 1867. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York city, three years later. During one winter he served in the Child's Hospital, on Randall's Island, and the following year he served in the Brooklyn Hospital. In 1872 he began practicing privately in connection with the late Dr. J. C. Hutchison; some six years later he associated himself with Dr. C. L. Mitchell, continuing until the death of Dr. Mitchell. He is professor of surgery at the Long Island College Hospital, attending surgeon to the Brooklyn Hospital, St. Peter's Hospital and the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital. He is a member of the New York State Medical Association, New York Ophthalmological and Otological Society, New York Surgical Society, American Ophthalmological Society, American Otological Society, American Medical Association, and the American Surgical Association. He is also a member and an ex-president of the Kings County Medical Association, and a member of the Hamilton Club.

WILLIAM MADDREN, M. D., has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Brooklyn about twenty years and is one of those physicians who continually make a study of their profession. He was born in London, England, on August 14, 1845, and has lived in Brooklyn since 1857. His primary education was acquired at the public schools and under private instruction, and he studied medicine at the Bellevue Medical College, New York city, where he was graduated in 1873. For twenty years he has been connected with the Brooklyn Central Dispensary as attending physician in the department of diseases of

women and children, and surgery. He is a member of Kings County Medical Society and a permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, treasurer of the Brooklyn Gynecological Society, and a member of the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Practitioners' Club of Brooklyn and the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. His contributions to medical literature have been of a practical and valuable character, including a paper on "Trichinosis," published in the "Proceedings of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, August, 1879," an article on "The Complications and Sequelæ of Typhoid Fever," in the *Brooklyn Medical Journal* of December, 1889; and "A Few Remarks upon the Brandt System of Treatment of the Diseases of Women," published in the same journal in May, 1892.

JOHN E. RICHARDSON, M. D., was born in Albany, N. Y., on February 28, 1851. He is the son of William and Mary Richardson. In April, 1865, he removed with his parents to New York city and in November, 1867, they made Brooklyn their residence. He entered the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, taking the liberal course. From there in 1873 he went to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city. From this college he was graduated in 1877, being chosen president of his class; he was also one of the honor men of his class. After graduation he became an interne in the Brooklyn Hospital, in which institution he served in both the medical and surgical wards a year and a half. At the expiration of this period he left the hospital and went to Europe, spending considerable time in the hospitals of Vienna, Berlin and London, under the personal instruction of such men as Profs. Von Langenbeck, Billroth, Politzer, Hebra, Virchow, Tobold, Lister, Jonathan Hutchinson and Morrell Mackenzie. After spending nearly a year and a half in Europe he returned to Brooklyn, and in January, 1880, commenced the practice of his profession. Among



JOHN E. RICHARDSON, M. D.



WILLIAM MADDREN, M. D.

the different professional positions of honor which he has held have been those of police surgeon for five years, surgeon to the Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary, physician to the Sheltering Arms Nursery, the Baptist Home and surgeon to the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company and the Long Island Railroad Company. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, the Kings County Medical Association, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Brooklyn Surgical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He has written many articles on subjects of interest to the profession which he has read before the different societies of which he is a member. He is a member of the Emmanuel Baptist Church, and of the Oxford, Germania and Riding and Driving clubs.

WILLIAM H. B. PRATT, M. D., is one of the leading family physicians in Brooklyn and has been established a number of years in the twenty-second ward, his home being at 94 Sixth avenue. He was born in Brooklyn, in 1842, and after attending school in Hartford, Conn., entered Yale College in the class of 1864, with which he was graduated. Taking the full course of study at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, he was graduated from that institution in 1867 and supplemented his medical education by twelve months' service as an interne at Bellevue Hospital, New York. This

he followed up by three years of study in Vienna, where he took a general course. He devotes himself to family practice, but he was visiting physician at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital from its opening until April, 1892, and he is now consulting physician at that hospital. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society and is a contributor to its annals. Other organizations in which he holds membership are the Yale Alumni Association, the Skull and Bones Society of Yale, the Psi Upsilon fraternity, the Carleton and the Riding and Driving clubs. He is a past master of Orion Lodge, 717, F. & A. M. In 1876 he married Miss Mary H. Houghton, of Brooklyn, and they have two sons and one daughter; the family attends Grace M. E. Church, in which Dr. Pratt holds the office of trustee.

One of the oldest and most respected of the long established practitioners of the city is DR. STEPHEN CHANDLER GRIGGS. He comes of an old family, distinguished through many generations in the annals of New England. He was born at Pomfret, Conn., in 1819, and received a liberal education at Brown University. For several years he taught school in Massachusetts and subsequently in Maryland, but turning to the study of medicine, he took his degree at the New York University in 1849 and in the following

year began to practice in Danielsonville, Conn. In 1858 he married Miss Harriet Backus, of the well-known New England family of that name, and in 1860 settled in Brooklyn, where he soon acquired an extensive practice and became the valued friend as well as medical advisor of many of the leading families of the city. Always a generous friend and helper to the younger generation of physicians, he enjoys the esteem of all his fellows in the Kings County Medical Association, of which he has been a member for more than thirty years. His unflinching modesty prevented him from accepting the presidency of the asso-

ciation, which was offered to him. At different times he has been connected in an official capacity with the Orphan Asylum Society, the Home for Destitute Children, and the Central Dispensary; he is at present consulting physician in the Bedford Dispensary. Dr. Griggs is not a specialist, but his most extensive experience has been in the obstetrical branch of medical science, in which he is recognized as one of the most competent authorities. He has an intense and genuine love of nature and his close personal observation has given him a minute knowledge of the habits of birds and the peculiarities of flowers. His early fondness for hunting and fishing has never deserted him and his aim is still as steady and his skill as great as among his native hills of New England half a century ago.

The president of the Brooklyn Surgical Society for 1891-92, HENRY W. RAND, M. D., is a physician who has won distinguished consideration from the citizens of Brooklyn, as well as from his colleagues in the medical profession. He is clinical professor of genito-urinary diseases in the Long Island College Hospital, and, is lecturer on surgery in the reading term. He was born in Nova Scotia in 1851, and graduated at Acadia University in 1873, receiving subsequently the degree of Master of Arts. After graduation he studied in Bellevue Hospital Medical College and took his degree as Doctor of Medicine in 1877, obtaining



WILLIAM H. B. PRATT, M. D.



HENRY W. RAND, M. D.

a prize for his final examination in obstetrics. He was the same year appointed resident physician and surgeon in the Brooklyn Hospital, after which he was appointed attending surgeon to the Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary, filling the latter position four years. For several years he was visiting physician to the Home for Destitute Women and Children, on Concord street, and had charge of the department of diseases of women at the Atlantic Avenue Dispensary. During this period he was also surgeon-in-ordinary at the Long Island College Hospital dispensary. In 1884 he was appointed attending surgeon to the Long Island College Hospital and in 1890 to St. John's Hospital, and he is filling both positions at the present time. He has contributed a number of articles to medical journals, mostly on surgical topics. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, Brooklyn Surgical Society, Brooklyn Pathological Society and Physicians' Mutual Aid Association.

FRANK ELIOT WEST, M. D., professor of materia medica, therapeutics, and clinical medicine, in the Long Island College Hospital, was an active agent for the relief of suffering in Brooklyn's greatest tragedy, the burning of the Brooklyn Theatre in December, 1876. As the surgeon attached to the ambulance from the Long Island College Hospital, he was called to the scene of the calamity while the living were yet entombed within the smoking walls. During the awful scenes which ensued his efficient service, his energy and devotion won him a reputation and a grateful recognition in the memory of the people. He was born in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1851, and obtained the degree of Master of Arts from Williams College in 1872. His degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred by the Long Island College Hospital in 1876; and until 1878, when he finally settled in Brooklyn, he acted as interne in that institution. Although making a specialty of diseases of the chest, his general practice has

embraced every department of his profession, and success has attended his efforts. He was made a member of the faculty of the Long Island College Hospital in 1886, but he had been teaching since 1881. His lectures were principally on physical diagnosis, and diseases of the kidneys, heart and lungs. As physician to the Brooklyn Throat Hospital and the Long Island College Hospital he is constantly extending the scope of his usefulness. He was president of the Kings County Medical Society in 1891, and is now one of its trustees. He is a member of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Society, the New York State Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, and of the Hamilton and Germania clubs of Brooklyn, and the Alpha Delta Phi Club, of New York.

JOHN C. SHAW, M. D., is the professor of mental and nervous diseases and the consulting physician on the same specialties at the Long Island College Hospital. He was born in the island of Jamaica, West Indies, in 1845. He came to the United States for the purpose of studying medicine, and attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1862. For a time he continued to combine the study and practice of medicine after the manner of young physicians, but in 1878 he became superintendent of the Kings County Insane Asylum. After resigning



FRANK E. WEST, M. D.



JOHN C. SHAW, M. D.



CHARLES L. BONNELL, M. D.

connected with the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been secretary of its board of trustees eighteen years. He was six years on the staff of the Brooklyn Maternity and has been a lecturer to the training school for nurses both in that institution and the Homœopathic Hospital. He is equally well known in social and in professional circles. On both sides his family has long been identified with Brooklyn. His father, Nathaniel Bonnell, who died in 1873, was an old Brooklynite and his mother's father, the distinguished Shepard Lewis, dated his connection with Brooklyn back almost to the revolutionary days when it was a village.

A high rank among general practitioners is held by JULIO J. LAMADRID, M. D., who has been established in Brooklyn a score of years. He was born in Barranquilla, United States of Colombia, on April 14, 1848, and is a grandson of the late Bishop Antonio Lamadrid. He was educated at the Collegio de Lavalle y Pombo in the town of Cartagena. Coming to New York in 1866 he studied at the Manhattanville College and later at the New York University. He was graduated from the medical college of the University of Pennsylvania in 1871, and established himself in medical practice in Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., where he remained two years; at the end of that time he moved to Brooklyn and opened an office at 412 Greene avenue. He has remained there ever since, and has built up a large practice. Among many valuable papers which he has written in connection with his profession are: "Railroad Fractures, Amputation," and "On Fistulous Opening over the Sacrum, containing Hair," both published in the *Philadelphia Medical Times* in 1873; "The Influence on the Infant of Medicines, Particularly Narcotics, Administered to the Mother during Pregnancy and Labor," *American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children* [1877]; "A Supposed Case of Melancholia," read before the Medical Society of the County of Kings and published in the "Proceedings" of that year; "A Case of Puerperal

that post he was appointed to fill various other important positions, until he formed his present connection with the Long Island College Hospital. He is the consulting physician on nervous diseases at St. Catharine's Hospital and in several sanitariums which make the treatment of these disorders a specialty. He is the author of a number of papers on various branches of this subject, and of a text-book on the "Essentials of Nervous Diseases and Insanity."

Among the homœopaths in Brooklyn who have commanded success and distinction is CHARLES L. BONNELL, A. M., M. D. Born in Brooklyn in 1846, he was graduated at the Wesleyan University in 1868 and received the degree of A. M. from his alma mater in 1871. He was graduated in the spring of that year from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, after two years' preliminary study in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and settled to practice in Brooklyn in 1872. He has been president of the Kings County Homœopathic Medical Society two terms and for five years chief of staff in the Homœopathic Hospital, to which he is visiting surgeon. He is a member of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, has been a director eight years of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association and is a member of the Montauk Club. He is prominently



JULIO J. LAMADRID, M. D.

Convulsions in Eighth Month of Utero-gestation before and after Delivery, Successfully Treated by Chloroform and the Induction of Premature Labor, with Remarks on the Treatment," *American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children*, 1878; "A Case of Opium Poisoning treated by large doses of Atropia hypodermically; Recovery," *Philadelphia Medical Times*, 1878; "Pruritus Hiemalis," and "Camphor Poisoning, followed by Symptoms of Acute Gastritis; Recovery," both published in the same journal in 1879; "A Case of Labor complicated by a Narrow Pelvis and Prolapse of the Cord," "Craniotomy, with remarks," proceedings of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, 1880; "Treatment of Post-partum Hemorrhage," same journal, 1881.

A. WILBUR JACKSON, M. D., is a native of New York, in which city he was born in 1848. His early education was obtained at the Polytechnic Institute of this city, whence he went to Yale College. In 1867 he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Berkshire Medical College, in Pittsfield, Mass., and



A. WILBUR JACKSON, M. D.

at once became a special practitioner in Brooklyn. He has made a special study of mental and nervous diseases and electro-therapeutics, and has largely treated "morphinomania" and chronic alcoholism, both in this country and Europe. In Paris he acted as the colleague of Dr. Oscar Jennings. He is a member of the Electro-Therapeutic Society of Paris, and a fellow of the Scientific Society of London. He is the author of many medical works and pamphlets, and has invented several medical instruments greatly admired by professional men. He was at one time head of a hospital in this city, devoted to the treatment of diseases induced by excessive indulgence in morphine or alcohol. He removed to New York in 1892, and is at present an examiner for the New York state commission in lunacy.

GEORGE MCNAUGHTON, M. D., is a Scotchman by ancestry and a New Yorker by birth. His academic education was received in Monroe County, N. Y., where he lived from the time of his birth, in 1856, until his removal to New York to attend the lectures at Bellevue Hospital, from which institution he was graduated in 1878. After a hospital course of one year in Jersey City he settled in Brooklyn in 1881. He was the first man appointed under the civil service rule as assistant sanitary inspector to the board of health, a capacity in which he served four years. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, the Brooklyn Gynecological Society and the New York Academy of Medicine, and is a delegate to the New



GEORGE McNAUGHTON, M. D.

represent the homœopaths on the state board of medicine. He was born in Maine, N. Y., in 1850, and was educated at Cortland Academy and Hamilton College, receiving his degree from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and from the American Institute of Homœopathy and Hahnemann. He settled in Brooklyn in 1883. Prior to that time he had been connected with the State Homœopathic Hospital for the insane at Middletown for nine years; he received its first patient. During his term of service he was given one year's leave of absence to study abroad. He passed the winter of 1877-8 attending lectures in the School of Medicine of Paris and taking a special course of lectures under Dr. Chareot and private clinical instruction in La Salle Detorise, the great nervous disease hospital of France in which 4,000 women are confined. He is the visiting physician having charge of nervous diseases in the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital, consulting physician in the Brooklyn Memorial Hospital and lecturer in the Training School for Nurses. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the International Hahnemannian Association, and the New York State Homœopathic Society. His treatise on "Home Care of the Insane" is considered one of the most valuable of his controversial papers.

GLENTWORTH REID BUTLER, M. D., was born in Philadelphia in 1854 and came with his parents to Brooklyn when eleven years old. He is the son of the Rev. J. Glentworth Butler, D. D. After preliminary preparation at Professor Davidson's Academy he entered Hamilton College, from which he was graduated in 1877. Three years later he was made a doctor of medicine by the Long Island College Hospital and served as interne in that institution one year. This position he resigned to become a visiting physician at St. Mary's Hospital in charge of the department of diseases of the chest. He discharged the functions of this office during the period from 1882 to 1891, acting

York State Society. He is the assistant gynecologist at the Long Island College Hospital and was formerly connected with the Brooklyn Central Dispensary and the Long Island College Hospital Dispensary, in the latter of which he has charge of the department of diseases of women. In his practice he makes a specialty of gynecology. He has contributed a number of valuable papers to various medical journals, among which have been noticeable those on "Extra Peritoneal Hematocoele," on "Primary Cancer of the Pancreas," and "Separation of the Symphyses Pubis during Labor." Dr. McNaughton demonstrated for the first time in Brooklyn O'Dwyer's method of intubing the larynx. He is a member of the Practitioners, the Brooklyn, Oxford, Crescent and Aurora Grata clubs.

WILLIAM MORRIS BUTLER, M. D., specialist on nervous diseases, has done much to advance the cause of homœopathy in Brooklyn. As an author of many pamphlets presenting the claims of homœopathy, and on the treatment of nervous diseases and on the care of the insane, he has often attracted public attention since he settled in Brooklyn in 1883; and his brother physicians recognized his abilities in January, 1892, by electing him president of the Kings County Homœopathic Society and by sending him as one of the fourteen candidates from whom were to be chosen seven to rep-



WILLIAM M. BUTLER, M. D.



JOHN A. MCCORKLE, M. D.

at that time under the direction of the late President Garfield. In 1874 he was appointed lecturer on chemistry at the Long Island College Hospital, and shortly after acted as chemist to the Brooklyn board of health, establishing the present excellent chemical laboratory in connection with this department of the city government. He resigned this position only in deference to the claims of his general practice. In 1880 he received the appointment of professor of materia medica and therapeutics at the Long Island College Hospital, holding this position until 1886, when he was appointed to the chair of theory and practice of medicine and clinical medicine, made vacant by the death of the late Professor Samuel G. Armour, M. D., LL. D. Since 1881 he has also held the position of visiting physician to the hospital. He is a member of Kings County Medical Society, of which he was president two terms. He is also a member of the Kings County Pathological Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Hamilton, Crescent and Excelsior clubs. He has made a number of contributions to medical literature on the subjects of therapeutics and general medicine, but has more especially devoted himself to didactic and clinical teaching in the institution with which he has been connected during the whole of his professional career.

The name of ELIAS HUDSON BARTLEY, M. D., has been familiar to Brooklynites for half a decade. As chief chemist of the health department, he made during his six years' term analyses of Brooklyn's wells that were read all over the world; and his reports on food supplies were topics of periodical interest and discussion. He is professor of chemistry and toxicology and lecturer on diseases of children in the Long Island College Hospital and attending physician at the Sheltering Arms Nursery. Born in Bartleyville, N. J., he was graduated from Cornell University in 1873 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and was appointed instructor in analytical chemistry at his alma mater

also through two years of this time as visiting physician for the Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases. He was for five years the president of the staff of the Atlantic Avenue Dispensary and for two years was adjunct physician at St. John's Hospital. He was the first assistant at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, with which he has been connected since its inauguration and since February, 1891, has been attending physician. He is also the physician to the Training School for Nurses, and is one of the lecturers in the course of instruction there. He has published a textbook entitled "Emergency Notes," besides various articles in the *New York Medical Journal*, the *Brooklyn Medical Journal* and elsewhere. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, of which he is the censor and assistant secretary; he is also a member of the Gynecological Society, the Pathological Society, the Climatological Society and a delegate to the State Medical Society.

Born in Ohio, of directly American, but remotely Scotch ancestry, JOHN A. MCCORKLE, M. D., received his degree in medicine from the University of Michigan in 1873, taking a second degree at the Long Island College Hospital in the same year and settling in Brooklyn in the year of his graduation. He had obtained his preliminary intellectual training in Hiram College,



ELIAS H. BARTLEY, M. D.

in 1874. His chemical investigations led him to study medicine. He resigned a lucrative professorship in Strathmore College and began his studies in Philadelphia. After one year there he entered the Long Island College Hospital and settled in Brooklyn as a practising physician. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the American Chemical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Public Health Association and the Kings County Board of Pharmacy. His work, "Elements of Medical Chemistry," is a standard text book. The annual reports of the health department from 1884 to 1889 furnish other evidences of his erudition.

One of the physicians in Brooklyn to whom the profession is indebted for the infusion in current practice of some of the best influences of the German School is WILLIAM BROWNING, M. D. He was born in Brooklyn and was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College in 1876, and in 1881 from the University of Leipsic, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Returning to New York in the same year he at once received the appointment of house physician at the German Hospital, and established himself in Brooklyn in the following year. Since 1883 he has been neurologist to the Long Island Hospital Dispensary, and since 1887 he has acted as lecturer on anatomy and physiology of the nervous system at the Long Island College Hospital. He is a member of the editorial staffs of the *Annals of Surgery* and the *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, and a member of the Brooklyn Society for Neurology, the Association of American Anatomists, and the American Neurological Association. His contributions to medical literature have been many and have attracted wide attention.



WILLIAM BROWNING, M. D.

HENRY BULLWINKLE, M.D., superintendent of the Hospital for Contagious Diseases, is widely known in

Brooklyn, and his professional ability and social qualities have made him popular. His father and mother left Hanover, Germany, in 1848, and on coming to America settled in Brooklyn, where Dr. Bullwinkle was born on September 24, 1865. Having studied at public school No. 3 and St. Luke's Academy, he became a student with Dr. Pennoyer, who prepared him for a course of study at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He was graduated in 1888, and he secured practical experience in surgery in the surgical department of the Ninety-ninth street Reception Hospital in New York and then in St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn. During this period he was appointed a food inspector in the department of health, and held the position until he was appointed superintendent of the Hospital for Contagious Diseases in 1891. He is an earnest, studious physician, and brings to bear upon his work a combination of knowledge, skill and keen observation that promises to have a marked influence in developing that branch of medical science which deals with contagious diseases, although it is his ultimate aim to engage in general practice. He is courageous and indefatigable, and shrinks from no responsibility. An adventure which he had on April 10, 1892, was an illustration of the man's indomitable will, for he took a young small-pox patient from a house in lower Sackett street at the peril of his own life. The



HENRY BULLWINKLE, M. D.

patient was a boy whose father objected to his being taken from their home, which was in a crowded tenement building, and sent two pistol balls whizzing past the doctor's ears when the removal was begun. The boy's life was saved by skillful treatment, and the father thanked the man he had tried to kill. Dr. Bullwinkle is a firm believer in the Democratic party, but is prevented by his position from taking an active part in politics. He married on June 8, 1892, Miss Rost, of Brooklyn.

JOSHUA MARSDEN VAN COTT, JR., M. D., son of the Hon. J. M. Van Cott, was born in the city of New York in 1861, and his residence in Brooklyn began one year later. His primary education was acquired at the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, and he afterward obtained a thorough business education in Wall street, with the banking firm of Blake Bros. & Co. In 1882 he commenced the study of medicine, which had been always a fixed purpose with him, matriculating at the Long Island College Hospital. In 1885 he was graduated, and received appointment as interne on the house staff of the hospital, serving there sixteen months. Leaving the hospital in the summer of 1886 he was appointed to the department of histology and pathological anatomy in the Long Island College Hospital as adjunct to the chair and also a physician-in-ordinary to the out-patient department, holding there the chair of diseases of children. In the fall of 1888 he went to Berlin, Germany, spending six months with Professor Koch in the study of bacteriology, and three months in the study of general pathology with Professor Rudolph Virchow, at the Pathological Institute of the Berlin University. He visited all the important hospitals and laboratories in Germany, Austria, the Pasteur Institute in Paris, and some of the medical institutes in London, returning home in the summer of 1889. He was then appointed a surgeon-in-ordinary to the out-patient department at the Long

Island College Hospital, pathologist to the hospital and adjunct professor of pathology. When the *Brooklyn Medical Journal* was founded he accepted the charge of the department of pathology under the general head of "Progress in Medicine," a function which he still performs. In 1891 Professor Frank Ferguson resigned the chair of pathology at the college and Dr. Van Cott was appointed his successor. In the same year, it being deemed advisable by the regents to send to Berlin for the Koch lymph, Professor Van Cott was chosen to fulfill this mission, which was accomplished between January 19 and February 17, 1891. Dr. Van Cott is director of the department of pathology at the Hoagland Laboratory; he is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, New York Pathological Society, pathologist to the Brooklyn Gynecological Society and president of the Brooklyn Pathological Society. He is a member of Dr. Storrs' church, and maintains his social relations as a member of the Hamilton and Crescent Athletic clubs.

GEORGE SMITH, M. D., was born in Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., on November 12, 1843, and inherited a splendid physique and a perfect constitution. Having laid the foundations of a broad culture by study at the academies of his native town, he entered upon the study of medicine with a zest and enthusiasm born of keen love for his work. Circumstances forced him to earn



JOSHUA M. VAN COTT, JR., M. D.



GEORGE SMITH, M. D.



REUBEN JEFFERY, M. D.

the money to pay for his medical education and he cheerfully accepted the conditions. He was graduated at the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1869, with an excellent record, and started immediately to build up a practice. He is a typical family doctor of the old type. He has never been a specialist, written text-books nor attached himself to exacting hospital work. He has just visited the sick, year in and year out, day after day without easing the strain, and night after night without seeking his bed. He has never spared himself. This industry was prodigious and his practice grew apace with resultant growth of his wealth and reputation. What spare time he found he gave to his family and now and then to a day in the woods with a gun and a dog. His family and professional necessities demand two houses, his residence being in the large brownstone house on the corner of Greene and Reid avenues, and his offices occupying the adjoining residence.

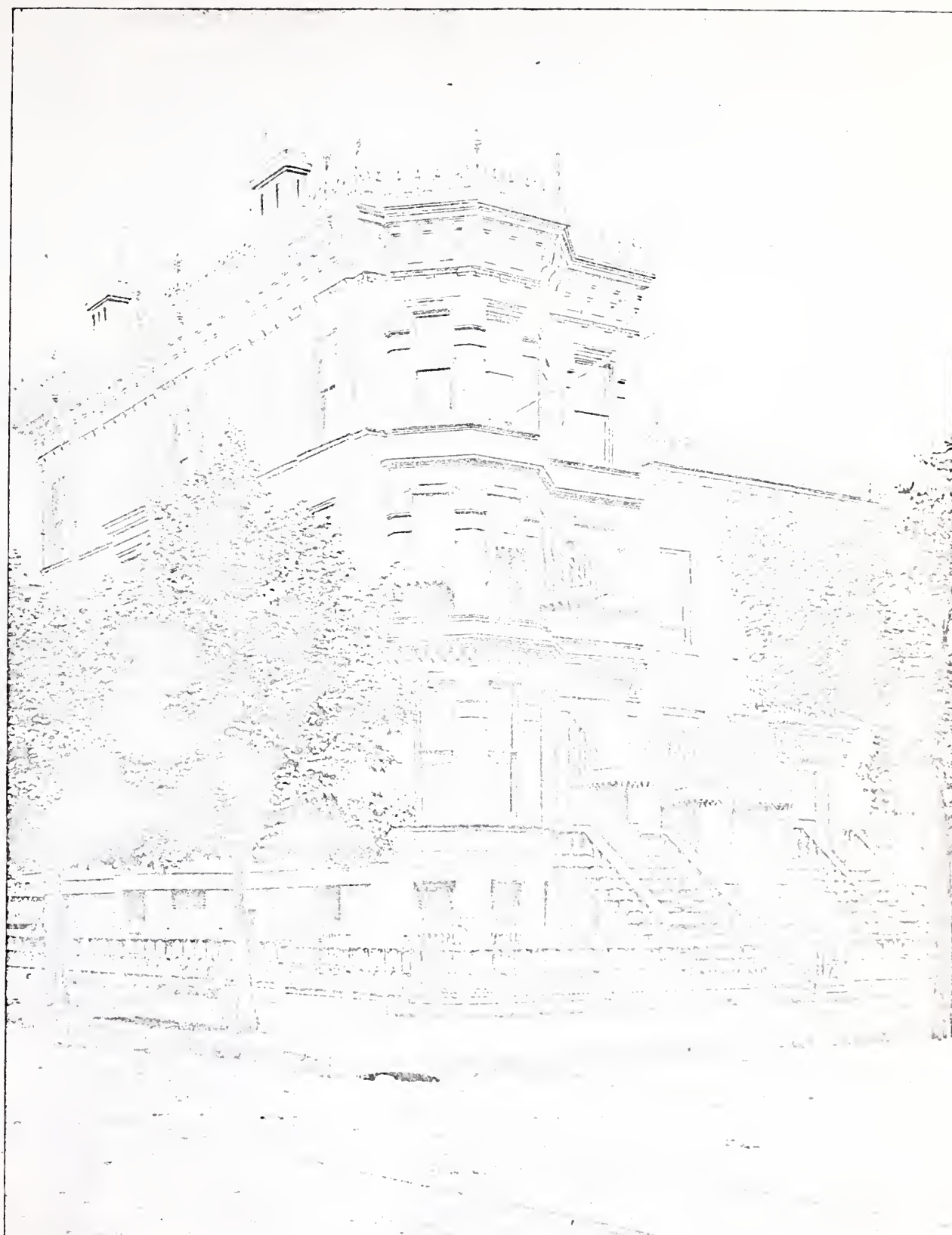
REUBEN JEFFERY, M. E., M. D., is a Brooklyn physician whose great-grandfather and grandfather were physicians of marked ability and ranked among the foremost medical men of their day. His father, the late Rev. Reuben Jeffery, D. D., was the first pastor of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church and by his eloquence and personal qualities was enabled to build up

the largest congregation and Sunday-school of that denomination in Brooklyn. Dr. Reuben Jeffery is one of the younger physicians of the city. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on October 14, 1860. He had the educational advantages of the Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn, Colgate University, Columbia College School of Mines, the University of Colorado and the Long Island College Hospital. The University of Colorado conferred on him the degree of Mining Engineer in 1881 and the Long Island College Hospital the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1885. After receiving the engineer's degree he traveled extensively through the west, covering many thousand miles in the saddle. In all his journeyings he has been on the lookout for rare medical books and curios, thus laying the foundations of a collection that will in a few years be of great value to the medical profession. In June, 1889, he founded the Brooklyn Throat Hospital, enlisting the enthusiastic coöperation of many prominent citizens and physicians. He has been secretary and treasurer of the alumni association of the Long Island College Hospital for several years. Until recently he was a member of the faculty of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School. He is a member of a large number of medical and scientific associations and of the Hanover Club. He is known as a careful and conscientious physician, conservative as a surgeon and original in his methods, and his practice includes a large consultation business; he makes a specialty of the diseases of the nose, throat and ear, and designed a laryngological cabinet that is said to be the most complete in the world. On November 23, 1886, he married Miss Jeanie C. Newton, daughter of the late Isaac S. Newton, of Norwich, N. Y. He has Dr. G. A. Walther associated with him in his professional work.

In CHARLES M. BELLAWS, M. D., Brooklyn has a physician who has had a comprehensive experience in all the branches of his profession. He is the eldest son of Henry S. Bellows, United States commissioner,



CHARLES M. BELLAWS, M. D.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE SMITH, M. D., GREENE AND REID AVENUES.

and a nephew of the late Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., the Unitarian minister. Dr. Bellows was born in Brooklyn in 1862. He was graduated from the public schools and later from the Lockwood Academy. The next year he was a student at Columbia College, from which he retired with honors. He entered the medical college at Bellevue Hospital and received his diploma in 1883. He afterwards served as ambulance surgeon at Bellevue. The succeeding four years he spent in the office of Dr. J. R. Wood and assisted him in some of his most difficult operations. He also spent two years as surgeon in the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and one year in the Maternity Hospital in New York. He devoted the same length of time to lecturing and practising in the New York Dental College. He began practice in Brooklyn in 1886, and shortly afterwards was appointed surgeon to the Kings County Elevated Railroad and the North Second Street Railroad, both of which positions he now holds. He was also surgeon to the Nostrand avenue and Lorimer street railways prior to their purchase by the Brooklyn City Railroad. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society. He has had considerable experience in gynecology in the hospitals, and in private practice he has treated upwards of two thousand cases. He has also performed successfully several operations in hysterotomy. He is a 32° Mason and is a member of the Aurora Grata bodies, the Mystic Shrine and the Brooklyn Club.

DENTAL SURGERY.

Modern methods are more complete than those of old, even though there be some lost arts. Dentistry affords one of the examples. There was a time when the dentist knew no better implements than the little mallet and wedges with which he clumsily forced the offending bicuspid or molar out of the troubled jaw, frequently to the damage of the latter. The village barber, who also usurped the blood-letting function of ancient surgery, and even the village carpenter, were once considered fully competent to act as dentists. Even when science came to the rescue of the sufferer who was wont to bear, to the limit of endurance, the evil of an aching tooth rather than risk the possible evil of a broken jaw, it was a long time before dentistry became, as it is to-day, one of the learned professions. Dental surgery as practiced by recognized professors of the art is a science to which is given the most careful and systematic study. Brooklyn dentists include many who hold high rank among their brethren, and have contributed materially to the fame of American dentists, who throughout the world are recognized as the most progressive, original and skillful members of their profession.

Among the prominent dental surgeons is Dr. ORVILLE E. HILL. He is a native of Eastern Pennsylvania, but attended school at Olean Academy, Steuben County, N. Y. Entering the profession of dentistry in 1855, he began practising in the town of Owego, N. Y., where he remained three years. The next

two years were spent in travel through the southern states and visits to Texas and Indian Territory. He came to Brooklyn in 1860. He early saw the importance of organization for the development of dentistry and personally visited every dentist in the city in 1862, inviting them to meet at his office to discuss the feasibility of forming an association. The meeting was held and a society organized "for the advancement of its members in dental science, the encouragement and maintenance of a high order of professional excellence, the establishment of a dental infirmary and the instruction of the public in dental hygiene." Since 1869 this organization has been known as the Brooklyn Dental Society. In 1870 the Dental Infirmary was established at the junction of Fulton and Washington streets, it being the first establishment of its kind in the country. Dr. Hill was the first president of the new institution, and to his personal efforts at Albany is due the appropriation of \$1,500 per annum that the legislature voted for its support. Another of his progressive moves was the establishment of a dental journal, in connection with nine of his brother dentists, in 1883. Previous to that there had been no journal published directly in the interests of the profession; the new publication was called *The Independent Practitioner*. Dr. Hill aided in perfecting and procuring the passage of a law by the legislature, in 1868, for the



DR. ORVILLE E. HILL.



DR. JAMES H. RACE.

in his camp, in Ontario, Canada. He has a retreat on Stony Lake, with roomy and comfortable buildings for the entertainment of his Brooklyn friends. The residence of Dr. Race, on Clinton street, is a commodious building of brick, three stories and basement in height, trimmed with brown stone, and presents a generally pleasing exterior appearance. The entire first floor is devoted to the purposes of his profession. The finishings and decorations of the interior are elaborate and beautiful, and the house is luxuriously furnished. In the rear of the parlors are twin operating rooms, the walls and ceilings of which are finished in lincresta Walton, with designs displaying elegance of workmanship, intricacy of pattern, and variety of tone. The work of fitting up this suite of rooms occupied about six months, and was executed under Dr. Race's personal supervision, at the cost of many thousands of dollars.

HORATIO G. MIRICK, M. D. S., the veteran dentist of Clinton street, was born in Worcester, Mass., in October, 1832. His education was obtained at Worcester Academy, under the tutelage of Dr. William Newton, with whom he studied for three years after leaving the academy. In 1852 he began to practice the profession of dentistry on Clinton street, for one year acting as assistant to Dr. James Miller. In 1860 he married, and he has a family consisting of a son and daughter. He is treasurer of the Dental Society of the State of New York; he was one of the incorporators and the first president of the Brooklyn Dental Society; he is a member of the Odontological Society of New York, and of the Second District Dental Society, of which he was at one time president, and of the Hamilton Club. In 1892 he retired from active practice.

ALBERT H. BROCKWAY, M. D. S., was born of New England and Quaker stock in the town of Bridgewater, N. Y. From early youth he was fond of study, and finding, as he grew up, the school privileges of his native place insufficient, he left home when a lad of fifteen, walking a distance of seventy miles, in mid-winter, to attend an excellent school at Summer Hill, N. Y. He subsequently attended public schools in Syracuse and Rochester and the Rochester Collegiate Institute, and finally was graduated, in 1854, from the Rutgers College Grammar School, in New Brunswick, N. J. He at once entered upon the study of his profession in the office of A. W. Newell, M. D., in New Brunswick, where he remained two years, afterwards continuing his studies with Professor Amos Westcott, of Syracuse, and E. L. Swartwout, D. D. S., of Utica. In 1857 he became associated in practice with Dr. Rush McGregor, of Rochester, and having remained with him two years, he moved to Chittenango, N. Y., where he lived until he became a resident of Brooklyn, in 1862.



HORATIO G. MIRICK, M. D. S.

purpose of incorporating dental societies and regulating the practice of dentistry, which was the first law enacted in this country upon that subject. By this law the state is divided into eight districts for the licensing of dentists—Brooklyn constituting the second district. Dr. Hill has been president of the State Society, and of the Second District Society several different times; he is the present incumbent of the latter office. He is a member of the Crescent and the Hamilton clubs, and the Amaranth Society, Brooklyn, and of the Odontological Society and the Twilight Club, in New York.

DR. JAMES H. RACE was born in the town of Greene, Chenango County, N. Y., in 1840. He attended the district schools in the neighborhood of his home for a time, and then took a course in Oxford Academy, from which he was graduated in 1858. After teaching school a short period he took a course of study, in 1860 and 1861, in the Pennsylvania College of Dentistry, of which he is a graduate. After giving six months to travel he came to Brooklyn and established himself in the practice of his profession at 366 Clinton street, where he still has his office. He is identified with the District, Brooklyn and State Dental associations. He is on the list of members of both the Crescent and Brooklyn clubs, and is a director of the latter. With his family he spends the summer months



ALBERT H. BROCKWAY, M. D. S.

was fourteen years of age, when he came to this country with his parents. They at once settled in Brooklyn, and, with the exception of something less than four years, Dr. Jarvie has resided here ever since. When fifteen years of age he commenced to study dentistry with Dr. A. A. Wheeler and afterwards he spent three or four years under the tuition of Dr. W. W. Codman, of Boston. In 1864 he returned to Brooklyn and commenced the practice of his profession, and he succeeded in establishing a valuable practice. In 1883 he erected the premises which he occupies at Clinton and Joralemon streets. He was one of the organizers of the Brooklyn Dental Association and was afterwards its president. He was also one of the organizers and president of the Second District Dental Association; president of the New York Odontological Society in 1885-6; vice-president of the New York State Dental Society two terms; a member of the

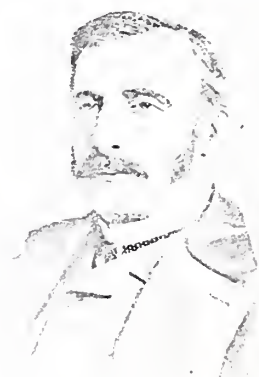


FRANK T. VAN WOERT, M. D. S.

years he was secretary of the State Dental Society; he is a member of the Odontological Society of New York, the Masonic fraternity, the Hanover and Aurora Grata clubs, the Amphion Singing Society and several organizations connected with the Odd Fellows and Freemasons. He is married and has two children.

He is a member, and was three terms president of the Brooklyn Dental Society; he is also a member of the Second District Dental Society, the New York Odontological Society, of which he is vice-president, the State Dental Society, in which he held office several years as treasurer, and the American Dental Association. He was a member of the Ninth International Medical Congress. The various social organizations of which he is a member are the Oxford and Rembrandt clubs, of Brooklyn, and the Portland Club, of New York. He is also a member of the Brooklyn Library and the Brooklyn Institute. He believes in croquet as a scientific pastime, and is an enthusiastic champion of the game; he was one of the founders and is now a member of the Brooklyn Croquet Association. His student proclivities have rendered him familiar with a wide range of literature; but especially that of a scientific and philosophic character has received his attention. He is a member of the Second Unitarian Society.

WILLIAM JARVIE, M. D. S., was born in the city of Manchester, England, in 1841, and attended school there until he



WILLIAM JARVIE, M. D. S.

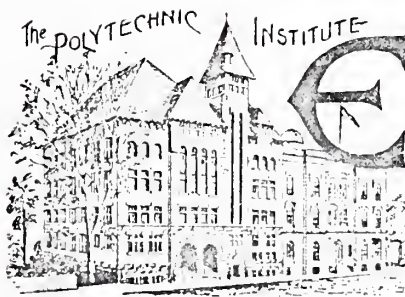
board of censors for New York state since 1876; trustee of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital; vice-president of the Apollo Club, and a life member of the Hamilton Club. In 1874 he received the degree of Master of Dental Surgery.

FRANK THORNE VAN WOERT, M. D. S., vice-president of the New York State Dental Society, was born in the town of Half Moon, Saratoga County, N. Y., in 1855. He was educated at the Brooklyn public schools, spent three years at Wright's Business College and was placed, for some time, under the instruction of private tutors. At the age of fourteen he was thrown upon his own resources and became an architect and mechanical draughtsman, at Newark, N. J. This profession he abandoned within five years for the purpose of studying dentistry with Dr. James Osmun, of Newark, in whose office he remained for three years. He began practice in Brooklyn in 1878, having previously acquired a general knowledge of medicine under private tuition. His first office was in the Eastern District, to which section of the city his professional labors have since been confined. He is treasurer of the Second District Dental Society; for two



BOARD OF EDUCATION BUILDING, 1850 TO 1888.
Underhill Mansion.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.



EDUCATION in Brooklyn has received a degree of attention wholly commensurate with the city's size and importance. A public school system was organized on a broad and comprehensive scale and has been steadily expanded in harmony with the advanced educational principles of the day. There are now nearly one hundred public schools, affording advantages to about one hundred thousand pupils; they are supported by the city at an annual expense, for salaries, supplies, building and repairing, of over two and a half million dollars, and the wise liberality of the educational authorities in their compen-

sation to teachers has attracted to the service of the city a corps of instructors unrivaled in excellence and efficiency. The private schools of the city have a national reputation; from the ranks of their teachers and pupils, colleges have been furnished with professors and presidents; they have kept in touch with the times and occupy an unchallenged position among the finest collegiate institutions of the land.

The story of the origin and development of the schools of this city is thoroughly unique. It is perhaps not generally known that on each recurrence of the Nation's natal day the school children of Brooklyn especially, and, indeed, all citizens interested in public education, have a double anniversary to celebrate, for it was on the fourth day of July in 1661 that the first free school ever founded on the American continent was established in the locality over which Brooklyn City now extends. It is true, a semi-public school was established in Flatbush as early as 1659. But it was a sort of a compromise between a public and a private school, for while it provided for the instruction of all the children of the village, the old Dutch settlers would not accept education in any form savoring of charity, and the parents paid from three to four guilders each for the tuition of their children. It is a fact most gratifying to a community so largely descended from the

New Netherland Dutch, that the American people are indebted to the sturdy sons of Holland for the establishment of free schools, a system which their descendants have done so much to extend and develop. The first school tax levied in Breuckelen was for the sum of one hundred and fifty guilders, or not quite twenty dollars of our money. This proving insufficient for the purpose, Governor Stuyvesant subsequently ordered an appropriation of fifty guilders from the public treasury. Under such conditions it was that, one hundred and fifteen years to a day before the Declaration of Independence went ringing through the land, the public school idea first took shape on the shores of the new world. Ancient records fail to specify the exact location of the first school house, but it is believed to have been organized in the "Octagon Church" edifice, where, for a time at least, the school was held. This building stood near the present junction of Fulton and Bridge streets, not one hundred yards from the present headquarters of the Board of Education. It was doubtless in large measure due to the energetic initiative of the first pastor of the church, Henricus Selyns, that the services of Carel de Beauvois (Carl Debevoise) were secured. He was a French Huguenot but recently arrived from Holland, and a man of much learning and varied attainments. His salary in the office of schoolmaster was the whole amount received for school taxes, in addition to a house, rent free. This first school retains to this day the numerical designation which historical justice demands, and is known as public school No. 1 of Brooklyn. A second school was established in 1662 in Bushwick, which Peter Stuyvesant had recently erected into a burgh or township. This school was organized in the Bushwick Church, near the intersection of North Second street and Bushwick avenue. Boudwyn Manout, from Crimpen-op-Lock, Holland, was chosen master of the new school. He was also appointed clerk of the bailiwick; and the union of these two offices was an arrangement which was maintained far down into the present century. For the clerkship he received the value of four hundred guilders in Indian wampum, while in payment for teaching he was given the munificent reward of "house-rent and fire-wood, free of cost." His duties were as varied as those of his brother drudge in Breuckelen, and there was added to them, perhaps, that of castigating public offenders; the whipping-post stood in front of the school house, between it and the town house opposite. When, in 1855, the Brooklyn Board of Education assumed control of the free schools of Bushwick village, this old district school house was still standing, and near by stood six other houses whose foundations had been laid during that same period. This primitive village school No. 1 of Bushwick then became No. 23 of the present public school system.

In 1663 Bedford village joined the educational procession with a third school, located at the junction of the old Clove and Cripplebush roads, near what is now the corner of Bedford avenue and Fulton street, and there it continued to flourish until 1841, when the building was given over to the police for a headquarters. The Bedford school was remarkable for the longevity of its teachers. John Vandevoort presided over it for sixty years, teaching three generations of pupils; he occupied one-half of the building as a living apartment and was allowed to add to his income by selling groceries. Tuition was given exclusively in the Dutch language until 1758. When the village schools were united into one common system in 1843, this ancient institution became public school No. 3. There was another school founded in those Dutch times which is perpetuated still, but the history of its origin is lost in the dim past. This was known as Bushwick district school No. 2. In 1830 the building where it had been held for an indefinite period of years bore evidence of great antiquity and all was thoroughly Hollandish in character. It continued to occupy this venerable structure until 1847; and when Bushwick was consolidated with Brooklyn, it became public school No. 24. When the English rule succeeded that of the Dutch in the New Netherlands, the old free school system was abolished and for a century and a half these schools were supported solely by their patrons. Not long before the outbreak of the Revolution another school was established on the north side of the Wallabout Creek. There is evidence of its existence during the Revolution, but the exact date of its establishment cannot be ascertained. It was removed to Classon avenue in 1838 and subsequently became public school No. 4. Soon after the Revolution another school was opened on a lane of the Bergen farm near the present junction of Third avenue and Forty-fourth street. Documents show it to have existed in 1792. In 1820 it removed to Martense lane and in 1843 it was made, in violation of chronological sequence, public school No. 2. In all the Brooklyn schools tuition was afforded in both the Dutch and English languages between the years of 1758 and 1800. The Dutch studies were not abandoned in the Bushwick and Gowanus schools until some years after; the pupils of the Bushwick school pursued them until 1830. Each one of them was established in a Dutch neighborhood and almost solely under the influence of that nationality, although record remains of the establishment of a school in half of a one-story house, occupied by a farm laborer, about where the old Gowanus and Port roads met, in the neighborhood of what is now Fourth avenue and Macomb street. At the corner of Red Hook and Cornell's lanes there was another school established during the first quarter of the present century; the earliest records show it in that location prior to 1827; the site which it now occupies as public school No. 6 was not far distant on Degraw street, near Court. In 1827 it had an attendance of sixty scholars. These schools continued to derive their support from the tuition fees of their patrons for a long period of years, for although the state legis-

lature, in 1795, appropriated \$50,000 a year for five years, and, in 1805, established the common school fund, the slow burghers of Brooklyn neglected to take advantage of their privileges until 1813, when the trustees of district school No. 1 were elected. The new system did not meet with the sympathy or coöperation of the thrifty but sluggish-minded Dutchmen, who for three years bitterly opposed it and refused to accept even the benefits for which they were taxed. The sum of \$2,000 was levied upon district No. 1—which in 1816 included the whole village—with which to establish a school, and notice was given publicly by the trustees that on May 6 of that year it would be opened on the lower floor of Kirk's printing office in Adams street, near Sands. There was a stormy meeting of citizens on May 3, when the board of trustees, Andrew Mercein, John Seaman and Robert Snow, were unceremoniously deposed, and a new board elected. The school was established on the day appointed; and the late Judge John Dikeman, as its principal, inaugurated the present system of public education. At that time there were 552 children attending no school. The tuition was conducted on the monitorial, or Lancaster plan, and in 1824 the school had grown so that 200 children received free education. Among the honored names connected with district school No. 1 are: ex-Mayor John W. Hunter, one of its trustees years before the existence of a board of education, and Ephraim J. Whitlock. Other school districts already mentioned fell into line in the march of mental advancement, and took advantage of the state law and its appropriations.



BOARD OF EDUCATION HEADQUARTERS, LIVINGSTON ST. FRONT.

Seven district schools have been referred to, all of which were established prior to 1842: in that year an eighth was organized in Bushwick as district school No. 3 of that village. This became subsequently district school No. 1, of Williamsburgh, and when it passed into the hands of the Brooklyn board it received the number 16 in our present series. Of these eight schools mentioned, it will be seen that three, namely; those now enumerated as 16, 23 and 24, were beyond the restricted limits of the city of Brooklyn when, in 1843, the new board of education entered upon its labors. There were ten district schools within the city limits in 1843 and over these ten the board then assumed control. Five of these, numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, have been duly noticed. The present public school No. 5 was doubtless in existence prior to 1827, although we find no official record until 1839. No. 7 dates likewise from 1827. It was then known as village school No. 2, for the village limits were very restricted and included besides this one only the oldest school of all, dating from 1661. No. 8 was established in 1830 on its present site; and its progress and development were due to the wise management of Cyrus P. Smith. Some time between 1830 and 1836, No. 9 was organized on the ground which is now included in Prospect Park. It formerly drew a large contingent from Flatbush, but the municipal orders have since been more strictly enforced. In the old school which shared a one-story tenement with a humble farm laborer in Gowanus, we doubtless have the beginning of what is now known as public school No. 10; documents place the date of its inception between 1825 and 1830.

These schools had been formed from time to time in accordance with the demands of the villagers and the increase of the population; each was governed by its own trustees; and was independent until the obvious necessity of a system of unification was perceived and the present plan was devised and put in operation. Accordingly, in 1843, the board of education united under its direction the ten schools which fell within the jurisdiction of the city. As has been seen, the numerical designation of the schools accords only in two or three instances with the actual chronological sequence of their establishment, and, at the time of organization, three old-established schools were excluded from the system because of their not being within the city limits.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The formation of the board of education was authorized by an act of the legislature in 1843. The appointing power was vested in the common council, which was directed to choose annually two or more citizens to represent each district, they, together with the Mayor and a county superintendent, to form the

"Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn." Three representatives were chosen from most of the districts, so that when the first board of education held its initial meeting in the common council chamber in that year, it consisted of twenty-eight members. There the meetings were held until it was thought advisable to establish a headquarters, which was done in the building which a short time before had been erected for public school No. 1, at Concord and Adams streets. An amendment to the law creating the board was passed in 1850, changing its composition somewhat by increasing the number of members to thirty-three, to be so selected that each should represent but one district. About this time the rapid increase in population and necessary extension of schooling facilities, so added to the labors of the board, that a need for larger and better accommodations became forcibly felt. A suitable place was found in the Underhill mansion, a pretentious frame structure, which stood in Red Hook lane, near Fulton street. Into this ancient building, which was at first leased and afterwards purchased, the members moved with all due pride and pomp in 1850. After serving as a headquarters for over half a century, this building was torn down, in 1888, to make room for the present building occupied by the board. A second and more radical change was effected in April, 1854, when the town of Bushwick and the city of Williamsburgh were consolidated with Brooklyn, which was fast encroaching upon their borders. It was another legislative move which repealed the act of 1850 and again increased the board to forty-five members, thirteen of whom were to be residents of the newly acquired territory. When the plan of consolidation was carried into effect there were fourteen schools in the twelve wards of the city. No limit to the membership of the body was fixed until 1862, when the legislature again passed an amendment relative to the filling of vacancies and recognized forty-five as the legal limit. It was in the same year also that the power to name the persons whom he desired should make up the board, was given to the Mayor, the nominations to be made in the month of February. This left the common council with only the power to confirm the appointments, failure to do so, or the Mayor neglecting to fill the vacancies, to result in the fifteen members whose terms would have expired holding over for another year. This alternative unexpectedly occurred that very year, the aldermen withholding their approval of the names submitted. With a view to remedying all irregularities in the existing law, another bill was passed in 1868, which required the Mayor to designate which members should hold terms of one, two and three years, respectively, and on the first of July following

the decision was made accordingly. That same date is to-day recognized as the period at which the terms of the fifteen "short-term" members expire. At the present time the appointing power rests with the Mayor alone, each member being chosen for three years and one-third of the number, unless reappointed, going out of office every year. This was brought about in 1888, when during "a revision and combination of all the laws affecting public interests in Brooklyn," all the school laws were massed and amended according to the views of the revisers, concerning what was and what ought to be the law relating to the schools and their orderly arrangement." Under these epitomized laws the public school system of the present is governed and conducted.

When the "fall term" of 1892 opened there were under the control of the board of education, a training school, where recently appointed teachers may study and qualify by examination for the higher grade certificates; a high school for each sex, whose pupils



BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, MARCY AND PUTNAM AVENUES.



GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, NOSTRAND AVENUE AND HALSEY STREET.

have graduated from grammar grades; thirty-two grammar schools, three of which are colored; sixteen independent intermediate schools, supplying pupils for the grammar schools; two independent primary schools, eight branch intermediate schools; twenty-four branch primary schools; and two attendance schools, where truants are probated for a term, the incorrigibles being sent to the Truant Home. This total of eighty-seven schools is exclusive of the fifteen evening schools, which were established about 1850 for the working class, old and young, of both sexes; eleven industrial and asylum schools, which, though in private charitable institutions, are controlled by the city board, and the Eastern District library, which contains several hundred volumes of books collected from the libraries of the schools in Williamsburgh and Bushwick, when they were consolidated with Brooklyn. All of these now share in the general educational funds. During the month of September, 1892, the eighty-seven schools proper were attended on an average by 85,860 scholars, who were taught and ruled by 2,186 teachers, heads of departments and principals, while 2,640 other little ones were refused admission, principally for lack of room in the lower primary grades, despite the fact that new accommodations are being made with all the speed that money can command. The same month showed a total registry of nearly 100,000, an increase of 4,310 over that of the corresponding month of the preceding year. Following the consolidation of Bushwick, Williamsburgh and Brooklyn, and the organization of the enlarged board in 1855, the late J. W. Bulkley was called upon to fill the position of city superintendent, to which he was reelected regularly for many succeeding years. In 1873 he was succeeded by the late Thomas W. Field, who had been a member of the board of education since 1855. Mr. Bulkley, despite his years, remained in the service as assistant superintendent until 1885—four years after the death of his successor—when he resigned. Cyrus P. Smith, who was for a quarter of a century a member of the board, was also its first president, continuing in that office for twenty-one successive years. He resigned in 1868. Dr. J. S. Thorne, the second to take the helm, retired voluntarily in 1871 and his place was filled by Ephraim J. Whitlock, whose official career, after eleven years of service, was terminated by death. His connection with the schools covered a period of twenty-three years, during which he accomplished much good and many reforms, and after his death, which occurred in 1881, the public school teachers of the city erected a memorial tablet in the board rooms bearing a suitable inscription and a bust of the deceased in marble relief. It may now be seen by the visitor in the main hall of the new headquarters building. Daniel Maujer was elected to fill the vacancy; but he served less than six months and was succeeded by Tunis G. Bergen, who was chosen in January, 1882, and occupied the position until July 6, 1886. Robert Payne was the next president, and he gave way to Joseph C. Hendrix, the present incumbent, in July, 1887. The position of superintendent, which has by law received the euphonious addition "of public instruction," is now held by William H. Maxwell,



PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 12, ADELPHI STREET, NEAR MYRTLE AVENUE.

who was elected in 1882 as the associate of Superintendent Calvin Patterson, now principal of the girls' high school, who had defeated him for the higher position the year before. With the completion of the girls' high school and the selection of Mr. Patterson as its head, Mr. Maxwell assumed the duties of his present position. With Mr. Patterson he was actively engaged in establishing rules governing the grading of certificates to teach, which have done so much in elevating the standard for admission to the teacher's profession in the schools of the city and to improve their work and usefulness. Other reforms and needed changes in the methods and course of studies have been carried out since his selection as superintendent in 1887, and the five years that have elapsed have noted a steady advancement in the general school work. The attendance department and the administration of the compulsory education law have during all that time been under the care of the superintendent. It was formerly under separate supervision and the work almost exclusively was that of checking truants. Under the reorganization, all those children who attended no school were sought, as well as truants, and the report of this branch of the department shows that 1,103 children were placed in school in 1891. Among the important reforms instituted and now in vogue, have been: the teaching to read by the word and phonetic methods; the teaching of script writing from the first day of a child's entrance to school, instead of the old method of printing; language and composition, which had formerly been confined to two or three grades, made universal; arithmetic drills in simple examples, making individual work more definite; and a revision of the course of study. The prevailing promotion system was altered also; the studies of the training school extended, the regrading of the fifteen classes accomplished, and the setting of the present high standard to be attained by would-be tutors. The free book system which had been adopted by the New York board of education was adopted in this city and put in operation at the beginning of 1884, after which date text-books, slates, etc., the cost of which had before made a heavy drain upon many a poor parent's shallow purse, were furnished to every child at the expense of the city. For this purpose about \$100,000 are expended annually. The president and vice-president of the board of education and all the non office-holding members of the body serve without salary. The clerical work of the body is transacted by a secretary and staff of clerks—non-members—who are appointed for terms of from one to three years under salary. The superintendent is allowed four clerks, who receive a stipulated annual stipend, in addition to two associate superintendents, a director of music, sixteen music teachers, a supervisor of drawing, seven drawing teachers and ten attendance agents. For the support of this great institution \$1,805,363.28 were allowed in 1891 by the board of estimate, to which the state tax added \$379,041.07, making the total to be expended for the year 1892, \$2,184,404.35.

The board of education in 1892 comprised the following members: Terms expiring in 1893—Tunis G. Bergen, Robert A. Black, James B. Bouck, James L. Drummond, William Ferris, Franklin W. Hooper, William J. Lynch, Peter H. McNulty, Eben Miller, Daniel W. Northup, John K. Powell, Arthur S. Somers, George Straub, Charles E. Teale, John W. Weber. Terms expiring in 1894—Albert C. Aubery, Thomas Cacciola, John J. Cashman, John Flynn, Harlan P. Halsey, William Harkness, John Harrigan, Joseph C. Hendrix, Arthur R. Jarrett, John McNamee, Edward Rowe, Anton Schimmel, C. Simis, T. McCants Stewart, J. Edward Swanström. Terms expiring in 1895—John V. Culyer, William M. Davis, Nelson J. Gates, Samuel Goodstein, John Guilfoyle, A. Augustus Healy, Courtes T. Hubbs, Horatio C. King, Henry McLean, Thomas F. Moran, Jasper Murphy, John R. Thompson, John D. Walsh, James Weir, Jr., John W. Kimball. The officers are—president, Joseph C. Hendrix; vice-president, John R. Thompson; secretary, George G. Brown; assistant secretary, James H. Tully; superintendent of public instruction, William H. Maxwell;

associate superintendents of public instruction, Edward G. Ward and John H. Walsh; superintendent of buildings, James W. Naughton; assistant superintendent of buildings, Frank A. Regan; chief engineer, William F. Cunningham. The clerks employed in the superintendent's office are: Emerson W. Keyes, Charles W. Field, Josiah H. Pitts, Carlotta de Buck. The clerks in the secretary's office are: Parker P. Simmons, E. F. Underhill, Ephraim J. Whitlock, Henry O. Dyer, P. J. McGurran, John Monroe, Anthony Wahle, Francis J. O'Malley, S. Ella Terrell, John P. Smith. The clerk to the superintendent of buildings is Henry L. Romer. The attendance agents are: DeHart Bergen, Thomas S. Kearney, William Fischer, William H. Birk, Charles H. Hart, Edward J. Lyman, Louis Mulhauser, B. F. Daly, James Bellew, Michael Falvello. The director of music is Albert S. Caswell; and Walter S. Goodnough is the supervisor of drawing. There are twenty-three standing committees, namely: on finance, teachers, law, school house, heating and ventilating, libraries, supplies, printing, evening schools, studies, school books, music, drawing, attendance, sites and localities, health, rules and regulations, girls' high school, boys' high school, training school, free scholarships, eastern district library, credentials. Besides these there are local committees for the library, training school, high schools, evening schools, the industrial and asylum schools and one for each of the separate schools.

Following is an enumeration of the Grammar, Intermediate and Primary schools, with the location and the name of the principal of each: Girls' high school, Nostrand avenue, corner Halsey street, Calvin Patterson. Boys' high school, Putnam, corner Marcy avenue, Alec. G. McAllister. Training school, Ryerson street, near Myrtle avenue, J. Gallagher. No. 1, Adams, corner Concord street, Charles R. Abbot. No. 2, Forty-sixth street, near Third avenue, Jacob Sand. No. 3, Hancock street, near Bedford avenue, Benjamin Y. Conklin. No. 4 (branch of No. 9), Berkeley place, near Fifth avenue, C. Agnes Reilly. No. 5, Duffield, corner Johnson street, William T. Vlymen. No. 6, Warren, near Smith street, Alfred E. Ives, Jr. No. 7, York, near Bridge street, William J. O'Leary. No. 8 (branch of No. 1), Middagh, near Henry street, Agnes Y. Humphrey. No. 9, Sterling place, corner Vanderbilt avenue, John Mickleborough. No. 10, Seventh avenue, near Seventeenth street, John H. Haaren. No. 11, Washington, near Greene avenue, LeRoy F. Lewis. No. 12, Adelphi street, near Myrtle avenue, James Cruikshank. No. 13 (branch of No. 78), Degraw, near Hicks street, Lyman A. Best. No. 14 (branch of No. 5), Navy, corner Concord street, Harriet M. Coffin. No. 15, Third avenue, corner State street, Wm. L. Felter. No. 16, Wilson street, near Bedford avenue, Leonard Dunkly. No. 17, Driggs avenue, corner North Fifth street, James Cusack. No. 18, Maujer, near Ewen street, Edw. Bush. No. 19, South Second, corner Keap street, Walter B. Gunnison. No. 20, Union avenue, near North Second street, Sarah S. Hunt. No. 21, McKibbin, near Ewen street, Kate E. McWilliams. No. 22, Java street, near Manhattan avenue, Lyman B. Hannaford. No. 23, Conselyea, near Humboldt street, William L. Fitzgibbons. No. 24 (branch of No. 74), Wall, corner Beaver street, Joseph V. Witherbee. No. 25, Lafayette, near Throop avenue, Charles E. Tuthill. No. 26, Gates, near Ralph avenue, Jas. E. Ryan. No. 27, Nelson, corner of Hicks street, Elmer Poulson. No. 28 (branch of No. 35), Herkimer street, near Ralph avenue, Ella Folger. No. 29 (branch of No. 78), Columbia, corner Amity street, Mary J. Merritt. No. 30, Wolcott, near Van Brunt street, Thomas D. Murphy. No. 31, Dupont street, near Manhattan avenue, Marc F. Vallette. No. 32, Hoyt, corner President street, Samuel M. Spole. No. 33, Heyward street, near Broadway, James Priddy. No. 34, Norman avenue, near Eckford street, Frank R. Moore. No. 35, Decatur street, corner Lewis avenue, Joseph S. Burns. No. 36, Stagg street, near Bushwick avenue, Edw. P. Crowell. No. 37, South Fourth, near Berry street, George L. A. Martin. No. 38, North Seventh, near Berry street, Nathan Upham. No. 39, Sixth avenue, corner Eighth street, Channing Stebbins. No. 40, Fifteenth street, near Fourth avenue, Frank L.



PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 35, LEWIS AVENUE AND DECATUR STREET.

Green. No. 41, Dean street, corner New York avenue, Mary B. Dennis. No. 42, St. Mark's, near Classon avenue, Mrs. E. M. Warren. No. 43, Boerum, near Ewen street, William B. Ridenour. No. 44, Throop, corner Putnam avenue, William A. Campbell. No. 45, Lafayette, near Classon avenue, William M. Jelliffe. No. 46 (branch of No. 78), Union, near Henry street, Mrs. Caledonia V. Dix. No. 47 (branch of No. 15), Schermerhorn street, near Third avenue, Libbie J. Eginton. No. 48 (branch of No. 17), North First street, near Bedford avenue, Eveline L. Petty. No. 49 (branch of No. 18), Maujer street, near Graham avenue, Andrew I. Sherman. No. 50 (branch of No. 19), South Fourth, near Havemeyer street, Elizabeth R. Duyckinck. No. 51 (branch of No. 23), Meeker avenue, corner Humboldt street, Frances Higbie. No. 52 (branch of No. 74), Ellery street, near Broadway, Emily J. Black. No. 53 (branch of No. 74), Starr street, near Central avenue, Mrs. Alice E. Field. No. 54 (branch of No. 45), Walworth street, near Myrtle avenue, Emily Henderson. No. 55 (branch of No. 25), Stockton street, near Marcy avenue, Alice A. Douglas. No. 56 (branch of No. 26), Bushwick avenue, corner Madison street, Minerva H. Ellis. No. 57 (branch of No. 26), Reid avenue, corner Van Buren street, Elenore E. Elliott. No. 58 (branch of No. 32), Degraw, near Smith street, Sara J. Reid. No. 59 (branch of No. 34), Leonard street, near Nassau avenue, Sarah A. Staley. No. 60 (branch of No. 10), Fourth avenue, corner Twentieth street, Sarah A. Scott. No. 61 (branch of No. 76), Fulton street, corner New Jersey avenue, Mrs. Charlotte F. Sheville. No. 62 (branch of No. 76), Bradford street, near Liberty avenue, Honor E. Quinn. No. 63 (branch of No. 84), Hinsdale street, near Glenmore avenue; No. 64, Berriman street, near Belmont avenue, Wm. Ten Broeck S. Inlay. No. 65, Richmond street, near Ridgewood avenue, Alonzo A. Ashmun. No. 66 (branch of No. 84), Osborne street, near Sutter avenue, George W. French. No. 67 (colored), N. Elliott place, near Park avenue, Charles A. Dorsey. No. 68 (colored) (branch of No. 67), Troy avenue, corner Dean street, Georgiana F. Putnam. No. 69 (colored), Union avenue, near Stagg street, Mrs. C. T. Clow. No. 70, Patchen avenue, corner Macon street, Geo. W. Edwards. No. 71 (branch of No. 33), Heyward street, near Lee avenue, (vacancy). No. 72 (branch of No. 64), New Lots road, near Barbey street, Ida L. Morrison. No. 73, McDougal street, corner Rockaway avenue, C. Warren Hamilton. No. 74, Bushwick avenue, corner Kosciusko street, Almon G. Merwin. No. 75, Evergreen avenue, corner Ralph street, William S. Mills. No. 76, Wyona, near Fulton street, Frank B. Stevens. No. 77 (branch of No. 39), Second street, near Sixth avenue, Mary E. Sloan. No. 78, Pacific, near Court street, Seth T. Stewart. No. 79 (branch of No. 25), Kosciusko street, near Throop avenue, Evangeline E. Whitney. No. 82 (branch of No. 2), Fourth avenue, corner Thirty-sixth street, Margaret E. Palmgreen. No. 83, Bergen street, corner Schenectady avenue, Frank K. Perkins. No. 84, Glenmore, corner Stone avenue, Marcus A. Weed. Attendance schools.—No. 1, 93 Wyckoff street, Denis F. Tarpey. No. 2, Driggs avenue, corner South Third street, Richard B. McKenna. Eastern District library, Driggs avenue, corner South Third street; librarian, Arthur D. Stetson.

JOSEPH C. HENDRIX, president of the board of education, and also president of the Kings County Trust Company and congressman from the third district, is a man who has been so prominent in the city and whose genius and executive talents have been manifested in connection with so many institutions, both public and private, that it is difficult to classify him. He has served as president of the board of education since 1887 and has been the originator and promoter of many improvements. But in view of his election to congress, which, though at this writing is an untried field to him, undoubtedly will afford the opportunities for his triumphs in the immediate future, his biographical sketch is placed with those of the other congressmen in the chapter on "Political Life."



JOHN R. THOMPSON.

JOHN R. THOMPSON, as vice-president of the board, has been a creditable and distinguished member. He was appointed to the board in 1886 by Mayor Daniel Whitney and reappointed by Mayor Chapin. He is chairman of the committee of public school No. 16 and also of the evening school committee. He is a member of the attendance, girls' high school, and training school committees. Mr. Thompson has been unremitting in his efforts to further the success of the evening school system and has devoted much of his time to this particular branch of educational work. Mr. Thompson is a member of the firm of McLoughlin Brothers, toy-book publishers. He was born in Brooklyn in the year 1847. He attended the public schools until he was fifteen years old, when a situation was offered him by the firm in which he is now interested. In 1863 he enlisted in the 13th N. Y. Heavy Artillery and fought until the close of the civil war. He took part in a number of well-known engagements, including the famous bombardment of Fort Fisher. On his return he reentered the employ of McLoughlin Brothers, and advanced rapidly to his present position. In politics Mr. Thompson is a Republican. He is a member of the Nineteenth

Ward Association and a delegate to the general committee. He has artistic tastes well cultivated, and the art work of his firm is under his supervision. His home is at 92 Morton street.

EDWARD ROWE is the oldest member of the board. He was first appointed by Mayor Wood in 1864 and for ten consecutive terms has held the office under every municipal administration. No one connected with school affairs in this city has evinced a more devoted interest than Mr. Rowe in all that affects public education. He has been chairman of the book committee for seventeen years; he is a member of the finance committee and chairman of the committee of public school No. 9. Mr. Rowe was born in New York city, on February 17, 1815. After a few years of study at private schools he obtained, when thirteen years old, a clerkship in a mercantile establishment. Then he began to learn the trade of a hatter and for a number of years kept a hat store in New York. His next venture was the importation of foreign merchandise, a business that continued to absorb his attention until a few years ago. He held the presidency of the New York Bank for twelve years, resigning in 1872. Mr. Rowe has represented the seventh ward, both in the board of supervisors and the board of aldermen; and he was one of the presidential electors sent by the third congressional district of New York to the national convention which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for president. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed him as assistant appraiser of the port of New York, and he held that position for five years. Mr. Rowe was married in 1834 and has seven sons and two daughters living. He is a lover of art and has collected a number of valuable pictures in the course of forty visits which he has made to Europe.

NELSON J. GATES is the next oldest member of the board. He was born at Pleasant Mount, Wayne County, Pa., on April 9, 1831, was educated at the district schools in his native county, and was graduated from the Academy of Northern Pennsylvania at Bethany. At the close of his academic course Mr. Gates devoted himself to the profession of a teacher and, from 1858 until 1865, was the principal of the public school at Flushing, L. I. He resigned to enter the employ of Frederick A. Potts & Co., wholesale coal merchants in New York, and was shortly admitted to partnership. His business career has been one of unbroken success. Mr. Gates came to live in Brooklyn in 1866 and has resided here uninterruptedly ever since. Although never evincing any desire for political honors he has been a zealous advocate of Republican principles. He was appointed to the board of education by Mayor Hunter in 1875 and has been a member of that body until the present time, with the exception of four years from 1881 until 1885. He served for many years as chairman of the evening school committee, and in that capacity bore a most conspicuous share in organizing evening schools throughout the city. He aided materially in consolidating the academic classes in the grammar school and in establishing the high schools for girls and boys. When Mr. Hendrix was appointed

president of the board Mr. Gates succeeded him as chairman of the committee in charge of the girls' high school, a position which he now holds. Mr. Gates has frequently been a delegate to the Republican general committee of Kings County and has been sent to many of the state conventions of his party. He was a presidential elector on the Harrison and Morton ticket in 1888. He is a trustee of the Kings County Trust Company, a director of the Bedford Bank and of the Clinton Bank of New York. His home is at No. 1047 Dean street. He is a member of the Oxford and Union League clubs and of the Brooklyn Ethical Association.

TUNIS G. BERGEX, in point of priority, is the third member of the board. He is a son of Garret G. Bergen and was born on May 17, 1847, in the old family homestead on Third avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. He bears the name of his uncle, the distinguished Tunis G. Bergen, now deceased. He received his primary education at public school No. 2, which was then largely maintained by the Bergen family; he mastered French under the tuition of Principal Peter Rouget of public school No. 10, and eventually passed through the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and Rutgers College. From the latter institution he was graduated in 1867. In 1868 he received his degree from the law school of Columbia College. He visited Germany where, for some time, he studied in the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg, receiving from the latter, in 1871, the degree of Doctor in Public Law. From Heidelberg he



NELSON J. GATES.

went to Paris and pursued his profession in the law department of the university there. He attended also lectures at the Sorbonne and at Oxford. Afterwards he went to Switzerland, and fortunately was induced, soon after starting, to withdraw from an expedition to climb Mont Blanc with a party, all of whom, with guides and porters, perished in the ascent. While in Europe he contributed many interesting articles to American newspapers, some of which related to the Franco-Prussian war. In 1879 Mr. Bergen was the chosen orator of the Rutgers College Alumni. It is a noticeable fact that some one bearing the name of Bergen has been connected with the Brooklyn board of education ever since the establishment of that organization. Tunis G. Bergen was appointed to the board in March, 1876, and afterwards officiated as chairman of various committees, and as a member of the studies, central grammar school, law, and finance committees. In July, 1881, he unsuccessfully contested for the presidency of the board with Daniel Maujer, but the next year he was elected president, and was reelected until July, 1886. Mr. Bergen received the Republican nomination in the fourth assembly district in 1876; on this occasion he received the support of the independent Democrats, and ran 3,000 votes ahead of his ticket. He has declined hitherto to accept other political nominations which have been offered him. Mr. Bergen is an enthusiastic sportsman and clubman; he is a member of the Hamilton and Brooklyn clubs, and of several New York organizations, and various hunting and fishing clubs. He is now actively engaged in the practice of his profession as counsel for various corporations, estates and transportation companies; and he is identified with the development of South American railways. Ten years ago Mr. Bergen married Miss McPhail, daughter of Doctor McPhail, of Pierrepont street, and both he and Mrs. Bergen have been active and influential in the city's social life. Their home is on Pierrepont street.



COL. JOHN Y. CULYER.

COLONEL JOHN Y. CULYER for the last quarter of a century has been prominently identified with the interests of Brooklyn. He was born in the city of New York fifty-two years ago. He had the advantages of a substantial education in some of the best schools of his native city, and early developed a talent for the profession of civil engineering, for which he received special training. His tastes led him to combine a study of horticulture and the artistic side of engineering. At the beginning of the development of Central Park he joined the corps engaged on that work, under the supervision of Frederick Law Olmsted, the designer of the park, where he acquired a familiarity with the details of the work which he utilized with advantage in his subsequent career. At the beginning of the war he accompanied Mr. Olmsted to Washington to assist in the organization and administration of the work of the U. S. Sanitary Commission. After serving a year in this capacity he entered the service of the U. S. Engineer Department as an assistant to the engineer in charge of the line of defence south of the Potomac, under the late General J. G. Barnard, and remained in that service till the close of the war. In the

spring of 1865, Colonel Culyer was present in Ford's Theatre when Abraham Lincoln was assassinated and he retains a vivid recollection of that startling event. About this time he received an offer from the Hon. A. H. Green, then commissioner of the New York parks, to return to that city as an engineer, which he did. He left his work there to accept the position of assistant engineer in charge at Prospect Park, on the special invitation of Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan. On the retirement of Mr. Olmsted, and of the gentleman who had served as chief engineer, he was appointed chief engineer and superintendent, and under his supervision a large part of the unfinished work of the various parks and parkways was completed. He has been for many years identified with the national guard, serving as engineer on the staff of Generals Jourdan and Molineaux, and is now the ranking engineer in length of service in the military establishment of the state. In the management of Prospect Park he was permitted by the commissioners to largely develop its various public uses, then almost unique in park management, the approval of Mr. Stranahan and his long and intimate association with that gentleman serving as inspiration to his labors. Following the radical changes which the retirement of Mr. Stranahan caused, Col. Culyer resigned his position and engaged actively in his professional work as a civil engineer and landscape architect, in which he has attained both success and a reputation of a high order. He is the consulting engineer of the department of parks in this city, and has designed the small parks in the seventeenth and eighteenth wards, and is otherwise intimately associated with other park work of Brooklyn. Mr. Culyer has been an active and influential member of the board of education during the greater part of the time since 1872, and has been identified with its most useful work serving as a member of its most important committees. He is a member of the committee on teachers, studies, sites and localities, heating and ventilation, and drawing, and is chairman of the committee on free scholarships, and of the boys' high school. He was a member of the first rapid transit commission in this city, and he was engineer of the committee for the Atlantic avenue route. He is a member of the

department of pedagogy of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and chairman of its committee on art education, a member of the Oxford and Brooklyn clubs, and of the Union League Club of New York, and of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He has a well selected library and art collection.

J. EDWARD SWANSTROM, who was appointed to the board in 1888 and reappointed three years later, is the son of the Rev. J. P. Swanstrom, who came to the United States in company with John Ericsson, the inventor of the "Monitor." Both these young Swedes at that time, and for some years after, were comparatively unknown, yet each attained eminence in his adopted country. J. Edward Swanstrom was born in Brooklyn on July 26, 1853. He became a pupil of the public schools, and afterwards studied at the University of the City of New York, from the law school of which he was graduated in 1878, having three years previously entered the office of the New York legal firm of Miller, Peet & Opdyke. He graduated with the highest honors attainable. He at once began a successful private practice in New York, and the reports of the state bar attest the extent and importance of the cases which have been committed to his care. In the board of education he has rendered good service, and is chairman of the committee on rules and regulations; also he is one of the three members of the law committee.

CAESAR SIMIS was appointed a member of the board of education by Mayor Whitney and reappointed by Mayor Chapin; he is a member of the local committee of schools Nos. 41, 73, 67 and 68, and a member of the committees on teachers and studies. In politics he is a Democrat, and was associated with



CAESAR SIMIS.

the Jeffersonian movement in this city, both as a member and as an officer. He was born in the city of Hamburg, Germany, on April 13, 1849, and was brought to this country when two years of age. His parents located in the sixteenth ward of this city, and were residents of that locality for many years. Mr. Simis received the ordinary public and German school education offered in that district, and is a graduate of the Law School of the University of the city of New York. He was admitted to practice, but having an inclination for a mercantile life, he entered into the hat trade, both wholesale and retail, he has continued in this business ever since, and has the reputation of being one of the largest retail hat merchants in the United States. Mr. Simis is a thorough musician, and as a pianist he performed, in his younger years, at many concerts in Williamsburgh. He is married and resides at the corner of New York and St. Mark's avenues. He has a son and a daughter.

HENRY C. McLEAN, M. D., has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Brooklyn since he was twenty-three years old and was one of the first persons to hold an appointment as ambulance surgeon in this city. He was born at Newburgh-on-the-Hudson, on June 26, 1850,



J. EDWARD SWANSTROM.



HENRY C. McLEAN, M. D.

he has since resided in the third and twenty-second wards, his present residence being at 101 Sixth avenue. He has been visiting physician at St. Mary's General Hospital, and St. Mary's Maternity and Infants' Hospital since 1887, and was for seventeen years an attending physician at the dispensary on Third avenue, near State street. Dr. McLean was appointed as a member of the board of education by Mayor Whitney in 1886 and was reappointed by Mayors Chapin and Boody. He is chairman of the committee on drawing, and is a member of the committees on music, training school, and health. He is a member of the Columbian Club and the Young Men's Democratic Club.



MAJOR PETER H. MCNULTY.

MAJOR PETER H. MCNULTY, who holds the reins which control the drygoods house of Wechsler & Abraham, is well known and respected in commercial and financial circles, in private and public life and among military men. During his seven years incumbency of a responsible business position he has found time for outside affairs and has taken an energetic part in the management of one department of the city government. As a member of the board of education he has worked faithfully and is proportionately valued. Major McNulty was the first member of the board to suggest the advisability of the introduction of manual training into the schools. The system embodies a course by which the hand is educated in sympathy with the eye; and it provides for the teaching of wood carpentry and the trades where measuring and calculations are required. Major McNulty is chairman of the committee which has the matter in hand, and intends to have the system introduced. Peter H. McNulty was born in Middagh street, in Brooklyn, on May 4, 1858. He attended public school No. 8, which then was located in Middagh street. Afterward he studied at St. Francis' College and completed his education at St. John's College. In 1871 he began work as a bundle boy in the employ of Peake, Opdyke & Co., wholesale drygoods dealers, of New York. From that position, through various changes of employers, he gradually won his way to the one he now fills. He enlisted as a private in the Third Gatling Battery, and was promoted to a lieutenantcy; then he was appointed a captain on General Ward's staff. He was afterwards appointed and now is major and quartermaster on General McLeer's brigade staff. He is a member of the Montauk and Columbian clubs, and of the Emerald Association. The great coaching carnival which was held in Prospect Park, in the summer of 1891, was first proposed by Major McNulty, and at the various meetings held to perfect arrangements for that event he always presided.

CHARLES E. TEALE was appointed as a member of the board of education in the spring of 1878, by Mayor Howell, and was reappointed by the same Mayor in 1880. He was reappointed twice by Mayor Seth Low, and received two reappointments from Mayor Chapin. As a member of the library committee he was instrumental in the introduction of the free book system. He advocated the present system of paying the teachers' salaries by check instead of cash, while a member of the finance committee of the board. He has been chairman of school No. 15 for many years, and during that time has looked favorably on the establishment of the present system of buildings with isolated class rooms. He was active in the work of instituting the training school. He is now chairman of the finance committee, member of the committees on rules, text-books, boys' high school, and training school. Mr. Teale is the head of the tailoring firm of Charles E. Teale & Co., on Fulton street. He has been an active and prominent member of the Hanson Place M. E. Church since 1858, and is a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a director in the City Savings Bank and in the Brooklyn Choral Society. He is a member of the social committee of the Oxford Club and one of the directors of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union. Mr. Teale was born in Nottingham, England, on June 1, 1843, and came to America with his parents when he was six years old. For four years he attended public school No. 8, and at the age of twelve years he was studying in the night at school No. 6, in Warren street. He began his working life as a messenger boy at the offices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

HARLAN P. HALSEY is an unassuming, yet sturdily built man, of medium stature, conventional in dress and business-like in manner. Few, seeing him on the street, would recognize him as the author of the "Old Sleuth" series of detective stories; but the fact is, that in the past twenty years he has written more than 170,000 manuscript pages of novels and series. He is about 46 years of age, and gained his early education at a private academy in New York city, where he was born. He had an inherent literary bent, and when in his teens began to write for different magazines; in the younger days of Frank Leslie's paper he was employed on it. When but sixteen years of age he wrote a novel of 300 pages, which he had published at his own expense. Some of his earliest stories and poetical compositions were published in the EAGLE nearly forty years ago. He wrote "Old Sleuth" for George Munro; and after the story became

famous he took the title of the book for a *nom de plume*. Mr. Halsey is not a politician, nor is he an enthusiastic party servant. He was appointed to the board of education in July, 1885, by Mayor Seth Low, and since then has been twice reappointed under Democratic administrations. Politically, he is a Republican, and votes with that party. He is fond of all athletic amusements, and as soon as his day's work is done he seeks recreation in that direction. In his work he is as methodical as a carpenter at his bench, writing a fixed amount and then stopping. He is a property-owner in the city, an organizer of several financial projects, and a director in the Hamilton Trust Company.



HARLAN P. HALSEY.

WILLIAM FERRIS was born in Ireland on January 21, 1850, and came to this country fifteen years later. His first employment was with D. Appleton & Co., but seeing little opportunity for advancement he severed his connection with that firm, and engaged with the New York Printing Company, where he remained until 1872. In September of that year he connected himself with J. J. Little & Co. His progress with this firm was so rapid that he soon became superintendent, his present position. For a long time Mr. Ferris lived in the thirteenth ward, but about four years ago he moved to the twenty-fifth ward. He is a staunch Democrat, and is an active member and a trustee of the Bushwick Democratic



WILLIAM FERRIS.

Club. In the board of education he is chairman of the printing committee, and a member of the library, school-book, and supplies committees. Mr. Ferris has displayed much ability in dealing with educational matters. He is married, and with his wife and their five children occupies a pleasant home at 783 Monroe street.

JAMES B. BOUCK was born in New York city on February 16, 1840. He began study at the Utica French Academy, and after spending two years there attended the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School for three years. At the age of fifteen he was sent to the school presided over by Dr. Haccius at Geneva, Switzerland. Returning to America, two years later, he entered the junior class of Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1859. In June of the same year he entered the Merchants' Exchange Bank in New York as a clerk, and in the following May he became connected with Messrs. David Dows & Company, commission merchants, with which firm, at the end of three years' service, he held the position of confidential clerk. In December, 1864, he engaged in the same line of business for himself. In 1869 he moved to Brooklyn, and being a Democrat in politics,

at once joined the Seventh Ward Democratic Association, of which he is president. He is a member of the Andrew Jackson Democratic Club, and has been a member of the Democratic general committee of Kings County since 1880. In 1887 Mayor Whitney appointed him as a member of the board of education, and three years later he was reappointed by Mayor Chapin. At present he is chairman of school No. 45, chairman of the committee on teachers, member of the committee on school houses, and of the committee on text-books. He is an active member of the Lincoln Club.

JOHN GUILFOYLE was born in New York city on November 3, 1854, and studied in the public schools there. With his parents he settled in Brooklyn in 1866, and then entered St. John's College, from which institution he was graduated in 1870. During the succeeding four years he was apprenticed to the bricklaying trade, and in 1875 went into partnership with his father, a builder. The latter died in 1879, and John Guilfoyle continued the business. In 1887 he was appointed as superintendent of construction of the new federal building by Secretary Daniel Manning, and served until August, 1889, when he was succeeded by William Booth. In 1886 Mayor Whitney appointed him as a member of the board of education. He received reappointment from Mayor Chapin, and is now chairman of the committee on public school No. 7, and a member of the school house, drawing, and manual training committees. Mr. Guilfoyle is a Democrat and has been a member of the Democratic general committee for fourteen years; he is the secretary of the Fifth Ward Democratic Association. He is the contractor for the mason work on the new 13th Regiment armory at Sumner and Putnam avenues.



JOHN GUILFOYLE.

DANIEL W. NORTHUP was born in Troy, N. Y., on April 24, 1845. He received his primary education in the public schools of Brooklyn, going from them to the mathematical and classical academy of Prof. McLaren at Sandy Hill, Washington County, N. Y. After his graduation in 1864, he returned to Brooklyn, and pursued a course of higher studies before entering the Columbia College Law School. In 1867 he was graduated as a Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to the bar in the same year. Since that time he has devoted himself to the practice of law in the courts of this state, leaving his office, at 26 Court street, only to take a citizen's part in the direction of local affairs. Mr. Northup is a Republican in politics, having been for some time a member of the executive committee of the Republican general committee. He was appointed to the board by Mayor Whitney. He has been a member of many of the active committees of the board, including the committee on law, of which he is chairman, and the committees on the girls' high school, teachers, libraries, and rules. Mr. Northup traces his descent from Governor Bradford, of Connecticut, when that state was a colony under British rule. His home is at No. 38 Halsey street. He is well known among the Brooklyn clubs, being a member of the Brooklyn, Hamilton and the Union League. Mr. Northup has a special taste for art, and has visited the principal galleries, both at home and abroad.



SAMUEL GOODSTEIN.

SAMUEL GOODSTEIN was born in New York city on February 25, 1849. His education was gained in the public schools there and in the New York Free Academy. He then for two years worked as a clerk with the law firm of Messrs. Collins & Hughes; and afterward he was with a mercantile house four years. In 1869 he came to Brooklyn and established himself in business as a loan broker, in which he continues. Having made Brooklyn his home, he at once identified himself with religious and charitable institutions. When twenty-three years of age he was president of the congregation of Temple Israel. He is now vice-president of the congregation. He was president of the Hebrew Benefit Society of the Western District, and for eleven consecutive years was vice-president of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. In 1866 Mayor Whitney appointed him as a member of the board of education and three years later he was reappointed by Mayor Chapin. He is chairman of schools Nos. 5 and 63, and their branches, and a member of the school-house committee. Mr. Goodstein is a member of the Constitution and Laurence clubs. He is a staunch Democrat in politics, a member of the Twenty-second Ward Association, and an ex-member of the Democratic general committee.

JAMES L. DRUMMOND, who was appointed as a member of the board by Mayor Chapin in 1888, and reappointed during Mr. Chapin's second term in 1890, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on March 5, 1849, and came to this country with his parents in 1853. He attended the public schools in New York until he was fourteen years old, when he entered the service of the late U. D. Ward, then a publisher and bookseller in New York; on February 1, 1879, he was admitted to a partnership. The firm name became Ward & Drummond, and that title has been preserved until the present time. In November, 1875, Mr. Drummond removed to Brooklyn and soon became identified with educational affairs here. In the board of education he is chairman of committees on public schools Nos. 22, 34 and 59, and of evening school No. 22, besides being a member of the music, printing, and library committees. Mr. Drummond is an active member of the masonic fraternity, a past master of Greenpoint Lodge, No. 403, F. and A. M., past commander of St. Elmo Commandery, No. 57, Knights Templars; he is a 32° mason, a noble of the Mystic Shrine and is district deputy grand master for the second masonic district.



JAMES L. DRUMMOND.

WILLIAM J. LYNCH, who was appointed as a member of the board of education in July, 1890, by Mayor Chapin, is an active and useful member and has served on some of the most important committees. He was born in 1863 and was educated at the public schools in Brooklyn. When seventeen years old he began to study law with the late Edward P. Wilder, and after graduation from the Columbia College Law School, in 1884, he was admitted to the bar. He practiced until January 1, 1892, when John Cottier, who had been elected county clerk of Kings County, tendered him the appointment of deputy clerk, which he accepted.

JAMES WEIR, JR., is chairman of the committees on schools Nos. 10 and 40, chairman of the committee on sites and localities and a member of the school-house committee. He was appointed to the board by Mayor Whitney in 1886. He was born in England on October 17, 1843, and was brought to this country

before he was one year old. When a boy he went to public school No. 2, and later concluded his studies at the Polytechnic Institute. Having inherited from his father a love for flowers and a predilection for their cultivation as a business, he began as a florist in 1866. He is a well-known member of several social organizations. He has been a mason for a number of years and is a member of Greenwood Lodge, No. 569, F. and A. M. He is especially fond of yachting and fills the position of rear commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club. In politics Mr. Weir is a Democrat, and has held various offices both by election and appointment. From 1879 until 1883 he was a member of the board of aldermen of Brooklyn; and during the last year of his service was honored with the position of chairman of the board. He has also served on the Democratic general committee and has been several times a delegate to state conventions.

COURTES T. HUBBS was appointed as a member of the board by Mayor Chapin, in 1891, to serve the unexpired term of John Cottier. He is chairman of the committee on public school No. 75, and a member of the printing, high school, and Eastern District library committees. Born on August 13, 1843, in New York city, he attended the public schools there until 1857, when he removed to Williamsburgh and entered public school No. 18, from which he was graduated in 1857. He then entered the Twentieth street public school in New York, where he was graduated; and he followed that up by a one year course in the College of the City of New York. He is a member of the Seymour, the Bushwick Democratic, and the Twenty-eighth Ward Business Men's Democratic clubs. He is the president of the Homestead Coöperative Building and Loan Association. In the masonic fraternity he is a member of the DeWitt Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, honorary member of the Baltic Lodge, No. 284, F. and A. M., Brooklyn, and a past master of the Hope Lodge, No. 244, in New York city.

WILLIAM M. DAVIS has been a druggist in the city for the past thirteen years. He was born in Troy, N. Y., on June 13, 1848, and began his education at a public school in that city. He came to Brooklyn in 1876. During 1889 and 1890 he was president of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, and he now holds a similar position in the Board of Pharmacy of Kings County. He is the first vice-president of the College of Pharmacy of Brooklyn. In 1889 Mayor Chapin appointed him as a member of the board of education, in which he is a member of the committees on sites and localities, and music, and chairman of public school No. 25. Mr. Davis is now taking a course of lectures at the Long Island Medical College with the view of obtaining a physician's diploma.

EBEN MILLER is a man who has for a number of years taken a prominent and active interest in Brooklyn's educational institutions. He was appointed as a member of the board of education by Mayor Howell, and was reappointed by Mayors Low, Whitney, and Chapin. He suggested and managed the redistricting the city and consolidating of its schools, thereby reducing grades of schools and saving a large amount of room and expense. For ten years he was a member of the committee on finance; he is now chairman of the committee of school No. 11, and chairman of the training school committee, besides being a member of the studies, attendance, rules and regulations, and drawing committees. He was born in New York in 1845, and is the head of the firm of Miller & Flynn, paper dealers, in that city.

JOHN MCNAMEE was appointed to the board of education in February, 1880, by Mayor James Howell and was continued in office by successive reappointments. For several years he has proved an efficient chairman of the committee on heating and ventilation, and he is one of the standing committee on school houses and sites. He is a native of Brooklyn, having been born in the second ward, and educated in the public schools. His business is that of a contractor.

JOHN W. KIMBALL was appointed in December, 1892, vice Henry M. Winter, deceased. Mr. Kimball was born in Sandwich, N. H., in April, 1848. He acquired the rudiments of his education in Rochester, N. H.; subsequently he studied at educational institutions in West Lebanon, N. H., and Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He came to Brooklyn and established himself in the drug business in 1868. He is chairman of the board of trustees of the Prospect Home Building and Loan Association and, in addition to his drug business, represents several insurance companies. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN K. POWELL was born at Manetto Hill, Queens County, L. I., on April 23, 1848, being descended from an old Quaker family. He was appointed as a member of the board of education by Mayor Whitney and was reappointed by Mayor Chapin. He is chairman of public school No. 76, and a member of the committee on heating and ventilating and on free scholarships. He is a dentist by profession and a Democrat in politics. He is a member of the Glenmore Rod and Gun Club and of the Constitution Club.

JOHN FLYNN has been a member of the board of education since Mayor Schroeder appointed him in 1876. He is chairman of the committee of public school No. 42, and is a member of the committee on teachers, evening schools, music, and the training school. He was born in Ireland on February 1, 1839. He has lived in Brooklyn since 1854.

GEN. HORATIO C. KING is another of those men who have gained eminence in several capacities, and are not to be placed exclusively in any particular class. He has served on the board, and has done important work in committees since July 1, 1884. His biography is printed in the chapter on Bench and Bar.

FRANKLIN W. HOOPER is one of the newer members of the board, having been appointed by Mayor Boody in March, 1892. He is best known as the director of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and a biography of him is given in connection with the sketch of that institution in this chapter.

A. AUGUSTUS HEALY is another member who was appointed by Mayor Boody in 1892. He is prominent in political circles, and a sketch of him is given in connection with the Brooklyn Democratic Club.

WILLIAM H. HARKNESS, who is a wall-paper merchant, was appointed to the board in 1879. ROBERT A. BLACK, M. D., is a practising physician, who was appointed in July, 1890. ARTHUR S. SOMERS, who was appointed in 1892, is in the color manufacturing business. GEORGE STRAUB has served since 1889. He is a builder. A. C. AUBERY is a lawyer, whose service dates from 1888. THOMAS CACCIOLA, the Italian member, was appointed by Mayor Chapin. He is a lawyer. JOHN J. CASHMAN, appointed in March, 1892, is a builder. JOHN HARRIGAN, M. D., was appointed in 1883. ARTHUR R. JARRETT, M. D., was appointed in 1888. ANTON SCHIMMEL, appointed in 1891, is an agent. THOMAS MORAN was appointed in 1892. He is a boatman. JASPER MURPHY is a shipwright, who received appointment in 1890. JOHN D. WALSH, appointed in 1892, is a contractor. JOHN W. WEBER was appointed in 1889, and is a brewer. T. MCCANTS STEWART, the only colored member, is a lawyer, and was appointed in April, 1891.

WILLIAM H. MAXWELL, the active head of our educational system, was elected associate superintendent in October, 1882. He was chosen superintendent of public instruction in 1887 by the unanimous vote of the board of education to fill the unexpired term for which Calvin Patterson had been elected. In July, 1888, he was reelected for the full term of three years, and a similar recognition of his worth occurred a second time in 1891. The advantages which accrued to the public through Mr. Maxwell's tenure of this particular post have been many. He has been the adviser of the board in the important revisions and extensions of the course of study in the training school and the girls' and boys' high schools. Under his direction object teaching has been introduced in the schools, and he is responsible for the adoption of a system of drawing much less mechanical and more attractive than that which it superseded. Toward the close of 1891, on Mr. Maxwell's recommendation, a most important step was taken to improve the work of teaching by the adoption of a rule which provided that all teachers without satisfactory experience who pass the preliminary examination must either render substitute service, satisfactory to the superintendent, for one hundred days, or must take the regular course in the training school before receiving the lowest grade of certificate. William H. Maxwell was born on March 5, 1852, at Stewartstown, County Tyrone, Ireland. His father, who was the Rev. John Maxwell, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Brigh, prepared him for college after he had received his elementary education at the local national school. In 1868 he was matriculated at Queen's College, Galway, one of the three colleges that constituted the Queen's University; immediately upon his entrance he won the prize which Sir Robert Peel had established for English composition, and by competitive examination he secured the first of five literary scholarships. His success was remunerative enough to pay his entire collegiate expenses. He stood first in Latin and logic in the tripartite examination for a Bachelor's degree at Dublin in competition with all the students of the colleges at Belfast, Cork and Galway. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts with honors in ancient classics in 1872 and the degree of Master of Arts with similar honors in 1874. Immediately upon receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts he was appointed Professor of English literature and history in the Ladies' Collegiate Institute at Belfast and became one of the sub-masters of the Royal Academic Institution; these are the two largest schools of high school grade in Ireland. In 1874 he came to America. After spending some time in Philadelphia he moved to New York and within a few months made his home in Brooklyn. Failing to obtain employment as a teacher he engaged in journalism. He held situations in New York on the reportorial staffs of the *Evening Mail*, *Tribune*, and *Herald*. He was assistant editor on a weekly paper known as the *Metro-politan*, and for five years he was managing editor of the *Brooklyn Times*. While employed in this last capacity he was asked to teach and deliver lectures in literature and history before the two evening high schools. Mr. Maxwell is the author of three school text-books which have a very large circulation, but his most important work, perhaps, has been in inciting the teachers under his immediate supervision to study not only professional literature, but also general literature, science and art. In September, 1892, Mr. Maxwell was elected president of the department of pedagogy of the Brooklyn Institute; he was appointed a member of the committee of ten for the organization of congresses in connection with the World's Fair in 1893; and he is a member of the advisory board appointed by the state authorities on the exhibit of school work from New York state.

EDWARD G. WARD, the senior associate superintendent of public instruction, is a native of the Eastern District and is a descendant from an old colonial family which was prominent in Connecticut before the Revolution; his great-grandfather served in the patriot army and his grandfather was a soldier of 1812. During and since the Revolution the family has lived in New York and two of his brothers served in the union army; but his father would not allow Edward to follow their example. He was born on June 18, 1843. At the early age of five years he became a pupil at a public school in New York and subsequently attended

school in Hoboken, N. J. His genius for teaching was made evident when he was ten years old by his gathering together the younger children of the neighborhood for instruction. When he was only twelve years old he was teacher of the lowest grammar grade in Hoboken, becoming vice-principal at the age of seventeen. Until he was twenty years old he studied and taught and at the same time took an active interest in athletic sports, becoming a noted player of base ball. Resigning his position as teacher he took a partial course at the New Jersey State Normal School and then resumed teaching, continuing his studies privately; he was the principal of Hoboken's first evening school when he was twenty-one years old. In the same year he married Miss Sarah McCain, of Newburgh, N. Y. Although his salary at this time was only \$800 a year, he refused to give up teaching to accept an offer of \$1,500 a year for his services as pitcher in the first professional base ball club. In 1868 he became principal of grammar school No. 1, Bergen, N. J., which soon became No. 11 of Jersey City. For several years he was an instructor in the Jersey City Normal School, and in 1879 he was elected as principal of No. 19, Brooklyn, solely on his record as a teacher. He was elected to his present position in 1885.

JOHN H. WALSH, associate superintendent of public instruction, was born in Brooklyn on March 17, 1853, and was educated in this city at St. James' Cathedral school in Jay street and at St. Francis' Academy; he took a full course at St. Francis Xavier's College in New York and afterwards entered the famous college at Georgetown, D. C. From this institution he was graduated in 1873 after taking the complete arts course. He is a graduate of the Columbia College Law School and successively occupied positions on the faculties of Loyola College at Baltimore, Georgetown College and St. Francis' College in this city. In September, 1885, he was elected principal of public school No. 27; he was elected associate superintendent of public instruction in January, 1889, to fill out the unexpired term of Christopher Cunningham, who had died a short time previously. He was reelected in July, 1891, for the usual three years term.

EMERSON W. KEYES has been connected with the board of education since 1883 in the capacity of the chief clerk in the office of the superintendent; he has lived in the city since 1871. He has held various positions under the state government, principally in relation to the educational system. He was appointed deputy state superintendent of public instruction in August, 1857, and was acting superintendent from April, 1861, until the following February. He resigned in August, 1865, to accept the post of deputy state superintendent of the banking department; this office he occupied until April, 1871, having in the meantime transacted the duties of acting superintendent during the period between November, 1865, and February, 1866. He was the state bank examiner in 1871, 1872, and 1873. Mr. Keyes was born at Jamestown, Chautauqua County, N. Y., on June 30, 1828. He was graduated from the State Normal School in March, 1848; he spent the greater part of the succeeding nine years as a school teacher, and next engaged for awhile in mercantile life. In May, 1862, he was admitted to the bar in Albany County. In 1868 he presented to the legislature a "Special Report on Savings Banks," which has since become a standard authority on the subject. "Keyes' Court of Appeals Reports" (4 vols.) and his "History of the Savings Banks in the State of New York" were both published in 1871. The latter work was followed in 1876 and 1878 by the "History of Savings Banks in the United States" (2 vols.); in 1879 he published in New York the "Code of Public Instruction," and in 1892 he produced a work entitled "Principles of Civil Government."

WILLIAM F. CUNNINGHAM, chief engineer of the board, made a record as an engineer during the early days of the Fire Department. He was born in Brooklyn, October 29, 1841, and attended the public schools until he was twelve years of age. During the succeeding three years he worked in the ropewalk of Messrs. Tucker, Cooper, Carter & Co., in Graham street. He was then apprenticed to the machinists in the establishment of James O. Morse & Gillis on John street, New York, where he remained until 1859. The year 1860 found him in the employ of the New Haven Machine Co., where he worked at the manufacture of machinists' tools. In 1861 he entered the Brooklyn volunteer fire department and



EDWARD G. WARD.

was appointed engineer of engine company No. 7. He was with that company until 1869, when he joined the New York metropolitan fire department. One year later he returned to Brooklyn and was made engineer of engine No. 6. When the paid fire department was organized he remodeled and fitted up the



WILLIAM F. CUNNINGHAM.

first engine used under the new regime. In 1870 he was appointed as inspector of boilers and served for three years. He was appointed as chief engineer of the board of education on January 6, 1874, which is his present position. Mr. Cunningham is the inventor and patentee of a safety column for boilers; a vacuum and safety valve; a drinking fountain, and an outside weather strip, all of which are in use in the various departments of the board. He is a Democrat and a staunch upholder of Democratic tenets, but is not over active in the political field.

JAMES W. NAUGHTON, the superintendent of buildings of the board of education, was born in Ireland in the year 1840 and came to this country with his parents in 1848, becoming a resident of the fourth ward. He was educated at public and private schools, including a small private school presided over by Henry McCloskey, subsequently editor of the EAGLE. At the age of fourteen, on the death of his father, he left school and secured a place in the drygoods house of Sweetzer & Bro., on Atlantic street. A year later he started west, and shortly after his arrival in Milwaukee, Wis., he became an apprentice with J. & A. Douglass, architects and builders of that city. Four years later, having completed his apprenticeship, he

entered the State University in Madison, Wis., where he continued his studies until 1861, when he returned to Brooklyn, located again in the sixth ward and engaged in building, continuing his architectural studies at Cooper Institute after working hours. In 1871 Mr. Naughton was elected supervisor of the ward, and served in the position during 1872-3. In 1874 he was appointed superintendent of buildings for the city, in which position he served for two years. When the office of superintendent of construction and repairs for the county was created in 1877, he was appointed to the position. In 1879 he resigned to take his present position, since which time he has made school architecture a special study; more than two-thirds of all the public school buildings in the city, numbering more than one hundred, have been constructed after his plans, and under his personal supervision. These have been pronounced by competent judges to stand second to none in any city in the country in design, appointments and workmanship; in the expenditure of four million dollars for their construction less than eight thousand dollars have been paid for extra work, caused by changes in plans or any cause outside of the original contract prices. Mr. Naughton is married and with his wife and three children resides at 334 Clinton street. He is a Democrat in politics.



JAMES W. NAUGHTON.

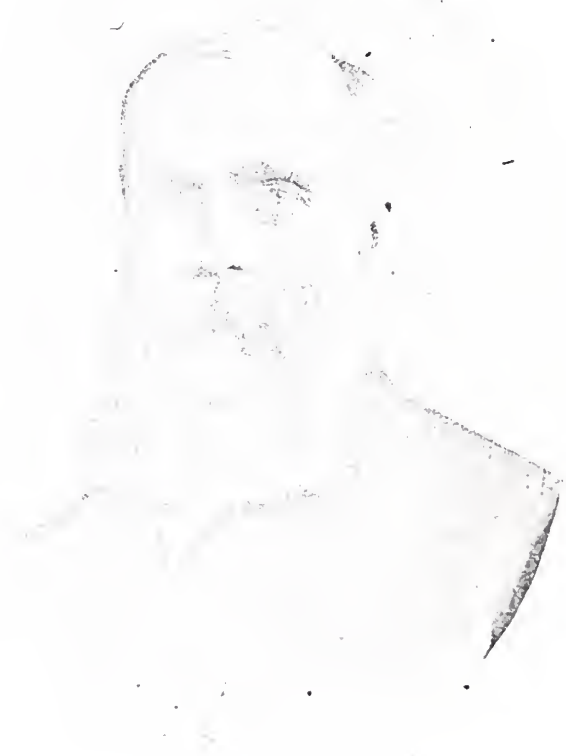
ALBERT S. CASWELL, the director of music, is a native of New Jersey. He is in the prime of life and stands in the front rank of musical instructors and skilled performers in this city. In September, 1876, he was appointed upon the musical staff of the board of education, and on March 27, 1880, was promoted to the position of director. He at once began to systematize the methods of instruction and established a regular course of study. Shortly after his appointment, he made a special visit to England and Scotland to investigate the systems in use there and received special aid from the distinguished composer Dr. John Hullah. He revised and improved the course and stimulated the work of the teachers and pupils by frequent tests, including semi-annual examinations held under his supervision in all the schools. In November, 1882, a further important reform was made by requiring critical public examinations of all applicants for appointment as music teachers, and no appointments have since been made by the board save from the list of persons duly licensed by the director of music. Mr. Caswell has been director of music and organist at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church since May, 1, 1887; and instructor of the vocal class of the Young Men's Christian Association since October 1, 1880. In October, 1881, he organized the Brooklyn Cecilian, and the gratuitous instruction given its members has greatly promoted the interest in music and has been a prime factor in encouraging its study generally throughout the city.



ALBERT S. CASWELL.

WALTER S. GOODNOUGH, the supervisor of drawing, is a native of Boston and received his early education in the schools of that city. On completion of his public school course he was engaged for nearly three years as a reporter on a trade paper which he left to prepare for general teaching. He was graduated from the State Normal School at Bridgewater, Mass., after a two years' course. While he was a student there the Massachusetts legislature passed the law requiring drawing as a regular study in all the public schools of the state, and requiring the establishment of free evening art schools in every city of 10,000 inhabitants. He gave to this subject all the attention his other work would permit, determining, near the close of his course, to make it a specialty. After his graduation he went to Prof. Walter Smith, who had been appointed as state director of art education in Massachusetts and director of drawing in the Boston public schools, and studied under his direction. On Prof. Smith's recommendation he was appointed as teacher of drawing in the State Normal School in Salem, the largest school in Massachusetts. As soon as the State Normal Art School was established in Boston he entered it as a student, continuing his work at Salem. He obtained his certificate at the end of the first year's work; and he was the first secretary of the Massachusetts Art Teachers' Association. In September, 1874, he became supervisor of drawing in the public schools of Columbus, Ohio, and in 1878 he was elected by the Columbus Art Association to organize and act as director of the Columbus Art School, which position he held, in addition to that in the public schools, until January, 1880, when he took his present position in Brooklyn. He was one of the organizers of the Art Department of the National Educational Association in 1883, and president of the department in 1886. For a number of years he lectured on "Methods of Teaching Drawing" in many county institutes in Ohio and Pennsylvania, in the Summer School of Methods at Martha's Vineyard in 1888, and the Interstate Summer School of Methods held in four states in 1890. One of his most important services was as commissioner of the department of fine arts of the Ohio Centennial Exposition in 1887-88.

CALVIN PATTERSON for the past ten years has been generally known as a most efficient worker in our public school system. His father, Calvin Colton Patterson, was one of the pioneer farmers of western New York. Born and bred on a farm, but receiving a liberal education in the Brockport Collegiate Institute and the University of Rochester, Mr. Patterson was appointed, at the age of twenty-one, principal of a large public grammar school in the city of Rochester. He held this position one year, resigning to take a position as associate principal in the Buffalo Classical School. Three years later he was made professor of mathematics in the Buffalo State Normal School, and assisted in its organization. In 1873 he was invited to the principalship of the old Degraw street school in this city. Under his management this school in nine years more than doubled its numbers. During this period he also successfully organized the first evening high school. His work in these positions so favorably impressed the board of education that in 1882 he was elected as superintendent of public instruction. Mr. Patterson's able administration during the five years he held this position is well known to the citizens of Brooklyn. In 1887 the friends of higher education persuaded him to accept the principalship of the Central School, offering as one of the inducements the largest salary then paid to any high school principal in the United States. He at once planned to make an independent school of the boys' department, doing much to persuade the board of education to erect the magnificent building the school now occupies on Marcy avenue. Mr. Patterson retains the principalship of the girls' high school on Nostrand avenue, which under his direction has grown to be the largest in America.



CALVIN PATTERSON.

ALEC. G. McALLISTER, principal of the boys' high school, was born in Boston, October 17, 1849. He prepared for college in the town of Melrose, Mass., and at the age of nineteen entered Tuft's College, Medford, where he was graduated in 1872. He was appointed principal of the high school at Chelmsford, Mass., in which capacity he served for three years. He then declined to accept an offer of the position of principal of the high school at Nashua, N. H.; and connected himself with the New York *Illustrated Press*.

Weakness of the eyes compelled him to return to his former calling, and he accepted an appointment as principal in Warwick High School, Orange County, N. Y., where he worked faithfully for eleven years. In the winter of 1885 he associated himself with the Brooklyn high school as instructor in English. When the girls took possession of the new building on Nostrand avenue, 1886, he was made acting principal of the boys' department, and in February, 1891, when the two schools were separated, he was appointed as principal of the boys' high school.

WALTER B. GUNNISON, A. M., Ph. D., principal of school No. 19, E. D., was born in Abington, Mass., in 1852. When he was about five years old his father, a prominent Universalist minister, became American consul at Halifax, N. S., and Mr. Gunnison's boyhood was spent in that old town until the time came for sending him away to school. The school chosen was the Westbrook Seminary, Deering, Me., and he was graduated with credit in 1871. Then he entered the St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., taking the classical course, being graduated in 1875. He was immediately elected assistant professor of the Latin

language and literature, and in the following year was elected to the full professorship, which he held until his departure for Brooklyn, ten years later. As vice-president of the University—he was elected to that office in 1883—he did yeoman service in the work of raising very much needed funds. Meanwhile, in addition to his other acquirements and occupations, he read law in the office of Attorney-General Leslie W. Russell, in Canton, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. The work of teaching suited him best, and in 1885 he was appointed to the principalship of public school No. 19 in the Eastern District, left vacant by the advancement of E. G. Ward to the post of associate superintendent. Coming to one of the oldest grammar schools in the city where the memory of a man so able and so well-beloved as the late Thomas W. Valentine was still fondly cherished, Mr. Gunnison adapted himself to his new surroundings with such good will and cordial friendliness that in a very short time it seemed as if he had always been there. His new associates found him firm but never intolerant, and equally free from tiresome pedantry and exasperating dogmatism. Never neglecting his immediate charge, no educational movement fails to attract him. He was chairman of the executive committee of New York State Teachers' Association in 1889, and to his energy and good management the magnificent success of the three days' convention,



WALTER B. GUNNISON.

held in Brooklyn in 1890, was largely due. Very properly he was chosen president of the association for the ensuing year. He is an active working member of the various organizations of teachers for professional advancement that exist in this city of churches and schools. At present he is much interested in the department of pedagogy of the Brooklyn Institute, and is chairman of the committee on the work of the kindergarten. In all these various relations Mr. Gunnison's co-laborers have always found him "pleasant to serve under" and "pleasant to serve with." When partisan fervor is demanded he is not backward, but with its warmth he unites the liberal judgment of a sound and generous mind. He is a man of fine presence and attractive manner. In all respects he is an admirable representative of the teaching body, and one of whom his fellows are justly proud.

LEONARD DUNKLY, of public school No. 16, is the recognized Nestor of Brooklyn principals; and if the measure of a teacher's success is the number of children he has developed into good citizens, then Mr. Dunkly is one of the greatest modern educators. Two generations have felt the impulse of his work, and hundreds of men and women in every department of life acknowledge their indebtedness to his personal influence, and continue to profit by his stores of learning. To rare insight into the true aims of education he adds great organizing and administrative power. He is not dependent on old methods of instruction nor forward in adopting new ones; yet his keen judgment, fine sense of practicability, and matchless skill in adaptation have made his school famous. It is a well-known fact that, for more than twenty years, teachers coming from every state in the Union to investigate the best metropolitan methods, have been directed to the Wilson street school. Mr. Dunkly's ability as a pedagogical leader has found frequent recognition;

but large salaries, high honors, prominent positions in this and other cities have been offered to him in vain. His life is devoted to the advancement of the model school which his genius has created.

WILLIAM M. JELLIFFE, principal of school No. 45, was born in Darien, Conn., in 1835, and came to New York about 1840. He was educated at the public schools there and entered the city college (then known as the Free Academy) in 1849. In 1852 he began teaching, and after passing through the different grades in day and evening schools, was vice-principal for seven years. He was appointed principal of No. 8, Brooklyn, in 1863 and was transferred to No. 4, in Ryerson street, in 1870. In 1888, the grammar school was removed to the new school, No. 45, in Lafayette avenue. He received the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy from the New York University. Dr. Jelliffe is perhaps most widely known through his elocutionary work on the platform, in the evening high schools and in large private classes of teachers and other persons during the past twenty-five years. School No. 45 ranks among the first in the city.

B. Y. CONKLIN, principal of school No. 3, has been a teacher for forty years, and for thirty-seven years he has been identified with the public schools in New York and Brooklyn. His earliest schooling was at a private academy at Southold, L. I., where he was born in 1831. From Southold he went to New York city, and was graduated from the Saturday Normal School. He began teaching in Southold in 1852, and in 1855 became an instructor in public school No. 34, in New York city, remaining thirteen years, the last five of which he served as vice-principal. In April, 1868, he was appointed principal of public school No. 5, in this city. For ten years he served as the head of that school, and in October, 1878, he was appointed to his present position. Mr. Conklin is the author of "Conklin's Grammar and Composition," a treatise in popular use in the schools. He is a man of scholarship and managerial tact, and is esteemed as a citizen as well as in his profession.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK, LL.B., principal of school No. 12 and of the evening high school, was born at Argyle, Washington County, N. Y., in 1831, and removed with his family to St. Lawrence County, when eight years old. He was graduated from Union College, in the class of 1851, and in 1853, in conjunction with his brother, established a boarding school on Long Island. From 1855 until 1866 Dr. Cruikshank was chief clerk in the department of public instruction, in Brooklyn, and during the same period served as director and lecturer in the State Teachers' Institute. For eleven years, from 1856 to 1867, he edited the *New York Teacher*, the official organ of the Teachers' Association and of the department of public instruction. During the period between 1866 and 1872, when he occupied the position of associate superintendent of the Brooklyn public schools, Dr. Cruikshank systematized work in the primary grammar grades, prepared courses of study and held weekly meetings for the instruction of teachers. He resigned after his seventh reappointment, and in June, 1875, was made principal of public school No. 12. He began his connection with the evening high school in the same year, as lecturer on English literature and history. After lecturing for two years he was appointed principal. Dr. Cruikshank has been president of the State Teachers' Association, and was its corresponding secretary for seventeen years. He was one of the organizers of the National Educational Association, founded in 1857, and at various times he has been its secretary, treasurer, vice-president, a member of its board of councilors and president of the elementary department.

WILLIAM L. FELTER, principal of school No. 15, was born in Brooklyn, on December 5, 1862, and was graduated at the head of his class, in school No. 34, in 1877. He was graduated at the College of the City of New York, in 1883, being tenth in a class of forty-five, and taking prizes in history, belles-lettres and public debating. He has been teacher in grammar school No. 35, New York, and vice-principal of grammar school No. 29. In June, 1887, he was appointed principal of intermediate school No. 63, in Brooklyn, and two years later was promoted to his present position. For three years he has also had charge of the department of rhetoric and English literature in evening high school No. 1. Mr. Felter is vice-president of the Brooklyn Principals' Association and financial secretary of the Brooklyn Teachers' Aid Association. He also holds the chairmanship of the committee on manual training of the department of pedagogy, Brooklyn Institute.

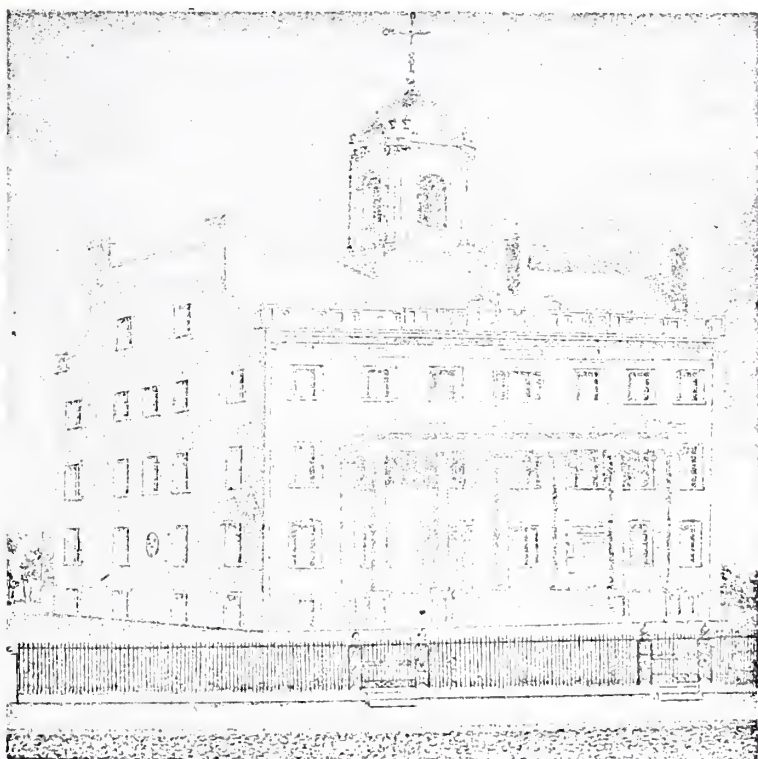
JOHN MICKLEBOROUGH, Ph. D., principal of school No. 9, was born in Canada, on November 5, 1840. He attended the provincial Normal School, Toronto; the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and the De Pauw University, at Greencastle, Ind., which conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy upon him. From October, 1865, until March, 1884, he was connected with the public school system of Cincinnati, and was principal of the Cincinnati Normal School for six years. He was vice-president of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, a member of the publishing committee of the society's journal and curator of the Museum of Paleontology. His Brooklyn career began with his election, in 1885, as a teacher in the central grammar school. In December of the same year he was appointed as principal of public school No. 9, his present office. He is president of the zoological department of the Brooklyn Institute.

SETH THAYER STEWART, principal of school No. 78, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1850, and was

graduated at Yale in 1873; he took first rank in mathematics and astronomy, and became known as an excellent private tutor. After nine years service as an instructor of the higher mathematics elsewhere, he succeeded Calvin Patterson as principal of school No. 13, Brooklyn, in May, 1882, and in March, 1889, he was transferred to school No. 78. For about six years he was principal of evening school No. 35. He has organized much of the work of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, having been its president and chairman of many of its important committees. In addition to his labors as a teacher he has written a number of text-books and he was the first to begin in this country an organized movement for university extension. This work he carried to a point at which the state of New York took it up, he having spent about \$4,000 of his own money in the effort. One of the immediate outgrowths of his labors was the Schoolmasters' Club of New York and vicinity. In the Teachers' Provident Association of the United States he holds the position of a director. He is a trustee of the New York Avenue M. E. Church and secretary of the board of trustees; and he is a manager of the Brooklyn Church Society of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn. While teaching in New York he completed the law course at Columbia College and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

WILLIAM S. MILLS, principal of school No. 75, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1850. He attended the schools of Joliet, Ill., both public and private, during the winter terms, until he was eighteen years old, when he began teaching. In 1870 he entered the State Normal University of Illinois, where he was graduated in 1875. He was superintendent of schools in West Joliet from 1876 until 1880. Then he moved to New York city and entered Columbia College and was graduated as Bachelor of Laws in 1882. The next five years were spent in study, and in 1887 he became principal of school No. 49, Brooklyn. He took charge of No. 75 on the completion of the new building in October, 1889.

ACADEMICAL, SPECIAL AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.



BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, 1828.

Now part of the Mansion House, Hicks Street.

In addition to the excellent public school system, Brooklyn affords exceptional educational advantages through her collegiate institutions and private schools of the first rank. In the early days there was doubtless now and then some poor settler who was glad to impart the remnants of his scanty education to the youth of the place in consideration of a meagre fee, but the free schools supplied for the most part the needs of the settlement during the Dutch period, and it is not until towards the end of the last century that we find any record of a private school being established. All trace of such early schools has long since passed away, and it is mainly through the quaint advertising columns of the old newspapers that their names have been preserved. An advertisement appears in 1773 of the Flatbush grammar school, then kept by one John Copp, where Latin and Greek were taught, and boarders had "the advantage of being taught geography in the winter evenings, with many other

useful particulars that frequently occur to the teacher." In Flatlands and New Lots there were school houses as early as 1711, or earlier, but it does not appear whether these were private or free. The newspaper slips, which belonged to General Johnson, and which were probably cut from the *Long Island Courier*, refer to the district schools already mentioned in Bedford, Gowanus, and at Brooklyn Ferry; the following item also occurs: "A beautiful eminence to the east of Brooklyn Ferry will afford an eligible situation for an academy." This was about the year 1800, and reveals the fact that the matter of an institution for more advanced education had already entered the minds of the good burghers. In Thomas Kirk's *Long Island Star*, in the year 1809, there is an advertisement of George Hamilton's



GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE, PIERREPONT AND CLINTON STREETS.

This Building is now a part of the House of the Brooklyn Club.

Select School, where "students are taught to make their own pens." In September of the same year John Gibbons announces that he has established an academy for both sexes at the place lately occupied by that of Hamilton, whose successor he appears to have been. He proposes to teach various branches "on unerring principles;" and "Mrs. Gibbons will instruct little girls in Spelling, Reading, Sewing and Marking." It was furthermore the intention to institute an evening school for young men: "N. B., Good Pronunciation." Ten years later the number of such private schools had grown materially; John Mabon was preceptor in the Brooklyn Select Academy over which Joshua Sands, S. Sackett and S. T. Feltus presided as trustees. There was an old stone building opposite the "Corporation House," on the east side of the road, known as Benjamin Smith's Inn; here on Christmas eve, 1810, the scholars of Platt Kennedy were advertised to hold an exhibition. It is only in such sporadic and chance references that we read of the predecessors of the private and semi-private institutions existing to-day, until the year 1786 is reached, when was founded Erasmus Hall Academy, which still exists. Although this excellent school, the only relic of the earlier representatives of the class, is outside of the city limits, its history belongs appropriately to Brooklyn, for many of the city's most distinguished citizens received their education there, notably the first Mayor of the city—the Hon. George Hall. Coming down to the present century, there are several schools which flourished for a time and disappeared and whose names are well remembered by older residents. Among these is the Brooklyn Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies, which was situated, says its first catalogue, "on Brooklyn Heights, opposite New York." The originators were the Rev. Isaac and Mr. J. Livingston Van Doren, who organized the school in 1828, having moved to this city from Newark, N. J. The building at present occupied by the Mansion House on Hicks street was originally erected by these gentlemen as the home for their school. In 1834 the school was sold to Mr. Charles W. Bazeley, who conducted it for about ten years, after which it expired from natural causes. The Greenleaf Female Institute will be readily recalled to memory by the older Brooklynites. It was one of the landmarks on the Heights, at the corner of Clinton and Pierrepont streets, where its site is now occupied by the new house of the Brooklyn Club. It was established in 1837 at 79 Willow street, from which place it was removed to its better known location. During the later years of its history it had two principals—Alfred Greenleaf, its founder, and Edward E. Bradbury, whom Mr. Greenleaf associated with himself. The civil war and its consequent disturbances were the cause of this school being closed. Eames and Putnam's English and Classical School was organized in 1831, and for several years was quite prosperous; and the same is true of Professor N. Cleveland's school for girls, which was conducted on Pierrepont street from about 1840 till 1850. The Grecian Academy was formerly conducted by Professor Metcalf, on South Eighth street, Williamsburgh, between the years 1850 and 1855, as a school for young ladies. On the annexation of that district to the city of Brooklyn and the introduction of the public school system, the school began to decline and presently ceased to exist. Other schools in later years are known of, though often the dates of their existence are unascertainable. John Bryon for several years kept a school on Nassau street, near Washington. He was

a noted citizen, and a member of several civic societies in his day. He was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Seabury, formerly his assistant, who moved the school to an old meeting-house on the site of the present St. Ann's building. Some years after Bryon's time Mr. B. W. Dwight conducted a school on Livingston street, near Clinton. He was a well-known figure in Brooklyn streets, and his memory is not yet extinct. Julius R. Pomery kept a school for boys at 65 Henry street, when he was succeeded by his brother Daniel, who moved to Willow street. A. B. Morehouse had a very popular school for young ladies in Clinton street, near Sackett, for many years. The Lawrence Institute, kept by the Misses Lawrence, is also well remembered, as is Prof. J. C. Doremus' school for boys.

Individual munificence has greatly enriched the city in regard to institutions of a collegiate character, and there are flourishing to-day, within the city's limits, three endowed, non-money-making institutions of learning where the higher education may be obtained at an expenditure which is not by any means commensurate with the actual cost; and in addition to these there are two technical or special course institutions which are conducted on a similarly public-spirited plan. Added to them are the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations and similar organizations which, although primarily aiming at religious development, are practically educational powers. It is owing to this admirable condition of educational possibilities that private, money-making schools are few in proportion to the population; and the high standard fixed by the philanthropic organizations has its effect on the private schools which do exist, of impelling them to seek high levels in order to establish their worthiness and secure attention.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH.

In 1786, Jacob Lefferts, Joris Martense, Peter Lefferts, Johannes E. Lott, Cornelius Vanderveer, John Vanderbilt, William B. Gifford, Peter Cornell, Matthew Clarkson, Aquila Giles, John I. Vanderbilt and Garret Martense, of Flatbush, united to establish an academy. They builded, at a cost of \$6,250, an edifice one hundred feet by thirty-six, with a basement, two stories and a high attic. It was a great undertaking for those times, for the war of the revolution had closed only three and a half years before and the country was burdened with debt and was poor. The founders contributed from ten to one hundred pounds each the pound of that day being equal to two and a half dollars. Aid was received from New York from such notable men as Richard Varick, Brockholst Livingston, Alexander Hamilton, D. C. Verplanck, Walter Rutherford and Aaron Burr, each giving ten pounds; William Duer, Peter Cornell, George Clinton and John Jay, each giving fifteen pounds; and Comfort Sands, who gave twenty pounds. A wing was added to the structure in 1826-7, and the original building is still in use by the academy. It is one of the oldest in the county. The Reformed Dutch Church gave a perpetual lease of the site, which included three acres, in consideration of twenty-five pounds paid on December 29, 1797. As the building did not accommodate all the pupils who came from a distance, the founders, who were the first trustees, received them in their homes as boarders. The academy was incorporated by the regents of the University of New York on



ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY.

November 20, 1787. The first principal was the Rev. John H. Livingston, D. D., a learned man and famous preacher, who was teaching a class of theological students in the village, which class was the nucleus of the theological seminary of the Reformed Church at New Brunswick, N. J. Among his successors were Peter Wilson, professor of languages in Columbia College, 1792-1804; Joab G. Cooper, afterwards editor of Cooper's "Virgil," 1804-6, and again in 1817; Jonathan W. Kellogg, 1823-34, and the Rev. William H. Campbell, D. D., who was president of Rutgers College, 1834-38. The average attendance of pupils during the century has been about one hundred. At the beginning they came from many of the then existing States, from the West Indies and Central and South America. This patronage from remote localities continued until about 1840. Many of the graduates became distinguished as professional men and others were called to positions of large financial responsibility. At the present time the academy is in charge of R. Arrowsmith, Ph. D., as principal; he is assisted by an able corps of instructors. The trustees have decided to erect a new and more commodious school building as soon as practicable.

THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Local opportunity for an education higher than that attainable by attendance at the public schools was afforded to the girls and young women of Brooklyn several years before it was at the command of the boys and young men. The Brooklyn Female Academy was opened in May, 1845, and was so successful that the lack of a similar institution for boys became conspicuous. The matter of supplying this evident need was earnestly discussed among several large-minded citizens and action upon it was hastened by what seemed to be a calamity. On the morning of January 1, 1853, the building of the Brooklyn Female Academy was burned to the ground; but by that strange evolution of good out of evil, which has been so frequently seen in the history of mankind, there sprang from the ashes two of the noblest institutions that Brooklyn possesses—the Packer Institute and the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute. Both have acquired national reputation, and while the one is brilliantly represented in every walk of life where the modern woman emulates the sterner sex in intellectual activity, the other has made noteworthy contributions to the ranks of men who have achieved success in business or professional labors. The Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute was projected as an academy and preparatory school for young men intending to complete their education at the universities; but in much

less than half a century it has outgrown those limitations and under its new name of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn it is itself a college vested with full collegiate privileges and powers and a member of the grand educational system known as the University of the State of New York.

The prime movers in agitating the project of an academy for boys were James How, Dr. J. S. Thorne, Edward Anthony, Cyrus P. Smith and John H. Prentice, who had frequently conferred with other gentlemen in regard to it. On the morning after the burning of the Female Academy, Messrs. How and Prentice decided to invite Luther B. Wyman and others to attend a meeting at Mr. Prentice's house to consider the matter, and there the first board of trustees of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute was chosen. The generous offer of Mrs. Packer to erect with her own means a new building for the Female Academy, in memory of her husband, placed it in the power of the stockholders in that institution to withdraw their investments in it, so far as they were made good by the insurance on the destroyed building and the sale of the land upon which it had stood, or to divert them to some other similar enterprise, and the result was that when the board of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute was permanently organized, John H. Prentice, as treasurer of the Female Academy, turned over to John T. Martin, the treasurer of the new institute, the par value of the Female Academy stock. The permanent organization of the board was effected on January 20, 1854, and the officers chosen were Isaac H. Frothingham, president; Josiah O. Low, secretary; John T. Martin, treasurer. The other members of the board were: J. S. T. Stranahan, Charles R. Marvin, H. B. Claflin, L. B. Wyman, James How, S. B. Chittenden, D. S. Landon,

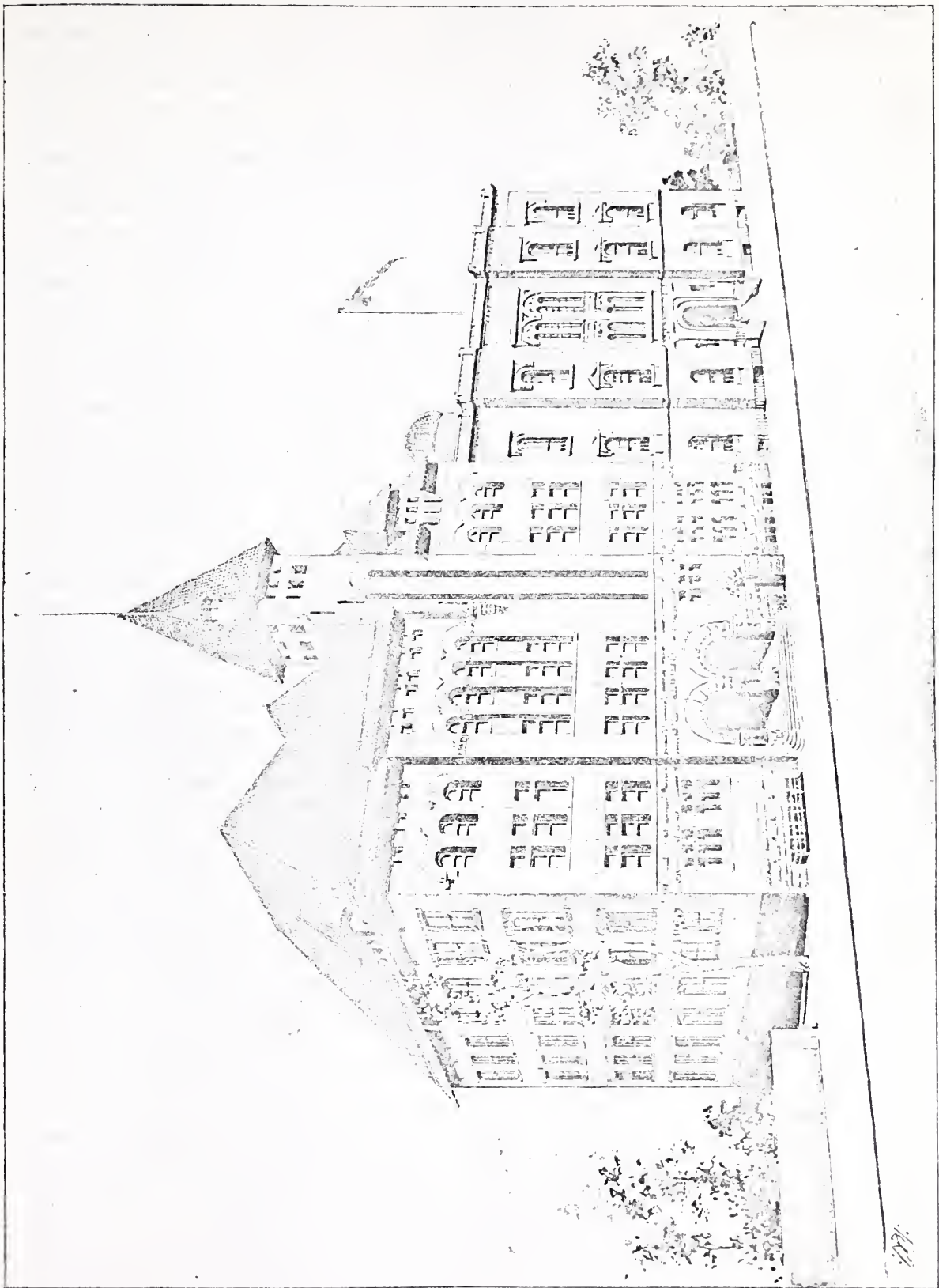


DAVID H. COCHRAN, PH. D., LL. D.

H. R. Worthington, G. Harrington, R. S. Tucker, C. S. Baylis, J. L. Putnam and G. S. Howland. On January 31, 1854, a plot of ground, with one hundred and three feet frontage on Livingston street, and extending back one hundred and fifty feet, was purchased for \$16,000, and the erection of a building, from designs by F. Peterson, was begun; the edifice was completed and opened for inspection on September 6, 1855, and the institute was opened about the middle of the month with a full corps of professors and teachers. John H. Raymond, D. D., LL. D., who had formerly been professor of rhetoric at Rochester University, was president of the faculty. During that first decade of the existence of the institution, when each formative influence put an indelible stamp upon its character, the genius of Dr. Raymond was most strongly felt; and he it was who laid the firm foundations upon which his successors have erected the fair superstructure of to-day. He surrendered his post in 1864 to accept the presidency of Vassar College, where again his peculiar skill as an organizer made the cause of education his debtor. Soon after the death of Dr. Raymond, which occurred in the summer of 1878, there was spread upon the records of the Polytechnic's board of trustees a memorial minute, of which room is here afforded for a brief excerpt only: "Methodical, judicious, painstaking, he gave to the early years of the institute, the years of its unfolding and growth, the best powers of a gifted mind and the faithful labors of an earnest life. * * * A genial companion, a true and sincere friend, an educated, high minded, pure and patriotic Christian gentleman, a trusted educator of the mind and heart in all that was generous and ennobling, he won our warmest love and our sincerest esteem; and his memory and services will ever be held by one and all of his associates in the work of the institute, and in the wider spheres of his usefulness, in grateful and cherished remembrance."

When the institute was opened there was a mortgage debt of \$20,000, a floating debt of between \$7,000 and \$8,000, and large obligations assumed in the appointment of the faculty and corps of instructors. For some time after the resignation of Dr. Raymond the presidency was vacant, but the office was eventually filled by the selection of David Henry Cochran, A. M., Ph. D., LL. D., who for ten years had been principal of the State Normal School at Albany. The institute was reorganized, and important modifications were made in its arrangements and classifications, in its methods of teaching and of making examinations. The executive ability of President Cochran and his known scholarship gave to the institute both intellectual and material strength, and coincident with the growth of its reputation in the educational world it was in receipt of an income more than equal to its current expenses; the entire indebtedness was paid off by 1866, and the permanent property of the institute in buildings, fixtures and apparatus had been increased in value more than \$100,000 before 1880. In 1869 the high character of the work done by the institute had become so apparent to the Regents of the University, that they gave it authority to confer the collegiate degrees of Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Arts. The institute has on several occasions outgrown its accommodations, and has been obliged to deny admission to numbers of applicants. In 1880 an east wing was added to the building at an expense of \$12,000; a new laboratory was built in 1882 at a cost of \$8,000; a west wing was added to the main building at a cost of \$12,000 in 1885; and in 1887 an observatory was built at a cost of \$3,500. All these improvements were made without any assistance being asked or received from outside persons, and the institute having been organized as a private stock company was thereby precluded from receiving any endowments or bequests. The institute had not been designed to make money for its promoters and supporters, and its continual growth led them to consider the matter of putting it upon a new basis. Accordingly steps were taken to surrender the charter under which the institute existed and to obtain a charter for an institution of more comprehensive scope and with larger powers. It was desired moreover to reorganize upon a basis that would allow the corporation to acquire and receive property by purchase, gift or bequeathal, and permit it to continue the academic department in connection with other departments which it was designed to establish. On August 8, 1889, the regents of the University of the State of New York granted a provisional charter to the present corporation, the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn; and soon afterwards the buildings and equipment of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute were transferred to the new corporation; the old corporation had in the meantime surrendered its charter and had been dissolved. Having acquired the endowment required by law, the new corporation received an absolute charter in January, 1890, conferring upon it "All the rights, powers and dignities given by law and the ordinances of the regents to a college, including membership in the University of the State of New York." The charter is dated January 30, 1890, and bears the signature of the late George William Curtis as chancellor. The success of the negotiations which ended in securing this charter was in the largest measure due to the well-directed efforts of Henry Sanger Snow, LL. M., an alumnus of the Polytechnic Institute and one of its trustees. By drafting and procuring the enactment of necessary legislation he provided the method both for the dissolution of the old corporation and for the granting of a liberal charter to the new institution.

With an amplified curriculum and more than eight hundred students enrolled, while hundreds more were knocking for admittance, the institute needed more room and steps were taken by the new corporation



THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

to obtain it. Land adjoining the site of the original building was purchased and ground was broken for a new building in May, 1890; the work of construction was completed by September, 1891, and the building was occupied at the opening of the regular term in that month. The new building is occupied by the higher departments of the institute, and the academical department occupies the original building. The acquisition of the land which made possible the erection of this new building was due to the energetic action of the president of the faculty. After the committee of the corporation had reported that the purchase of the lot was impracticable and that the offer to secure it had been abandoned, President Cochran, who had continued in close correspondence with the owner since the time of its purchase from the corporation of the Dutch Church, seized the opportunity offered by the dissensions of the parties who had planned to sell it to the city and purchased it. William Augustus White, to whose untiring energy and devotion to the interests of the institute the new buildings are mainly due, upon learning the facts promptly furnished the financial backing to fulfill the conditions of purchase and at less than one-half the price at which it had been held during the negotiations of the committee to secure it. Mr. White's father, A. M. White, was also intimately associated with this movement, and his generous donations, amounting to \$75,000 or \$80,000, bore a very important part in bringing the matter to a successful issue. The new building, which is from designs by W. B. Tubby, cost \$350,000, is Romanesque in style and is constructed of brick with stone trimmings; it is five stories in height with a fine basement, and there is a large tower which extends to a considerable height above the roof. The frontage on Livingston street is one hundred and seventeen feet, and the depth of the building is one hundred feet. The structure is thoroughly fireproof, is lighted by electricity and is furnished with electric elevators. The interior arrangements are perfect, including a gymnasium in the basement, which is fitted up with the best appliances for physical culture. There are commodious lecture rooms, comfortable study rooms, carefully arranged laboratories, and every adjunct needed to secure the perfection of scientific research and experiment. One of the features of the institution is the "Spicer Library" which occupies an apartment in the new building thirty-two feet by thirty-four in its dimensions. The library was given by Captain Elihu Spicer as a memorial to his son Uriah D. Spicer, a member of the class of 1873; it has been selected with great care, and is designed for general reference and study in all departments of the institute work. The cost of the library was upwards of \$35,000. The removal of the institute to its new quarters and the occupancy by the academic department of the entire building previously used by the school made possible the reorganization and extension of the courses of study in the preparatory school. The students of the different courses are assigned to suits of rooms specially fitted for their work. The commercial course, based upon a good elementary English education, gives a thorough knowledge of book-keeping, accounts and commercial law, and with its optional studies of French, German, Spanish or stenography offers opportunities unequaled probably by those of any other commercial school, while the students from its preparatory, classical, liberal and scientific courses take the highest rank in the institute or in other colleges which they may enter. The large and fully equipped laboratories with which the institute is provided enable it to add to its courses of study and research in the departments of chemistry and physics, and civil and electrical engineering, so that, with the aid of the Spicer library, the institute now offers advantages unsurpassed by those of the best technical schools. The present faculty of the institute numbers sixteen, and the total number of persons included in the corps of professors and instructors is fifty-three. The annual tuition income amounts to \$120,000. As the institute is free to accept endowments and bequests, it is expected that offers of endowments and scholarships which were made to the former corporation but could not be accepted, will now be renewed. During the academic year of 1890-91 a scholarship was established by gift in memory of Henry Ginnel De Witt, which provides perpetually for the tuition of one pupil. The institute now belongs in fact, as it has always belonged in the spirit of its management, to the whole community and to the world, and its future cannot fail to be even more progressive than its past has been.

DAVID HENRY COCHRAN, Ph. D., LL. D., has been active in educational work for nearly half a century, and during the greater part of that time has had national reputation as a man in whom are united the rarest gifts of the teacher with wide learning and general culture, a union of qualities rendered especially effective by his admirable executive ability. His presidency of the Polytechnic began in 1864. He was born at Springville, New York, July 5, 1828. His father was of Scotch descent; on his mother's side he came of a Huguenot family that found refuge in this country during the seventeenth century. Early in life he developed a habit of close observation and manifested a decided love for natural science. Pecuniary reverses obliged him at the age of fifteen to resort to teaching and in this way he carried himself through Hamilton College. His proficiency in chemistry enabled him at the same time to fill the position of lecturer on that subject at the Clinton Liberal Institute where, upon his graduation in 1850, he became professor. In the following year he was chosen principal of the Fredonia Academy, and in 1854 became professor of chemistry and natural science at the State Normal School at Albany. Soon afterwards although he was the youngest member of the faculty he became principal, and while principal he filled the

chair of the theory and practice of teaching. In 1862 the Board of Regents conferred upon him the title of Doctor of Philosophy and he was one of the first two persons to receive that degree in this country. He is a trustee of Hamilton College and is prominently connected with the Young Men's Christian Association and the Home for Aged Men. For more than twenty years he has been a member of the Century Club in New York and in Brooklyn he is identified with the Hamilton Club, of which he is a charter member. In 1851 he married Miss Harriet Striker Rawson and their family consists of four children.

THE PACKER INSTITUTE.

When in this country the question of the higher education of women was considered somewhat too problematical for conclusive argument, before Vassar was thought of and when other institutions for female advancement, which have since become famous, were merely embryonic in their existence, the Brooklyn Female Academy—the precursor of the Packer Collegiate Institute—was incorporated and placed upon a working basis. The influences exerted upon a great community through the inception and subsequent expansion of such an enterprise cannot be estimated at too high a valuation. For nearly fifty years it has afforded a broad mental training to those who have been destined to mould the thought and shape the character of future generations; and the full realization of what it is accomplishing in the present can come only to the observation of posterity. During a considerable period the Packer Institute stood a unique creation among the educational institutions of the country. Its curriculum was more catholic and comprehensive than that of any other school for the training of girls, and although it has since surrendered its original pre-eminence it remains in the front rank of those secondary institutions whose energies are necessarily restricted by local limitations. In such repute is the educational system in vogue at the Packer held by other collegiate institutions for women, that they admit its graduates to their junior and sophomore classes without the requirement of a preliminary examination. The Packer never has contributed to the aggrandizement of individual or corporate interests; its ends and aims are purely philanthropic. Its earnings, amounting annually to \$80,000, or thereabouts, are all expended in the interests of the students. The rates of tuition are much lower than could be afforded by an unendowed school, and large contributions are made each year for the benefit of individual students who may be unable to meet the regular charges. There are thirty free scholarships, which are awarded to students in the higher grades of the school, and their assignment is determined as much by individual merit as individual necessity. So great has been the assistance rendered by the institute to deserving students that the amount of financial aid contributed to worthy recipients by the board of trustees since 1875 has aggregated \$120,000. The corps of teachers numbers fifty-three, forty-six of whom are women, and many of them hold diplomas of colleges. At the opening of the institution there were three hundred students on the list. The number in recent years has ranged from seven hundred and fifty to eight hundred.

The origin of the Packer Collegiate Institute is found in the Brooklyn Female Academy, which was incorporated in 1844. The presidency of this institution was accepted by Dr. Alonzo Crittenden, who had earned some measure of distinction, prior to his advent in Brooklyn, as head of the Albany Female Academy. Among those who lent their active countenance to his work in this city was William S. Packer, who had deeply interested himself in promoting legislation in New York State favorable to the higher education of women and who, in the capacity of trustee, had been prominently associated with Dr. Crittenden at Albany. The Brooklyn Female Academy was opened on May 5, 1846, and experienced prosperity until the dawning of the year 1853, when its building, which stood on Joralemon street, between Clinton and Court, was burned to the ground. Mr. Packer had recently died, leaving a large property in the hands of his wife, who shared her husband's interest in educational affairs. Before the embers of the fire had ceased smoking she addressed



TRUMAN J. BACKUS, LL. D.

a note to the trustees, saying she had reason to believe her husband had entertained the purpose of devoting a sum of money for the establishment of an institution for the education of youth and it was her desire, as his representative, to carry out his wishes. The misfortune overtaking the academy afforded her an opportunity which she was ready to meet, and she informally offered the sum of \$65,000 for the erection of a building for the instruction of her own sex. Her generous proposition was gratefully accepted. The corporation of the old academy was dissolved and its stock was applied to the founding of a high school for boys, which now exists as the Polytechnic Institute. Through this munificent gift of Mrs. Packer's, which at that time was the largest ever made to advance the higher education of women, a new charter, granted on March 19, 1853, was secured for the girls' academy, under the corporate title of The Packer Collegiate Institute. The tribute paid to the memory of her husband in giving his name to the new institution was suitably acknowledged by Mrs. Packer; and at the instance of the trustees the charter of incorporation embodied a clause which gave her the right to nominate those whom she might desire to



THE PACKER INSTITUTE.

occupy the vacancies which from time to time occurred in the board of trustees. Her selections, made in accordance with this request, were honored until her death in 1892, and the range of her personal acquaintance rendered it comparatively easy for her to secure the active coöperation of those whose services in such a capacity proved invaluable. Among those who were especially active in the reorganization and conduct of the institute were: A. A. Low, Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott, A. B. Baylis and Henry P. Morgan. The institute was formally opened on the evening of November 9, 1854. The dedicatory address was delivered by the Rev. Francis Vinton, D.D. From that time until the founding of Vassar College, in 1865, the Packer Collegiate Institute stood without a peer among those educational institutions which were exclusively devoted to women. Until the opening of Vassar, and other institutions of a like nature, large numbers of students from all parts of the country came to Brooklyn to secure the instruction given at the Packer Institute. But the establishment of well-endowed institutions for women caused a decrease in the number of non-resident students at the Packer. The trustees had occasion to consider the policy to be pursued in the future, and as early as 1870 it came to be the accepted view of the board that the institution should be conducted as a school designed especially for the young women of Brooklyn. With this end in view certain modifications, which still exist, were made in its constitution.

The buildings of the institute occupy a plot which extends from Joralemon to Livingston street, between Clinton and Court streets. The lot is two hundred feet square. The main building, which is gothic in style, was one of the last works of Minard Lefevre, the well-known architect, and still ranks,

architecturally, among the best structures devoted to educational purposes in this country. Land adjoining the institute was purchased in 1886, and on the plot of ground a building one hundred feet by twenty-eight was erected. It contains the laboratories for the departments of chemistry, physics, biology and natural history. The whole of the first floor is furnished as a gymnasium. Both the old and the new buildings are heated and ventilated by the best modern methods. In material appointments, as well as in educational methods, the institute strives to hold an advanced position. Its property is estimated to be worth half a million dollars. Dr. Alonzo Crittenden, the first president of the institute, remained at its head until his death, in 1883. Dr. Darwin G. Eaton had been his colleague during the last thirty-two years of his administration. These two gentlemen were of one mind in the service they rendered the institute, and Dr. Eaton shared many of the responsibilities of the principal. At Dr. Crittenden's death Dr. Eaton was elected as president, but ill health compelled him to decline the well-deserved and honorable appointment. Dr. Truman J. Backus was invited to accept the position; he had been familiar with recent movements looking towards the more systematic and advanced teaching of women, having been the professor of English language and literature at Vassar College since the opening of that institution. He promptly accepted the call to Brooklyn, and since 1883 has been the director of the institute. Since his administration began there has been a steady increase in the equipment and resources of the institute, and a conservative but constant strengthening of the course of instruction and an enlargement of the teaching force. The alumnae of the institution are organized under the title of the Associated Alumnae of Packer Collegiate Institute. They have for years maintained post-graduate classes for study, and have used their organization for the promotion of the welfare of their alma mater. They have in several instances contributed to its equipment. They furnished the new gymnasium, and have made large appropriations from their funds for the furnishing of the lecture room of natural history. The presidents of the corporation have held office in the following order: John Skillman, George Wood, Seth Low (grandfather of ex-Mayor Low), G. G. Van Wagenen and A. A. Low, who has been president since 1858.

DR. TRUMAN JAY BACKUS, the president of the Packer Institute, was born in Lock, Cayuga County, New York, in 1842. His father was for a long time a prominent resident of New York city, and was secretary of the Baptist Home Missionary Society. Dr. Backus obtained his education at the public schools of New York and at the University of Rochester, being graduated with the class of 1864. He spent the next three years in post-graduate studies at Rochester and in New York, taking his master's degree from the university in course. In 1867 he was called to occupy the chair of English language and literature at Vassar College, where he remained until called to the presidency of the Packer Institute in 1883. In 1882 he received the degree of LL. D., from Rochester University. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, of the Brooklyn Institute, president of the Brooklyn Library and of the advisory board of the Young Women's Christian Association. He is also a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Society, the Century Club of New York, and the Hamilton Club of this city. He married a daughter of L. Harris Hitchcock, a prominent member of the New York constitutional convention. Mrs. Backus is an alumna of Vassar and a trustee of that college; she is also a member of the Brooklyn Woman's Club. They have four children, one of whom is now at Amherst College and another is an auditor of the Standard Oil Co. Dr. Backus is the author of many learned papers, of a work entitled "Great English Authors," and is the reviser of Shaw's work on English literature. He has been well-known as a lecturer.

THE ADELPHI ACADEMY.

This institution grew out of a private school which was incorporated in 1869 by the aid of money contributed by twenty-one public-spirited citizens. The academy was organized with a board of trustees consisting of twenty-four members. During the first two years of its existence no less than fifty thousand dollars were contributed by private gift for its maintenance. In 1873 further donations, coming for the most part from the trustees themselves, enabled them to add a wing to the west end of the building, and in 1880, with funds derived from the same source, a second wing was built at the eastern end. But it was not until 1886 that the academy trustees began to develop plans for an important extension of its curriculum, and the institution began to assume its present dimensions. In that year, Charles Pratt, the president of the board of trustees, provided means for the erection of a new building, adequate to the needs of the academy's larger purposes, by the gift of \$160,000. This gift was made subject to certain wise conditions concerning the disposal of future revenues, etc., which were cheerfully acceded to and which, in part, have since been carried out. At the beginning of the school year in September, 1888, the new building was practically completed and ready for occupancy. This new edifice is situated at the rear of the old buildings and occupies the corner of St. James' place and Clifton place. The entire end of that block on St. James' place, extending from Lafayette avenue to Clifton place, is covered by the buildings of the Adelphi Academy. The plot measures one hundred and fifty by two hundred feet. Between the two main structures is the chapel, with a seating capacity of about one thousand. The thirty and more rooms in the old



THE ADELPHI ACADEMY.

buildings are devoted to the use of the preparatory department and to the first four grades of the académie. In the new building, which is known as the collegiate, are the chemical and physical laboratories, the library and a spacious study room for the use of the students of the collegiate department; on the top floor are the large and beautifully lighted art rooms. In the basement is a gymnasium, divided into three large rooms and fitted with bath and dressing rooms. Adjoining this is the engine room with an engine and dynamo. The hygienic and sanitary appointments throughout are excellent, this having been one of the principal aims of the founder. With the beauty and dignity of the exterior of this splendid structure every citizen of Brooklyn is familiar; it constitutes one of the most prominent architectural ornaments of that part of the city. The buildings are valued at \$500,000.

In connection with the work of the academy there is a kindergarten, and pupils may thus receive instruction from the earliest rudiments up to the highest branches of the collegiate studies under the auspices of the same institution. There are three departments: the preparatory, the académie and the collegiate. The first is open to pupils between the ages of six and ten, and the course is completed in three years. In the académie department the ages range from nine to sixteen, and in a five-year course all the essential branches of a good English education, Latin, French and German, physiology, English history and literature are taught. The collegiate department is divided into three courses, and diplomas are awarded to such students as shall complete any one of them. The classical course is intended to meet the requirements for entrance examinations at college, and to this three years are devoted. The literary and scientific courses embrace a curriculum of four years each and the latter includes the laboratory practice for which superb facilities have been provided. Art education began in the Adelphi Academy almost from its inception, it being among the first, if not the first, of the schools of this country to acknowledge the influence of art as complementary to youthful culture. Accepting as a basis for this work the higher traditions of art, it at once took means to put this fact into practice by making drawing part of the regular school work, and adding to the drawing of simple forms (which were executed in the class rooms) special facilities for study from the antique and life. The elementary work was at first under the instruction of Louis Grube, followed by Prof. E. T. L. Boyle, who introduced drawing from the cast, which was done in a small room in the attic of what is now the académie building. He also introduced the idea of special art pupils, carrying the work forward until the resignation of Prof. Sprague, when he also resigned. With the appointment of Dr. Taylor, art received a strong impetus in the school proper. Under the direction of the present professor the work was so arranged that every student from the time of entrance until the fourth académie year was compelled to draw; after which it became optional until the year of graduation. Larger accommodations

were furnished for the advanced and special students, who rapidly increased in numbers, and the study of portraiture and full length drawing from life were added. In connection with the regular course of instruction, lectures and loan exhibitions of pictures were held in the chapel. The regular yearly exhibit of students' work inaugurated a system of annual competition, at which prizes were awarded for the best drawings from the cast and from life, as well as in painting from life. With this extension of accommodations came a corresponding growth in the character and quality of the work, until at present the work of the department is second to that of no school in the country, and the equal of what might be called the legitimate art schools, such as those of the National Academy of Design or the Students' Art League. It can claim as its former pupils a number of young men and women who are well known in the art world and are constant exhibitors at all the leading exhibitions of the country as well as at the Paris Salon. The rooms at present devoted to the study of art in the new, or collegiate building, have possibly no superior in the world. They consist of a suite of five, which are specially arranged for drawing from the cast, from life, still life and modeling. These rooms are for advanced and special pupils, the more elementary school work being accomplished in the class rooms under the direction of a special teacher. Special students can enter at any time without adopting the regular special course, which extends through a period of four years, including, beside drawing and painting from life, artistic anatomy, perspective, composition and the history of art. These subjects are all taught by special teachers by whom the students are examined; and after passing a satisfactory examination they receive a diploma graduating them from the department and certifying to the extent and quality of their attainments.

On December 18, 1889, the academic building was seriously damaged by fire, but the injury was speedily remedied. The internal equipment of the academy is excellent; it has been furnished at an expense of \$31,500, while its apparatus and library are valued respectively at \$9,800 and \$4,000. The presidents of the board of trustees and their terms of service have been: the Rev. William I. Budington, D.D., 1869-74; Charles Pratt, 1874-91; and Charles M. Pratt, 1891-93. In the following list appear the names and terms of service of those who have held the principalship of the academy from the date of its incorporation in 1869 until the present day: John Lockwood, August, 1869-May, 1870; Homer B. Sprague, 1870-75; Stephen G. Taylor, 1875-1883; Albert C. Perkins, 1883-1892; John S. Crombie, 1892.

JOHN S. CROMBIE was a successful teacher in the west before he came to Brooklyn to take charge of the Adelphi; and in Minneapolis, where he was principal of the high school, and had done a good deal to build up the cause of education, his departure caused general regret. Under his administration the high school became one of the best in the country. He was born in Pontiac, Mich., in 1854, and is a graduate of the University of Michigan. His first position was that of principal of the high school in Coldwater, which he resigned in one year to become superintendent of education in the same city. Three years later he accepted a similar position in Big Rapids, where he did splendid work for four years. His next call was to Minneapolis, and his record there for seven years was such as to secure for him the warm recommendation of many prominent educators when it was proposed to place him in his present position. He took charge of the academy in September, 1892. He is a married man, and has two children.

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE.

This is so distinctively and peculiarly an institution of Brooklyn, managed by representative Brooklynites and for the general people, that it is a subject of great local interest and pride. Its work is somewhat in the line of the "university extension" movement, now so popular; the avowed purposes stated in its charter being "the establishment and maintenance of museums and libraries of art and science, the encouragement of the study of the arts and sciences and their application to the practical wants of man; the advancement of knowledge in science and art, and in general to provide the means for popular instruction and enjoyment through its collections, libraries and lectures." Further provisions of the charter are that its museums and libraries shall be open and free to the schools of the city, both public and private, and to the general public on such terms of admission as shall be approved by the mayor and park commissioner. The institution is endowed, and its membership privileges, affording opportunities for special scientific courses, are fixed at very low, nominal figures. Its trustees are citizens prominent in public and social life. Its history is one of slow and sound growth, with a continual widening of the scope.

The institution had its birth in the summer of 1823, when several gentlemen, chief among whom was Augustus Graham, met at Stevenson's tavern for the purpose of establishing, for the apprentices of Brooklyn, a free library. They adopted a constitution and issued a circular in which they solicited donations of books and money with which to effect their purpose. On November 20, 1824, they were incorporated by the state legislature under the name of The Brooklyn Apprentices' Library Association, and on July 4, 1825, the corner-stone of the first building owned by the association was laid by General Lafayette, at the corner of Henry and Cranberry streets. The first lecture delivered in the completed structure was by Professor Dana. By 1835 the association had outgrown its original quarters, and the institution was



Wm. B. Woodward

removed to the site on Washington street, then the centre of the city's wealth and culture. In order to broaden the scope of the association, an amended charter was granted by the legislature in 1843 and the name therein was changed to the Brooklyn Institute. For many years thereafter the institute was an important factor in the social, literary, scientific and educational life of Brooklyn. From its platform were heard such eminent scientific men as Agassiz, Dana, Gray, Henry, Morse, Mitchell, Torrey, Guyot and Cooke; such learned divines as Doctors McCosh, Hitchcock, Storrs and Budington; and such famous orators and thinkers as Phillips, Sumner, Garrison, Beecher, Emerson, Everett, Curtis, King, Bellows and Chapin. Its library had a large circulation and its hall was used for many social and historic gatherings. During this period of its history the institute received from Mr. Graham two important donations. On July 4, 1848, the building, which had been heavily mortgaged, he presented to the trustees free from all encumbrance, and through his will, made known to the board of directors shortly after his decease on November 28, 1851, he bequeathed the sum of \$27,000 as a permanent endowment fund. The will directed that the interest on \$10,000 of this fund should be used for the support of lectures on scientific subjects and for the purchase of apparatus and collections of a scientific character. The income from \$12,000 was to be ap-

propriated to Sunday evening lectures of a religious character, and that of the remaining \$5,000 to be used in the support of a school of design and a gallery of fine arts. For several years prior to 1867, the institute building began to be regarded as behind the times. The entrance was faulty and its interior arrangements were inadequate. The income of the building dwindled to a low figure and the support of the free library became insufficient. The directors remodeled the building in 1867, at an expense of about \$30,000, a part of which was raised by life membership subscriptions of \$50 and \$100, and the balance by a mortgage on the building. For twenty years (1867-87) this indebtedness necessitated the application of a large portion of the income from the rent of the building and from the Graham endowment fund to the payment of the interest and the principal of the debt. Final payment on the mortgage was made early in 1887. During this period the most the institute was able to do was to circulate its library, keep up its classes in drawing and provide for the annual address on February 22. Freed from debt, the institute was able once more to use the whole income from its funds and building for their legitimate purposes, and to become an important agent in the work of education in the city. The property of the institute in 1887 consisted of the institute building and land, a library of 12,000 volumes, and endowment funds of \$46,000. These last comprise the \$27,000 bequeathed by Mr. Graham, the Cary fund of \$10,000, for the support of the library and an increment of \$9,000, realized through premiums on the sale of bonds.

During the year 1887-88 a new era in the history of the institute was inaugurated. It was determined to make the property of the institute the nucleus of a broad and comprehensive institution for the advancement of science and art and its membership a large and active association, laboring not only for the advancement of knowledge, but also for the education of the people through lectures and collections in art and science. In December, 1888, a committee of members of the institute was appointed by the council to organize a movement which it was hoped might lead to the formation of museums of art and science in Brooklyn. This action of the council was endorsed by the board of directors early in January. The committee determined, after some deliberation, to call a public meeting of citizens, and to that end drew up a letter of invitation to a meeting to be held on February 5, 1889. This letter, signed by about two hundred residents of Brooklyn, was sent to fifteen hundred citizens who were known to be specially interested in art or science. At a citizens' meeting, held on February 5, pursuant to the above call, Gen. John B. Woodward, who acted as chairman of the meeting, stated its purpose, and spoke of the desire felt by the directors that the property of the institute should be made more valuable to Brooklyn and a nucleus of a much larger property to be used in the erection of museums of art and science for the education and enjoyment of the

people. On the motion of Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott, a committee of twenty-five citizens was appointed to act in conjunction with the directors of the Brooklyn Institute in organizing an association which should labor to secure a museum of art. The motion having been seconded and adopted, the following persons were appointed on the committee: Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, Hon. Seth Low, Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Alexander E. Orr, Rev. Dr. L. T. Chamberlain, David H. Houghtaling, Hon. Darwin R. James, Charles Pratt, Henry Hentz, John T. Martin, Joseph H. Knapp, John Gibb, Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott, Rev. Charles R. Baker, Wm. Hamilton Gibson, Rev. John W. Chadwick, A. Augustus Healy, Hon. Frederick A. Schroeder, Carl H. De Silver, William H. Male, Col. Henry T. Chapman, William Berri, John P. Adams and Frank Squier. To this committee were afterwards added the following ladies: Mrs. F. H. Wing, Miss Matilda McLean, Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Mrs. S. B. Duryea, Mrs. Alfred C. Barnes, Mrs. S. V. White, Mrs. Harriet Judson, Miss Susan M. Barstow, Miss Christina Rounds, Mrs. H. S. Anderson, Miss Caroline B. Le Row and Mrs. F. W. Rockwell. A form of organization was adopted which contemplated the formation of a large association of members and a continual increase of the endowment funds and the collections of the institute. Provision was made for a subdivision of the membership into departments, representing various branches of art and science, each department forming a society by itself and yet enjoying all the privileges of the general association. A general invitation was extended to citizens specially interested in science and art to become members of the institute; courses of lectures on science and art were provided; the directors' room of the institute was enlarged to accommodate the meetings of some of the departments contemplated, and a large lecture room on the third floor of the institute building was fitted up, at an expense of \$2,600, for the occupancy of some of those departments that would make use of apparatus and collections at their meetings.

During the first fifteen months after the organization of the institute, a membership of three hundred and fifty persons was recorded. The Brooklyn Microscopical Society joined the institute in a body with sixty-four members, and became the Department of Microscopy. The American Astronomical Society, whose members resided mostly in New York and Brooklyn, became the Department of Astronomy, with thirty-two members. The Brooklyn Entomological Society united with the institute and became the Entomological Department, with forty-one members. The Linden Camera Club of Brooklyn became the Department of Photography, with twenty-six members. Departments of physics, chemistry, botany, mineralogy, geology, zoology and archaeology were successively formed, and each of the twelve departments named began holding monthly meetings. The permanent funds and property of the institute were increased by \$3,000; additions were made to the library and its circulation increased from a rate of 12,000 to 46,000 volumes per year; the lecture courses were fully attended and the classes in drawing were enlarged. At the first joint meeting of the committee and the directors, held on February 21, Dr. Charles H. Hall was elected chairman, and Prof. F. W. Hooper, secretary. The progress of the institute during the year 1889-90 was even greater than in the preceding fifteen months. The membership of the twelve departments organized the previous year was more than doubled; eight new and strong departments, viz.: architecture, electricity, geography, mathematics, painting, philology, political and economic science, and psychology were formed; the membership was increased from three hundred and fifty to more than twelve hundred; to the collections of the institute were made very large additions; the library was reorganized and its circulation increased from the rate of 46,000 volumes



THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE, WASHINGTON STREET.
Removed for Bridge Extension, 1890.

to 55,000 volumes per year; 1,500 new books were added for the benefit of the departments and their members; the number of lectures, exhibits and meetings of departments was increased from about ninety in the previous year to two hundred and thirty; the attendance of the department meetings was more than doubled, the number of members taking an active part in the meetings and in the work of the institute was quadrupled; the quality of the lectures and addresses excelled that of the previous year; and out of the abundance of active and increasing interest in art and science awakened by the old Brooklyn Institute, the new Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences was born, destined to command the attention, the admiration, the love and the support of every resident of Brooklyn; to become a means for the education, the refinement and the uplifting of all its people, and to encourage all other educational institutions in the city.

The growth of the institute received a slight check in the fall of 1890. On September 12 a serious fire in the institute building rendered it unfit for immediate use. But owing to the generous hospitality of other institutions in the city it was possible to carry on its work elsewhere. The Young Men's Christian Association, the Union for Christian Work, the Packer Collegiate Institute, the Brooklyn Heights Seminary, the Church of the Saviour, the Adelphi Academy and the Brooklyn Art Association each contributed the use of rooms for the lectures and other work. The office of the institute was located temporarily in the Y. M. C. A. building, No. 502 Fulton street. Despite adversity, the growth of the institute was of a permanent and substantial character—three hundred and twelve new members were added; the membership of each of the twenty departments was increased; the number of lectures and meetings was three hundred and ten as against two hundred and thirty in the previous year. Each of the departments did more and better work than in any other preceding year; the attendance on the lectures was considerably greater, reaching a total of about 56,000; the Geographical Department brought together a collection of geographical appliances consisting of maps, globes, charts, reliefs, models, atlases, treatises, text-books and other publications, valued at \$6,000; these were exhibited in Brooklyn for four weeks and in Boston for three weeks; the Boston exhibition being visited by about 16,000 people and the Brooklyn exhibition by upwards of 37,000 people; subscriptions towards the endowment fund of the proposed museums were made to the amount of \$52,500, and by act of legislation the city was authorized to expend \$300,000 in the creation of the proposed museum buildings on Prospect Hill. Owing to the sale of the institute property in Washington street to the trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge for extension purposes, the work of the institute was carried on in 1892 much as during the previous year, but with ampler facilities. The provision of permanent quarters for the institute will engage the immediate attention of the officers of the institute during the coming months. The work of erecting the museum buildings will be begun at once. The first section erected will cost \$300,000. The total structure will be about 425 feet on each of its four sides, and will be lighted by four large interior courts about one hundred feet square. During the month of December, 1891, the Brooklyn Institute transferred to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences its property and estate, as authorized by the laws of 1890. The deed of transfer was recorded in the county clerk's office on December 31, being the last deed recorded in that year. The subscriptions to the endowment fund of the institute were payable on the first day of January, 1892, and amounted to \$58,000, making a total endowment of \$200,000. During the season of 1891-603 new members were added, making a total membership of 1,810. The year has been a most prosperous one in the history of the institute; about four hundred public lectures have been given, and the average attendance has been between 15,000 and 18,000 persons per month. The institute conducts a biological laboratory during the summer months at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., under the direction of Prof. Herbert W. Conn, of Wesleyan University, and has established two summer schools of art; one at the seashore in Southampton, L. I., known as the Shinnecock Hills Summer School of Art, under the direction of Mr. William M. Chase, and the second at Lake George, known as the Adirondacks Summer School of Art, under the direction of Mr. Walter Shirlaw. These schools are designed to give summer instruction in the open air at moderate rates to students who desire to continue their work during the summer months. A school of political science was established in the autumn of 1892. The present officers of the board of trustees are: Gen. John B. Woodward, president; Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, Hon. James S. T. Stranahan, Edwin Beers, vice-presidents; Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, director; Hon. Eugene G. Blackford, treasurer; Prof. Robert Foster, secretary. The officers of the associate members are: Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, president; Rev. William H. Ingersoll, secretary.

JOHN B. WOODWARD was born in this city, in 1835; he was, at an early age, placed successively under the tuition of Samuel Putnam and Benjamin W. Dwight, who were then the respective heads of the most popular academies of this city. In 1850, he began his business career; first as a clerk in the "Swamp," the district in which the leather trade in New York is located, and subsequently in the River de la Plate export trade. He still retains his connection with the latter business, importing wool and hides from the South American countries, and exporting in return a general line of domestic manufactures. In 1854, he

became identified with the national guard by enlisting as a private in the Brooklyn City Guard, which was then attached to the 13th Regiment. In quick succession he became corporal, first-sergeant, second lieutenant, captain of Company E of the 13th Regiment, lieutenant-colonel, and then colonel. He was in the United States service with the 13th Regiment in 1861, as second lieutenant; and for three months in 1862, as lieutenant-colonel. The rank of colonel was conferred upon him early in 1863, which position he held for five years, when he succeeded Gen. H. B. Duryea as major-general of the second division of the national guard. Governor Samuel J. Tilden appointed him inspector-general of the state, on the first of January, 1875, and during the same year he was made president of the department of city works of Brooklyn. In 1879, he was promoted to be adjutant-general of the state, and on January 1, 1880, he retired from the service, and has since devoted himself to business pursuits and matters affecting the general welfare of the city. He was appointed as president of the department of Brooklyn parks in 1888 and was legislated out of office in 1889, only to be reappointed soon after; but being absent in Europe, he was unable to accept. He is president of the Third National Bank; a director of the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, Guardian Insurance Company, Franklin Trust Company and Franklin Safe Deposit Company; and vice-president of the Birkbeck Saving and Loan Association, and a director and trustee in other industrial corporations. As president of the Brooklyn Institute he was instrumental in changing that corporation into the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, which will soon provide our citizens with a museum worthy the importance of the city. The benevolent movement, known as the Fresh Air Fund, having for its purpose the free conveyance of the children of the poor to the country at regular intervals, has received his hearty co-operation since its beginning. He is a member of the Brooklyn and the Riding and Driving clubs and is noted as a good equestrian.

FRANKLIN WILLIAM HOOPER, the director of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, was born in Walpole, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on February 11, 1851. His boyhood was spent upon his father's farm. At the age of seventeen he became a student of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. While there he abandoned his design of becoming a clergyman, and turned his attention to the study of science and natural history. He left Antioch in 1870, and in the following year entered Harvard University, where he continued the scientific studies which he began at Antioch, devoting a considerable portion of his time to language and philosophy. Under Louis Agassiz, Asa Gray, Jeffries Wyman, Benjamin Pierce and Josiah P. Cook he took special courses in various branches, and in 1872 he attended Agassiz's summer school of natural history at Penikese Island. In 1876, acting as an agent for the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, he spent some months on a scientific excursion around the coast of Florida, where peculiar opportunities were afforded for the study of algæ and coral formations. From 1877 until 1880 Professor Hooper was principal of the high school at Keene, New Hampshire. In June, 1880, he came to Brooklyn and became professor of chemistry and geology at the Adelphi Academy, where he remained for nine years. In June, 1889, he was elected curator of the Brooklyn Institute, a position which he filled with credit to himself and to the advantage of the institution. His opinion had much weight in affecting, in December, 1891, the amalgamation of the institute with the new Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. On the coalescence of the old establishment with the new, Professor Hooper was chosen director. In May, 1876, while returning from Florida, Professor Hooper married Miss Martha Summer Holden, of Augustin, Ga., whose father was prominent in the abolition movement. They have had three children, two of whom are living. Professor Hooper is a member of the board of education, having been appointed by Mayor Boody on March 25, 1892.

THE PRATT INSTITUTE.

In the Pratt Institute Brooklyn possesses a unique establishment. It resembles in its aims the art schools of Keswick and South Kensington and combines therewith the advantages of such technical schools as the Whitechapel Guild and the Handicraft School of Birmingham. But it has furthermore certain distinctive features of its own, which, taken as a whole, render the Pratt Institute the most important enterprise of its kind in the United States, if not in the world. It was founded by the wise munificence of Mr. Charles Pratt, and is another example of that high philanthropy in which Peter Cooper illustriously led the way. The land was purchased in 1884, and the work begun in the following year. In 1887 the institute received its charter with the power to confer degrees. It was the realization of a scheme which its founder had cherished for a quarter of a century. The fundamental purpose of the work is to afford such instruction as shall enable men and women to support themselves by applied knowledge and skilled handicraft in various industries. It is thus intended to supplement the work of the public and high schools; and to those who are employed during the day, opportunity is given in the evening to acquire a thorough knowledge of the processes of the industrial arts. Earnestness and industry are the indispensable conditions to participation in the privileges of the institute. It is to help those who are willing to help themselves; rich and poor are alike welcome. In addition, however, to the purely practical work, the

importance of the moral element in education has not been overlooked, and throughout all its branches of instruction the institute inculcates self-reliance, self-denial, honesty and thrift as essential increments of success. The charges for tuition are nominal, ranging from \$2 to \$30 per course or term, and are made chiefly to insure earnestness in students.

The buildings of the Pratt Institute are situated on Ryerson street, between Willoughby and DeKalb avenues. The neighborhood of the elevated road renders them easy of access from all parts of the city. Extensive space across Ryerson street and on Grand avenue has been set apart for the recreation of the students. These buildings are substantial, fire-proof, and adapted to heavy manufacturing, but, as in all structures where convenience and adaptability have been intelligently aimed at, there is no lack of architectural beauty; one finds real æsthetic satisfaction in the perfect appliances for lighting, heating, ventilating, etc., in the solid staircases, the commodious elevators, available both for passenger and freight service, and in the superb equipment of the class-rooms and the work-shops. The main structure is of brick and terra cotta; it is 100 feet wide and 50 feet in depth, and has six stories above the basement. On one side is a wing 37 by 50 feet. It presents a straightforward appearance of dignified solidity with its Norman arched doorway and wide, welcoming steps, quite in harmony with the practical and moral character of the institution of which it is the home. The library is on the first floor and has space for some 30,000 volumes. Any resident of Brooklyn, over fourteen years of age, may receive upon application the privileges of the library, which numbers about 20,000 books, and had a general circulation in 1891 of over 122,000. Across the hall is the reading room, with its daily papers and innumerable magazines covering the whole range of human knowledge. Here, too, are the leading encyclopædias, complete files of the great periodicals and all the more important books of reference. On the second floor, a part of which is devoted to the offices of the institute, is the lecture room where courses are delivered on subjects having for the most part a direct bearing upon the work of the students. Ethics, the problems of social and political life, domestic economy, sanitary science and the like here receive elucidation. The department of domestic science occupies the third floor. Instruction is given in dressmaking, millinery and art needlework; competent teachers give individual lessons in cutting, fitting and draping. Another branch of this department is on the sixth floor, where are the two cooking schools. These are fitted with all the appointments of a well-ordered kitchen: superb ranges, gas stoves, refrigerators, etc. In connection with these is a lunch room communicating with a similar one in the basement. There are three courses in cookery of twelve lessons each. One of the most helpful departments is that of commerce, also on the third floor. Here book-keeping is taught and a thorough knowledge of short-hand and type-writing may be obtained. There is an art hall on the sixth floor which is used for exhibitions and for the more advanced classes in painting and free-hand drawing. In addition to this the entire fourth floor is devoted to the department of art. The work is thorough and systematic, embracing regular courses in all kinds of drawing, in painting, designing, wood carving and clay modeling. There are also lectures on architecture, history of ornamentation, perspective, mythology, theory of color and art anatomy. Particular attention is given to sculpture and wood carving with special reference to high class work in bronze, copper and stone. The fifth floor has hitherto been occupied by the technical museum, which is to be removed to the new art building soon to be constructed. This building will have a large auditorium and, besides the museum, will accommodate the art department and the library. The collection of specimens for the museum was begun in 1887 and has already acquired extensive proportions, being especially rich in ceramics. Nor has the pottery from the mounds of the Mississippi valley been neglected. Glass work is well represented. There are bronzes of various periods and countries and mosaic work from Florence, Venice and Rome. The mineralogical collection, arranged according to Rosenbusch, is rapidly approaching scientific completeness. In the rear of the main structure are the buildings of the mechanic arts, covering an area of 247 by 95 feet, and varying from one to three stories in height. Here are the engines and dynamos which supply the whole system with light and heat and furnish the power for the work-shops. The department of mechanic arts embraces a three years' course of practical work in connection with the instruction received in the technical high school. The forges and anvils in the smith shops are sufficient to employ twenty-five pupils at once. In the foundry adjoining is a twenty-inch melting cupola, with brass and white metal furnaces and a core oven. Special attention is given to art castings in iron and bronze. There is also a full complement of engine-lathes, drilling-machines, planers, etc.; in short, it is a fully equipped machine shop. Large space is allotted to workers in wood, and one of the most valuable features is the section devoted to the building trades; brick-laying, frame-building, and especially plumbing. The latter includes a regular course in sanitary engineering and there is space for fifty-four pupils to be engaged in practical work.

It remains to notice a very remarkable and praiseworthy branch of the institute's work. It was thought that the young people should not only learn to earn money but should also be taught how to use and care for it. This gave rise to the Pratt Institute Thrift Association, which is a modification of the well-known system that has met with such success in England. The investment branch provides for

systematic economy by issuing investment shares of \$150 each, payable at the rate of \$1 per month for ten years. This is in effect equivalent to investing that amount at five per cent., in addition to which a percentage on the profits of the business is paid, so that at the end of ten years the investment amounts to about \$160, for which only \$120 has been expended. The loan branch of The Thrift, as it is called, furnishes nine-tenths of the purchase money to anyone wishing to buy a dwelling, a shop, or other real estate, and to cover the expenses of doing business a commission of one per cent. is charged. Through the aid of this association any person may thus become the owner of his house by annual payments for a limited period very little in excess of what he would have to pay for rent. In 1891 the work of the institute was extended at the other end by the purchase of the Froebel Institute, so that kindergarten instruction is now a part of the general plan. Music has been taught from the first. A course for the training of practical librarians has recently been introduced. As the years go on the work of the institute bids fair to cover all the fields of human activity. At the end of its fourth year the Pratt Institute showed a total enrollment of 3,232 students, whose motto is: "Take care of your work and your work will take care of you." The institute is thus accomplishing the design of its founder in emphasizing the dignity of labor, improving the quality of the work, and contributing to the comfort and happiness of wage-earners. It has an endowment fund of \$2,000,000 and further resources amounting to \$835,000, which are invested in real estate and income-producing property. The trustees of the institute are Charles M. Pratt, president; Frederick B. Pratt, secretary and treasurer; George D. Pratt. The faculty consists of Frederick B. Pratt, chairman; Norman P. Hefley, secretary; William McAndrew, Walter S. Perry, Harriet S. Sackett, Charles R. Richards, Margaret Healy, Emma O. Conro and Hannah D. Mowry.



THE LOCKWOOD ACADEMY, SOUTH OXFORD STREET.

The Lockwood Academy was established in 1870 by Professor John Lockwood, in response to a request from the parents of those who had been his pupils at the Adelphi Academy, with which he had then recently severed his connection. Early in 1863 two teachers from the Polytechnic Institute established a school of their own in Adelphi street and called it the Adelphi Academy. After six months they arranged with Professor Lockwood to buy their school furniture with a view to his reopening the school in the fall. About that time Lee invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania, and President Lincoln, alarmed for the safety of Washington, called for volunteers. The 23d Regiment of Brooklyn was ordered out in response to the call and Professor Lockwood joined the regiment as a volunteer for the campaign. They were gone thirty days, and on his return he wrote and published an account of the doings of the regiment during this brief service—a book that was much lauded by the local press. He reopened the Adelphi in September. The school prospered from the first. The total enrollment for that year was twenty-three; the next year,

sixty-one; the next, one hundred and fifty-six; the next, three hundred and four; and the fifth year, four hundred and seventy-two. At this stage of the school's history an appeal was made to its patrons for funds to erect a suitable school building. This appeal was generously responded to, and the sum of \$35,000 was quickly raised for a loan. This financial success was largely due to the able generalship of Thomas Vernon, who thoroughly canvassed the neighborhood with Mr. Lockwood. The loan was secured by a second mortgage, the first being held by a company from whom a previous loan of \$25,000 had been obtained. In the meantime T. J. Ellinwood, the efficient head of the department of calisthenics in the school, had purchased a quarter interest in the institution, and with the \$60,000 raised on the loans the partners bought a plot of ground two hundred feet by one hundred and fifty on Lafayette avenue, Hall street (now called St. James' place) and Clifton place. On this land they erected a building which was the nucleus of the present Adelphi Academy. The corner-stone was laid by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. When the school was established it was intended for boys only, but in 1867 there had grown a demand for the admission of girls and, yielding to this demand, the system of coëducation of the sexes was inaugurated. Fifty girls were admitted to the preparatory department and the experiment proved immediately successful. Another innovation for which Professors Lockwood and Ellinwood are to be given credit is the introduction and popularization in schools of the calisthenic drill, which has proved to be admirably adapted to promote the health of school children; and it is interesting to note, in connection with this, that the name "Calistheneum," which they invented and applied to the hall in which the exercises were held, is in a fair way of becoming, if it has not already become, an accepted word in the language.



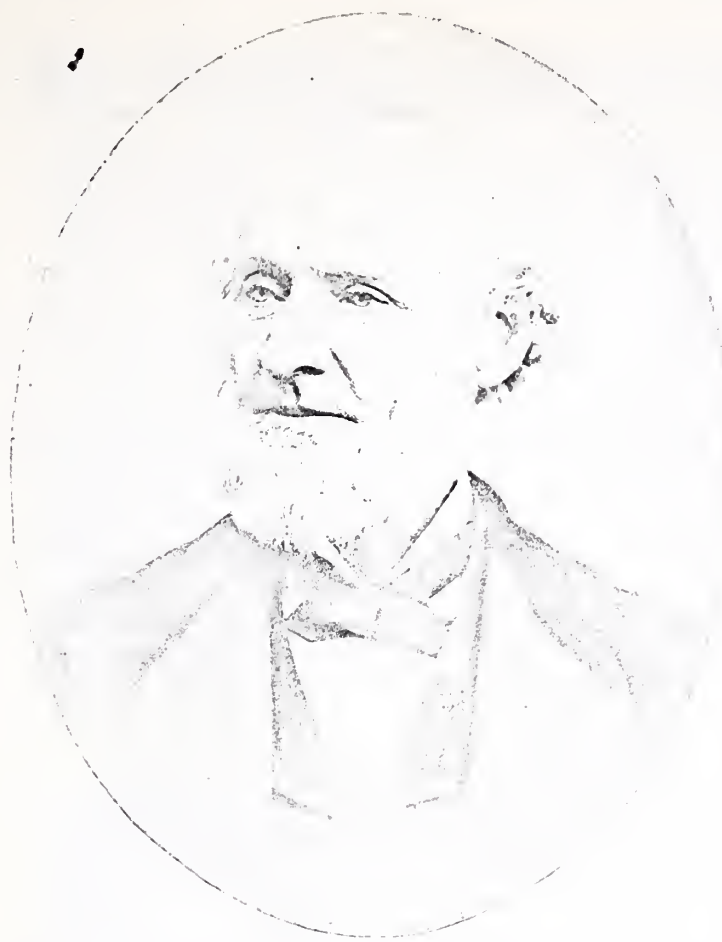
LOCKWOOD ACADEMY, A GRADE ROOM.

Finding the burden of so great an enterprise too heavy, Messrs. Lockwood and Ellinwood decided to incorporate it, the Rev. Dr. Badington and others, in whose friendship and good judgment they confided, having advised that step. Accordingly, in the summer of 1869, by the voluntary act of its proprietors, Messrs. Lockwood and Ellinwood, it ceased to be a private school and began its career as a public institution, Mr. Lockwood continuing to be its principal. This was a matter of course, since it was understood at every step and voiced by every one that spoke on the subject that, unless he consented to continue at the head of the school, the plan of incorporation could not be carried out—that indeed the very and sole purpose of incorporation was to relieve the principal of all pecuniary responsibility that he might be wholly free to administer the school in accordance with his high ideal. The initial year developed so much antagonism between Mr. Lockwood and the board of trustees that in May following the connection was violently severed and Mr. Lockwood at once opened a new school and called it Lockwood Academy. This important step was not taken unadvisedly. A meeting of the Adelphi patrons was called; to which every parent represented in the school



LOCKWOOD ACADEMY—THE NEW SCHOLAR.

was invited, to consider the situation. The result of the conference was a resolution, adopted without a dissenting voice, that Professor Lockwood be requested to open a new school in the neighborhood. The first location of Lockwood Academy was 139-141 South Oxford street. In 1888 it was removed to its present location, 138-140, directly opposite the former building. The school is admirably placed amid healthful surroundings, in a shady and quiet street, and the house is well adapted to its purpose.



PROFESSOR JOHN LOCKWOOD.

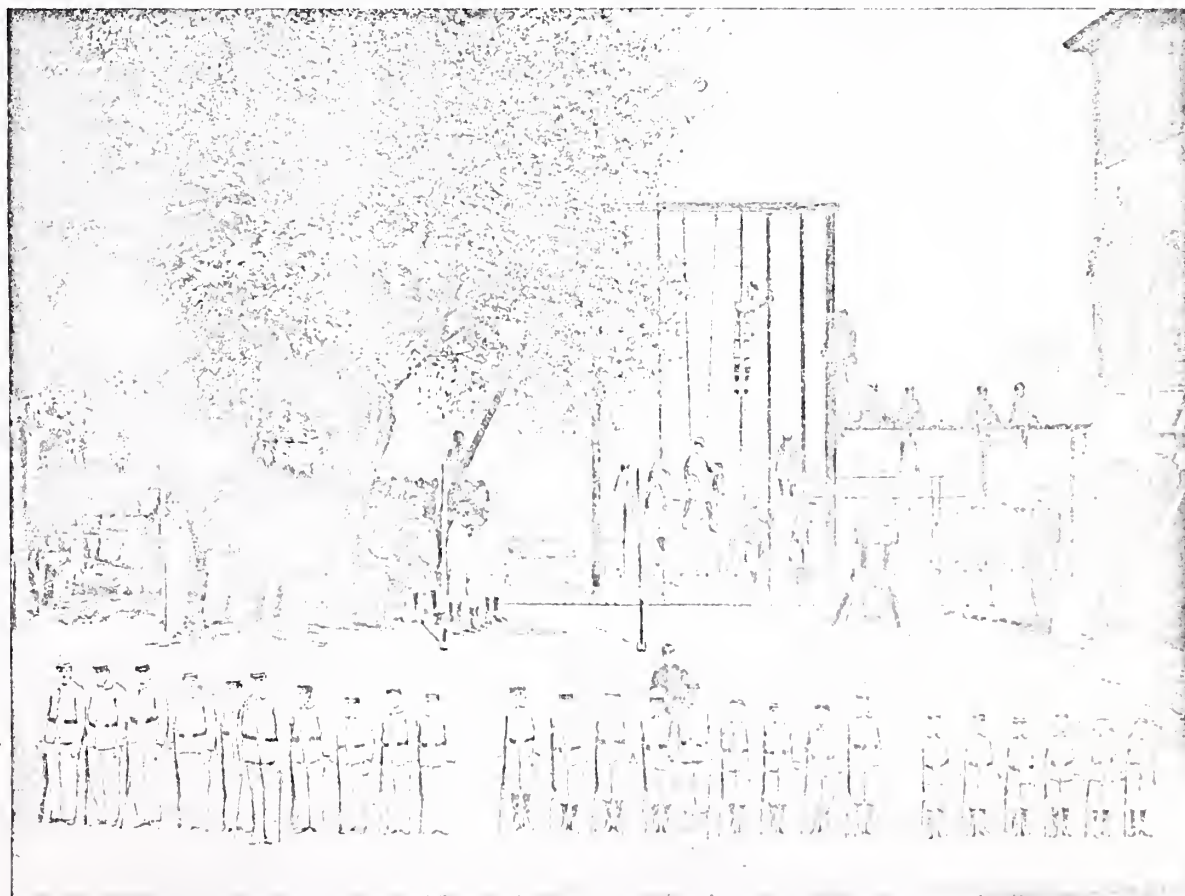
Professor JOHN LOCKWOOD has been for thirty years one of the foremost educators in the city of Brooklyn, and has gained more than a local celebrity by his contributions to scientific and educational literature. Especially as a teacher he will long be remembered in Brooklyn, because of the excellent work he did in establishing the Adelphi Academy, and also his name will last by reason of the benefit conferred upon the community by the creation and successful operation of the institution in which he is most interested at the present time. He is a man peculiarly fitted for the vocation of teaching, for added to his varied scholarship are a happy faculty of imparting knowledge and a nature in sympathy with young people. He looks upon his pupils as being in a refined sense his children, and their regard for him is almost filial. Among the causes that have led to Professor Lockwood's unique success in the establishment and conduct of schools are, first of all, his reverence for his profession and enthusiasm in his work. He counts no pains too great that are necessary to verify an important statement. What are the facts of the case?—this is the searching question that he places at the very threshold of every investigation. His reverence for the truth and openness for light inspire the confidence of those that are looking to him for

guidance, and begets in them a like spirit. So precious in the work of education does Professor Lockwood regard this love of truth that he is perpetually solicitous to banish fear—the active principle of falsehood—from the heart. Thus, under his administration, an offender is never punished on his own confession, nor on the tattling report of a schoolmate; he has, therefore, no inducement to prevaricate. Reward, appreciation, praise, are the instruments of discipline; rather than punishment, depreciation and reproof. In this scheme of education character is the thing placed above everything else. This is the rock upon which Professor Lockwood builds, and it is the great secret of his success as a teacher. Professor Lockwood was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on July 13, 1827, and is one of a family of six brothers and two sisters. He was brought up as a Quaker and has always retained his membership in that religious society. His father, for whom he was named, one of Poughkeepsie's most enterprising and prosperous merchants of that day, removed the family in 1834 to New York city and there engaged in the drygoods jobbing business in Pearl street, in partnership with a brother, the firm name being John and Walter Lockwood. The latter will be remembered by Brooklynites of twenty-five years ago as one of the leading drygoods merchants of Fulton street. After preparatory study under a private tutor, and in private schools in New York city, the future educator entered Columbia College when he was seventeen years old and was graduated on the completion of his full course of four years, during which he bore off at every mathematical examination one of the two coördinate prizes offered in that department. About the time of his graduation, when the annual convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity was held in New York under the auspices of the Lambda Chapter, he was selected by that chapter to read the annual poem. Later, he was chosen poet to represent the alumni association of Columbia College, at their anniversary exercises in 1860. For two or three years after leaving college Professor Lockwood engaged in study and literary work, including a winter's course in the medical department of the University of Michigan, and at the same time began his career as a teacher, following the occupation for several years interruptedly, in private and public schools in the neighborhood of New York. About the year 1854, he succeeded the late James Parton in the position of assistant editor of Morris & Willis' *Home Journal*; but not finding the work quite congenial he gave it up the following year and spent the winter of 1855-6 in the West Indies. Astronomy is one of Professor Lockwood's favorite studies, and at an early period in his career his proficiency in that science attracted the attention of his former preceptor at Columbia, Prof. Hackley, who introduced him to Mr. Charles A. Dana, then managing

editor of the New York *Tribune* under Horace Greeley, and recommended the publication of an article by Mr. Lockwood on the comet that had then just appeared. This was about the year 1858. The article was published in the next day's *Tribune* and proved the first of a long series of astronomical articles which graced the columns of that paper from week to week. At this time the "American Cyclopedia" was in course of publication, and Dr. Thomas Hill, president of Harvard College, had been contributing the astronomical articles, but was about to retire from the work. So satisfactory to the *Tribune* had Prof. Lockwood's articles been that Mr. Dana paid him the great compliment of inviting him to succeed President Hill. This was a serious undertaking, but it was accepted, and so well was the work done for the remaining volumes of the cyclopedia, that when the new edition of this great work was projected several years later, Mr. Dana, still its coëditor, invited Mr. Lockwood to take charge of the department of astronomy. But the professor was then so much absorbed in the management of a very large school that he felt obliged to decline the honor—an honor that afterward fell to that famous astronomical writer, the late Professor Richard A. Proctor. Professor Lockwood has completed a short treatise on astronomy for use in schools. He has varied his arduous academic duties by literary labor performed at frequent intervals and inspired mostly by his love of letters and of the science of astronomy. He seldom publishes over his own signature, preferring the modest privacy of a *nom de plume*. He has all his life been blessed with a happy home; and this is no small factor in the sum total of the influences that have contributed to his successful career. An unmarried sister, who has always been his shield and buckler and whose virtues he has sung in many a tender line, is now the head of his household. He continues to devote his life actively to his noble profession, finding in the intellectual and moral unfolding of the youth placed under his care a charm far greater than any he could derive from mere pecuniary success.

BEDFORD ACADEMY.

Bedford Academy, which occupies the grounds and buildings at 57-67 New York avenue, was organized in 1886 by Mr. James W. Morey as the Bedford Heights Institute, under which name it was conducted until the fall of 1890, when it was purchased by Dr. George Rodeman, who has since introduced some of the thorough methods of the German gymnasiums. A complete system of physical training, consisting of military drill and gymnastic exercises, has been established, and an out-door gymnasium has been fitted up for the use of the pupils; it is the only gymnasium of its kind in the United States. Dr. Rodeman finds the



BEDFORD ACADEMY.



GEORGE RODEMAN, M. A., PH. D.

climate favorable enough for out-door work during at least six of the nine months of the school year, the remainder of the season being spent in the covered gymnasium hall.

DR. GEORGE RODEMAN, the principal of the Academy, was born in Usch, in the province of Posen, Germany, on May 13, 1861. He received his education at the Royal Gymnasium and at the University of Berlin, from which he was graduated in 1885. In the summer of that year he came to America to visit his brother and to finish his education by travel. While here he became interested in the work of Harvard University. He became a student, and later a teacher in that institution; taking the degree of Master of Arts in 1887, and that of Doctor of Philosophy in 1889. His specialty is classical philology. For a year he taught in the private schools of New York, and in 1890 purchased the present Bedford Academy, which he reorganized and made a successful school. Dr. Rodeman is an active member of the Union League and Germania clubs of this city, the Harvard Club of New York, the Brooklyn Institute, the American Philological Association, the Arion, the German Hospital Society, and the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE BROOKLYN LATIN SCHOOL.

The Brooklyn Latin School was conceived and founded by its present proprietor and principal, Dr. Caskie Harrison, M. A., Ph. D., in 1883. The school is designed for the general training and special preparation of a limited number of boys, and is noted as taking every measure that will warrant a distinctive recognition among the best preparatory schools. Dr. Harrison, the founder and principal, was head of his house at Rugby School, England, a prize man of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a professor of languages in the University of the South, and is by education and experience eminently fitted to conduct an institution of this kind. The course of the school has been uniformly successful until at the present time the number of pupils equals the capacity of the school and only a limited number of scholars are accepted annually. The equipment of the school is unsurpassed and the system of utilizing all modern appliances with a limited number of individuals is carried out in every particular. The number of boys entering college from the Brooklyn Latin School is extremely large in proportion to the number of its pupils, and their success in various universities speaks of the high character of their preparation. The list of studies includes every subject that is pertinent to the work of a complete preparatory school, and the staff is composed of men well fitted for the positions they fill. The school house at 145 Montague street is well situated, its five floors having been refitted for the special needs of a school. A judicious system of prizes and rewards has been adopted; a gymnasium has been added and physical instruction is a part of the curriculum.

THE COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The College Grammar School, long established in the Hamilton building, at Court and Joralemon streets, has been successfully conducted during nearly all its forty-three years of existence by Professor Levi Wells Hart, A. M. It was organized in 1849 by the Rev. Edmund B. Tuttle, under the patronage of many distinguished clergymen and bishops of the Episcopal Church, Ogden Hoffman, George P. Morris, N. P. Willis, and others equally prominent in that day, together with well-known citizens of Brooklyn. Its first principal, C. A. Silliman, A. M., was succeeded after three years by Professor Hart, to whom many Brooklyn students have been indebted for a most thorough preparation for college, for the scientific schools, and the United States Naval and Military Academies. Professor Hart was graduated from Yale in 1846, and had the satisfaction of learning from the venerable President Woolsey that he was one of the best Greek scholars ever under his instruction. The equipment of the school is complete, its methods are thorough, and its discipline is such as conduces to a high-minded manhood.

CATHOLIC COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE is the foremost educational institution in Brooklyn directly ruled by the Roman Catholic Church, and one of the best known training schools for the priesthood in the country; it occupies the entire side of Lewis avenue, between Willoughby avenue and Hart street. The college is comparatively young, its inception having been in the Council of the late Bishop Loughlin, who deemed that a suitable educational institution had become a necessity in his diocese. In accordance with this conviction the

college of St. John the Baptist was founded, and the corner-stone of the building, on the corner of Willoughby and Lewis avenues, was laid in the summer of 1868. On September 5, 1871, the building was opened for pupils under the presidency of the Rev. J. T. Landry, C. M., who served until January, 1876, when he was relieved by the Rev. A. J. Myer, C. M. In January, 1882, he was in turn succeeded by the Rev. J. A. Hartwell, also of the Congregation of the Mission, the college having always been under the direction of that order. This being the only Catholic institution in the diocese having the privilege of a university, no pains have been spared to ensure thoroughness of instruction and a high standard of training. It is noted for careful work in the higher education, particularly in those branches which are useful in preparing young men for entering upon ecclesiastical studies. It is on a par with the best institutions of the country, no effort being spared by the present bishop to advance its grade. In 1890 large additions were made to the old building until now St. John's College occupies one of the finest edifices in Brooklyn.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE was founded in 1859, when the Franciscan Brothers of Brooklyn purchased a building on Baltic street, near Court, for a combined school and residence of the order. This building had already been used as a public school, and was eminently fitted for the use to which it has since been applied. This school became known as the St. Francis' Academy, and formed the nucleus of the college and monastery which now occupies its place. Brother Jerome, the superior, made great additions to the old building in 1871, and altered the title of the school to that which it bears at present, at the same time enlarging the curriculum and advancing the school to a high grade in the ranks of educational institutions. It includes collegiate, scientific and commercial departments attended by two hundred and fifty students, one-third of whom board in the institution. The college has an excellent library both for research and recreation, and is supplied with physical and chemical instruments of the latest and most approved pattern and in sufficient numbers to perform all necessary practical experiments. The college stands deservedly high both as a school and as a place where the most kindly influences are brought to bear for the direction of the young.

THE ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION, on the corner of Clinton and Willoughby avenues, was established in 1855 by the Sisters of the Visitation B. V. M. The order of the Visitation was founded by St. Francis de Sales and St. Jane de Chantal, at Annecy, France, in 1610. The first American house was established at Georgetown, D. C., in 1799. The institution in this city was founded from Baltimore, September 24, 1855, by the Rt. Rev. John Loughlin, D.D., first Bishop of Brooklyn, and in 1863 was incorporated by the legislature of New York, under the title of the "Female Institute of the Visitation." For twenty-five years the institute was on the corner of Johnson and Pearl streets, but in 1880 the present large property on Clinton avenue, extending along Willoughby to Waverly, was purchased and the present academy erected. The new building is of Jersey free-stone, with a frontage of 220 feet; the chapel is in the centre, with the convent and academy on either side. The school is very complete, and has an excellent supply of philosophical instruments and a fine library.

Connected with all or nearly all of the Catholic parishes in Brooklyn there are parochial schools and other educational institutions individual mention of which will be found in the sketches of such churches in the chapter on Churches and Religious Organizations.

ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE.

The Brooklyn branch of St. Joseph's Institute, an institution for the improved instruction of deaf mutes, was established in 1874; the house, 510 Henry street, being purchased with the funds contributed by a few charitable citizens. The parent institution sprang from a private academy which was opened in Fordham in 1869, but which was afterwards merged into a school for deaf mutes only. The quarters became crowded and necessitated the Brooklyn branch, which in 1876 received power from the legislature to receive county pupils, and two years later, state pupils. Since it was first opened the Brooklyn branch has been filled with pupils whose board, tuition, and clothing bills are paid by the county from which they come. Both sexes were first admitted between the ages of six and twelve. At present girls only are received at the Brooklyn branch, which is located at 113 Buffalo avenue, a boy's department of the parent institution having been established at West Chester, New York. The girls are taught dressmaking, together with various kinds of hand and machine sewing, and in their leisure hours they apply themselves to fancy work. The branches of instruction taught in the class rooms are the same as those pursued in the common schools. The method of instruction is what is known as the oral method. Signs are discarded entirely as being obstacles to the speech, and watching the movements of the lips is employed instead. There are at present seventy pupils in the Brooklyn branch. The managers of St. Joseph's Institute are Ernestine Nardin, president; Mary B. Morgan, vice-president; Annie M. Larkin, secretary and treasurer. Margaret Cosgrove is deputy superintendent of the Brooklyn branch; R. M. Mead, M. D., is the attending physician, and A. Ross Matheson, M. D., the consulting physician.

SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

THE BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR GIRLS was established by Professor Alonzo Grey in 1851. At his death, nine years later, it became the property of Dr. Charles E. West, who, assisted by the late Miss Mary

A. Brigham, carried it on most successfully until 1889, when at the retirement of Dr. West and Miss Brigham the school passed into the hands of the present principals, Miss Clara R. Colton, Miss Katherine S. Woodward, and Miss Isabel D. Hubbard. The two houses occupied by the school, 138 and 140 Montague street, were originally erected for this purpose by Professor Grey, and are eminently adapted for educational work. The course of instruction embraces all the studies included in a thorough English education, individual teaching being a marked feature in the method of instruction, and each department being under the care of a specialist. A special feature of the school is a number of lectures delivered throughout the year by Professor John Fiske, Miss Jane Meade Welch, W. H. Goodyear, A. T. Van Laer, Richard E. Burton and others. Both resident and day pupils are received.

MISS ROUNDS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS was founded in 1876 by its present principal, Miss Christiana Rounds, as a select school for girls and as a preparatory school for Smith, Vassar and Wellesley colleges, where its graduates are admitted on certificate. The school has been conducted since its foundation in its present quarters at 525 Clinton avenue. Pupils are admitted at the age of eight to the preparatory course and to the regular course about four years later. Special attention is paid to English composition throughout the course, instruction being given in carefully graded classes and by individual criticism. A Latin course of four years is a feature of the school. At present the staff of instructors numbers ten and the number of students is about ninety.

MRS. GOODWIN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS is pleasantly situated at 154 Montague street in a handsomely furnished and decorated house, where the system of individual instruction is fully carried out. This is emphatically a "parlor school," and is conducted by its founder, Mrs. R. Goodwin and her partner Miss Agnes Goodwin. Mrs. Goodwin is a native of Germany, and makes the language of that country a specialty in her school with great success. Miss Goodwin is a native of Boston, Mass., where she won a high reputation as a teacher, and had high social connections. She became a partner of Mrs. Goodwin in the fall of 1891.

THE BERKELEY INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, which occupies the double villa, 183 and 185 Lincoln place, was incorporated in 1886 and placed under the charge of twenty-two trustees, of which board Mayor Boody is the president. The institute is under the direction of Miss Charlotte E. Hayner, assisted by an able corps of teachers. The intention is to provide the residents of the Park slope with thorough education for their daughters in a private and homelike school, where healthy environment and good physical training can be added to mental work.

PROFESSOR DUGHÉE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN is at 139 Clinton street, and has long had an excellent reputation as a preparatory school for children and as an academic school for girls. Professor Joseph Dughée has had great experience in education in this city, and has been the founder of several schools.

MISS HALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at 50 Monroe place, has been established for several years under the direction of its present principal, who has recently associated with herself Miss Anna Mitchell, and has adapted her house to receive resident pupils. The school is well known as one of the most fashionable in the city.

SMALLER PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

THE PROSPECT PARK INSTITUTE, a scientific English classical and commercial school for boys, was opened at 110 Prospect place, near Flatbush avenue, in September, 1883, by R. E. Dodge, formerly instructor in the Annapolis Naval Academy. The principal has had much experience as a practical engineer and the tread of the school is naturally scientific.

THE ST. LUKE'S ACADEMY of the German Evangelical Lutheran St. Luke's Church, located at 163 Carlton avenue, was erected in 1878, under the direction of Pastor Baden. The present director is the pastor, the Rev. H. Ludwig.

THE BEDFORD INSTITUTE was established in 1878 by Miss Purdy at 195 McDonough street. The school is located at 221 McDonough street. A kindergarten department has recently been added which is conducted on the German system now so thoroughly accepted. The work is carried through the academic grades. The art department is large and well equipped.

THE NEW YORK AVENUE INSTITUTE was established by Misses Parsons and Dennen, on Bergen street, where they conducted it for seven years. Mrs. E. H. Sanborn purchased the school in 1892. The school had previously been conducted for about four years at its present location on the corner of New York avenue and Pacific street.

MR. AND MRS. FERRIS for several years conducted a boarding school for children on Bushwick avenue, near Steuben street. Recently they moved to 494 Greene avenue, where the school is continued on the same lines as before.

DE VILLEROY'S SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, at 126 Joralemon street, was founded in 1882 as a branch of the Berlitz school of New York. Three years ago Prof. De Villeroy purchased the school from Dr. Berlitz and

is its present director. Prof. De Villeroy is a graduate of the University of Paris and stands deservedly high as an educator.

THE STEARN'S SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES was established in 1880 by Prof. Sigmen M. Stearn as a branch of his school in New York city. It has always occupied quarters on Montague street and is at present located on that thoroughfare.

THE FRIENDS' SCHOOL has been conducted for thirty years in the Friends' meeting house on Schermerhorn street.

KINDERGARTENS.

THE FROEBEL KINDERGARTEN was founded in 1876 by the Misses Sharpe, its present proprietors, on the lines laid down by Friedrich Froebel, the great German educator. The school was first located on Fulton street, opposite Johnson, but a year later moved to 76 Montague street, where it remained for two years; for eleven years Clinton street and Atlantic avenue was the location but, in 1890, the school returned to Montague street and occupied the house at No. 110. The school is the longest established in one city of the kindergartens in the United States. The system of the school is individual instruction for very young children.

THE FROEBEL ACADEMY was incorporated in June, 1883, and opened for instruction the following September. It was the outgrowth of the efforts of a few earnest people who felt the need up-town of a school which should carry the principles of the kindergarten through the early years of education. The founders and first board of trustees were: Dr. Alex. Hutchins, Geo. W. Hebard, James Richmond, Charles H. Chadwick, Mrs. C. W. Chadwick, Mrs. A. W. Tenney, W. E. Uptegrove and Geo. G. Brooks. The first principal was Miss M. E. Laing. In 1886 Miss Laing was succeeded by Miss Gertrude A. Adams. In 1888 the direction of the school was taken by Miss Caroline W. Hotchkiss, with Miss E. D. Hotchkiss in charge of the kindergarten and primary department. Much of the success of the school is due to the Froebel Society, an association of mothers, whose children attend the school. In 1890 the school was purchased by the late Chas. Pratt, and has since been a part of the magnificent institution that bears his name. Although the school still occupies its small quarters at 686-690 Lafayette avenue, its work has proved very beneficial in the neighborhood. The distinguishing aim of the school is to carry the kindergarten principles and atmosphere through all the departments, to bring the world without to bear naturally upon the thought of the pupil, and in this scheme of education the school has proved eminently successful.

CLAGHORN'S "BRYANT & STRATTON" BUSINESS COLLEGE.

CHARLES CLAGHORN, the proprietor and head of the Brooklyn "Bryant & Stratton" Business College,

is a practical educator and has had a full share in building up the Bryant & Stratton plan of international coöperative business education. This system embraces a chain of colleges established by Messrs. Bryant & Stratton in the principal cities of the United States and Canada. While each of the allied institutions is independent of all the rest, there is a comity of intercourse existing between them whereby uniformity of method is secured and certain relations are maintained, which give a practical turn to the course of study. Mercantile transactions are carried on between the students of the several colleges, by aid of the mails, and thus the young men are made familiar with all the details of the transportation office, the importing and jobbing house, the commission house, the bank, the agency bureau and all the other features of cosmopolitan trade. Mr. Claghorn laid the foundation for his success in this line of education when he was a young man by getting together a number of his companions for the purpose of mutual aid in various branches of study, and more particularly in the line of penmanship and book-keeping. This course he supplemented by a course of study at the Bryant & Stratton Business College, in Albany, and when he had finished there he went to Illinois. A clerkship in a frontier store was his first position and he obtained it without



CHARLES CLAGHORN.

difficulty or delay, but he was too ambitious to remain in a subordinate position for any extended period, and soon he went into business on his own account. Very early in his western experience he had established a reputation as an expert accountant, and he was frequently called upon by others to assist them in that capacity. After a valuable experience in the west, Mr. Claghorn returned to the east in 1865, and in that year took up the profession of a business educator; he formed a partnership with S. S. Packard, who then was managing the Commercial College in New York city. Ten years later, in February, 1875, he purchased the Brooklyn branch, which he has conducted ever since. Mr. Claghorn is a New Englander by birth, and his immediate ancestors were natives of Scotland, who included in their number several men who won reputation as ship-builders and mariners. He was born in Williamsburgh, Mass., on November 13, 1836. As a resident of Brooklyn he has proven himself a valuable member of the community in other directions than in his special vocation. He is an official in the department of political and economic science of the Brooklyn Institute, and he is one of the executive committee of the Civil Service Reform Association of Brooklyn. The various charitable and philanthropic institutions of the city enlist his hearty sympathy, and he is a ready worker in any cause that is promotive of the general welfare. Mr. Claghorn has lately been elected vice-president of the Mercantile Coöperative Bank of New York city.



W. A. Kissick

One of the most thoroughly practical educational institutions in Brooklyn is Kissick's Business College, of which W. A. Kissick, A. M., is the principal. The college is located at 45, 47 and 49 Ashland place, and is designed especially for the training of young men and women for business occupations, but it affords opportunity for classical and other studies connected with preparation for admission to university courses, and it includes a preparatory department for those pupils whose ordinary education is not sufficiently advanced to enable them to enter the commercial classes. An excellent feature in the institution is the

provision made for individual instruction and study, by which a student who desires it may have a separate room in which to pursue the studies in hand under the personal direction of the instructor. The college occupies a large detached building, convenient of access, in the business centre of the city, but sufficiently retired to afford that degree of quiet which is necessary to effective study; the building is three stories in height above a high basement, and is well lighted by large windows on each of its four sides. The courses of instruction include every department of an ordinary English education, and especially the art of writing correctly, together with every branch of knowledge required in the perfect equipment of clerks, book-keepers and cashiers, such as stenography, typewriting, manifolding, and all the arts that contribute to the rapid transaction of business in these times. For the benefit of those whose days are occupied and who wish to add to their education, short evening sessions are held. Professor Kissick established his college in 1872, and for five years conducted it as a private school; in 1877 he opened it publicly, and since then it has been uniformly prosperous.

W. A. KISSICK, A. M., was born in the northern part of Ireland on August 2, 1844. Until he was fifteen years old he was obliged to do considerable work on his father's farm, and then he went to Scotland, where subsequently he was graduated at the Glasgow Academy. In 1866 he came to America with his sister, and in the same year he became a teacher of book-keeping, penmanship and other studies at Payne's Business College in New York. Within a few weeks he was transferred to Brooklyn to take charge of the



KISSICK'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.

branch of the college, which was located opposite the city hall. In 1871 this institution changed hands and he returned to his original position in New York. He left it to take charge of the Thompson Business College, and at the same time taught book-keeping and penmanship in the Rev. Henry B. Chapin's College, New York, and after school hours, holidays and nights till a late hour he gave private instruction. Ill health compelled him to abandon his work at the expiration of four years and to return to his native land, where he remained for nineteen months. After his return he inaugurated his present enterprise in Brooklyn.

BROWNE'S BROOKLYN BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Browne's Brooklyn Business College is a training school for youth of both sexes in accounts, business affairs, counting-house details, shorthand, typewriting, telegraphy, etc., and office duties generally. The space occupied by the various departments is nearly 10,000 superficial feet, and each section is fitted up in the manner most appropriate for the different specialties pursued. The commercial students each have a spacious desk, with conveniences, for the filing of papers, etc. There are also separate offices for banking and other leading branches of business, fitted with suitable appliances. The erroneous idea that a business college is a place where students "play at doing business" is dispelled by the actual work done here. A system of individual responsibility is established; each student's work is carefully scrutinized and criticized, the relations being more like those of employer and clerk than of scholar and teacher. The business men

of our own and the adjoining cities have long since learned to appreciate the merits of students trained under Mr. Browne's system and are eager to employ them. This school is the immediate successor of "Paine's Writing Academy," an institute that many of our townspeople who sought to improve their handwriting in the "forties" will remember.

THOMAS R. BROWNE, the proprietor of the school, was born in Stamford, Conn., in 1834. He early came to New York and followed the business of accountant, but a natural bias for teaching induced him to take charge of the commercial department of Paine's New York Commercial School for several years. In 1863 he became the proprietor, by purchase, of the old writing academy, and at once set about extending its sphere of action. Up to that time the commercial school in general had nothing better than copy books, and little more than an idea of the theory of accounts was even expected from them. Mr. Browne at once originated systems of actual business practice, and demonstrated that lads and others could go direct from his training to the counting-house and take charge of books and attend to details, often excelling in skill men of long experience.

The perfection of the writing machine marked a new era in the use of shorthand writing by merchants and professional men, and gave to the women the long-looked for "chance in business." The necessity for amanuenses, expert in both arts, was soon perceived and special departments were organized for their benefit. The women have most largely responded to this new demand, and these departments are but little less in numbers than the commercial department. More than half a hundred machines are almost constantly clicking under the deft fingers of the fair writers, transcribing into plain type their phonographic hieroglyphics, previously taken down from dictation, given by the shorthand teacher in her special room. Mr. Browne's eldest son, Edmond C. Browne,

the practical business man of the establishment, drills these students in the exact kind of work that will be required of them from future employers. He spent several years in New York business houses to prepare for his future profession and is an accomplished penman, an authority in accounts, author of business college text-books and a most acceptable teacher. The continuous sessions and evening instruction of this school are some of the features which distinguish it from other educational institutions and show that the faculty are indefatigable in the cause of practical education. Mr. Browne has never allowed the mere management of his business to engross all his time, but has always taken the leading part in teaching, never being willing to depend upon assistants entirely—though they are carefully selected. The register of this school for the thirty-third year shows a larger enrollment than for any year of its past history. The many students in attendance whose fathers were educated here for mercantile life conclusively proves that Mr. Browne retains the confidence of his patrons.

The college was first located in the Whitehouse buildings on Fulton street.

It now occupies the whole upper portion of the fine double building built by the late Dr. George Cochran, at 306 Fulton street.

LONG ISLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE.

The Long Island Business College was organized in 1873 with twelve students, and it has grown yearly since then until it has an attendance of nearly seven hundred students annually. HENRY C. WRIGHT, the proprietor and principal, was born in Canada on the St. Lawrence in 1843. He inherited from his father a gift for teaching, and added to it a practical talent for business. He studied accounts and correspondence in his father's business, and after obtaining a practical school education, was graduated at the Friends' College, Picton, Ont., now Pickering College, Toronto, and later attended the Toronto Normal School. He taught in the public schools in Canada, and in 1869 came to the United States and engaged in the accounting business in the city of Philadelphia with an experienced French accountant. He spent one year at this employment, and then came to Brooklyn, where he engaged in business college work. In 1890 Mr. Wright purchased the property 143, 145, 147 and 149 South Eighth street, and a year later commenced demolishing the old buildings thereon to make room for his present college building, which cost him nearly one hundred thousand dollars, and has accommodations for eight hundred students, with every modern appliance for the work of commercial instruction.



THOMAS R. BROWNE.



EDMOND C. BROWNE.



THE BROOKLYN LIBRARY.

LITERATURE AND THE FINE ARTS.



BROOKLYN never has been a literary centre. It is not in accordance with modern conditions that it should be. If we measure the intellectual force of a community by the highest standard, there is no longer any city that can, in a strict sense, be called a literary centre. In this cosmopolitan age when the facilities for travel and quick communication have made every city in some sort the suburb of every other, a universally acknowledged home of letters is an impossibility. We cannot now, as in the days when from Florence, Paris, Edinburgh, or Weimar went forth the epoch-making creations which left their stamp upon the century, look to any one source for our edification and instruction. The roving genius of our time is against it. Henceforward a city must gratify its pride of intellect by claiming for itself some part of the glory of all the distinguished men who have called it their home, either by birthright or adoption, in whatever quarter of the wide earth their laurels have been won. Thus, though Brooklyn has never been a literary centre nor exercised in that broad sense a dominant intellectual influence upon the country, we can yet boast of poets, authors, orators and scholars who have been born within our boundaries and of a host who have made this city their life-long home.

The clergymen of Brooklyn have been worthily prominent in American literature. Henry Ward Beecher, whose profound wisdom, moving eloquence, and steadfast efforts to humanize Christianity as well as to christianize humanity, had made him the idol of the nation as well as the object of sincere respect abroad, has done more than any other man to shed glory upon the city of his adoption and to entitle it to a place in the intellectual annals of the land. Beecher's contributions to literature are numerous and varied. The most notable of his early books was the famous "Lectures to Young Men," published during his western pastorate. "Pleasant Talk About Fruits, Flowers and Farming" [1859], consisted of his contributions as editor to the *Farmer and Gardener*. His *Independent* articles, signed with the well-known star, attained wide celebrity; in 1855 these articles appeared in book form as the "Star Papers;" they deal



EDWARD EGGLESTON.

character which thus far throughout the history of our country has proved powerful enough to leaven the whole lump.

Beecher's books for the most part were accidental, were formed that is, by the gradual accretion of brief essays or oral utterances. One extensive work, however, he did attempt, but left it unfortunately a fragment to be completed by other hands. This was the early heralded, long expected "Life of Christ." The old story is told with dramatic fervor and impressive solemnity, but it breaks off at the Sea of Galilee, when "the voice ceased." No other work of a large scope was ever attempted by him. During forty years of uninterrupted pulpit labor he preached to one of the largest congregations in America, and to an audience of many tens of thousands besides, not present in the body, to whom his sermons were reported week for week. Something more than fifteen volumes of these sermons have been published. The Lectures on Preaching, which were delivered before the divinity students of Yale College in the early part of the seventies, have been collected into three volumes, which are among the most valuable of all Beecher's writings. His sermons delivered in the White Mountains appeared under the title of "A Summer Parish." [1874.]

To every cause that proposed the advancement of the human race, to every political movement that promised to subserve the higher interests of his country, Beecher lent the power of his oratory. Some of his addresses and separate lectures were printed in the volume entitled "Freedom and War." The oration which he delivered on the occasion of the Burns' centennial celebration in 1859 is generally considered his finest effort. But to the mind of the patriotic American, when the name of Beecher is mentioned, there occurs first of all the memory of his soul-stirring career in England when our land was sunk in the depths of civil war. It is one of the grand scenes in the history of that war, that before a hostile audience by the simple indomitable will of manhood he should at last obtain a hearing and then speak with such overwhelming eloquence that what he began amid angry hisses he ended amid enthusiastic cheers. These "Speeches on the American Rebellion" were published in London in 1864, and contributed more than any other agency towards changing the popular sentiment in Great Britain in those trying days. These and other addresses, some of which were included in earlier volumes, have been reprinted lately, under the title "Patriotic Addresses." Of his various sayings and fugitive writings several collections have been made; one such was culled in England and has since appeared in America as "Royal Truths." Edna Dean Proctor issued a collection of his utterances under the title of "Life Thoughts." Similar compilations have been made by others; among them Dr. Lyman Abbott, who has also written a life of his great

with the manifold problems and aspects of art and nature in that large human spirit which is characteristic of all Beecher's utterances. A second series of "Star Papers" appeared three years afterward, which treated more specifically of religious experiences; in England the latter volume was republished as "Summer in the Soul." The appearance of the "Plymouth Collection of Hymns and Tunes," in 1855, under his editorship, marked an era in Congregational church music. This collection became the model for all subsequent hymn books. In 1870, when *The Christian Union* was established, Beecher became its editor-in-chief. Prior to this a series of papers had been printed in *The New York Ledger* and attracted universal attention by the keen but kindly observation they evinced, as well as by the lofty thought and gentle humor which are always to be found side by side in Beecher's deliverances. These were the celebrated "Thoughts as They Occur, by One Who Keeps His Eyes and Ears Open." They were collected under the title of "Eyes and Ears." We have one novel from his pen, "Norwood," which he published in 1867. It contains a fine and delicate delineation of village life in New England thirty years ago. It is filled with the atmosphere which he had breathed in his cradle, and represents that wonderful mixture of energy and asceticism in the New England

predecessor, in connection with which mention should be made of Mr. John R. Howard's "Henry Ward Beecher, a Study," which is, perhaps, the most careful analysis of Mr. Beecher's character and mental processes yet published. Mr. Howard's personal and literary relations with Mr. Beecher for many years abundantly qualified him for this work.

Beecher's successor and biographer, Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., was for some time his associate on the *Christian Union*, and upon Beecher's retirement he became its editor-in-chief. He has always devoted a large portion of his time to literary pursuits. For a time he had charge of the "Literary Record" of *Harper's Magazine*, and edited the *Illustrated Christian Weekly*. He is the author of several important pamphlets; especially instructive in his discussion of the "Results of Emancipation in the United States," which appeared in 1867. Dr. Abbott prepared also a "Dictionary of Bible Knowledge," and an "Illustrated Commentary on the New Testament," in four volumes; in these works the author has rendered invaluable assistance to clerical as well as to lay students of the scriptures. We have also from Dr. Abbott's pen "Jesus of Nazareth," 1869; "Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths," 1870, and "A Layman's Story," 1872. His latest work, given to the public in 1892, contains an exposition of religious truths from the broad view point of modern progressive thought and in the catholic spirit which we are accustomed to expect from the occupant of Plymouth pulpit. The book is entitled "The Evolution of Christianity."

In reviewing the literary life of Brooklyn, as represented by the clergy of the city, the name of John White Chadwick deserves special emphasis, for although holding an important pastoral charge, he is essentially the man of letters. He represents the most advanced thought of the Unitarian community. His discourses were for a time issued serially, but it is through his books that he has exerted the widest influence. It was during the latter part of the seventies that he began to draw attention to himself by his broad vigorous treatment of the highest problems of religious life and human conduct; "The Bible of To-day," "The Faith of Reason," and "Some Aspects of Religion" were among his earlier writings, but the work which attained the greatest celebrity and roused the fiercest discussion was "The Man Jesus," which appeared in 1881. It is his steadfast endeavor, both in his preaching and in his writing, to present the ethical aspects of religion, disregarding theology and dogma. To him conduct is more than "three-fourths of human life," and the relations of faith to conduct he has discussed in a book which came out in the same year as "The Man Jesus," entitled "Belief and Life." One of his earliest publications was a volume of poems; among the more recent are "A Christmas Fantasy," and in 1885, "A Daring Faith."

Books are written to-day unconsciously. Whoever devotes himself to intellectual pursuits will find that his books have written themselves; while he lives and labors there will be an uninterrupted production of them. The annals of the Brooklyn pulpit are replete with distinguished names; there is scarcely a clergyman but he is in this sense an author too. Some listener is ever ready to catch up his utterances as they fall and gather them into a book; sketches, magazine articles, and the like gradually accumulate, divide naturally into categories, and so crystallize into books. In most works which arose in this way the permanence of the literary form was not originally contemplated. Upon productions of this sort rests the claim of nearly every pastor in Brooklyn to a place in the literary history of our city, and the claim is a legitimate one; their works cover a vast and varied range of intellectual activity. We are obliged, however, to select from the embarrassing wealth three names, representing a literary range from the most scholarly to the most popular. These are Dr. Storrs, Dr. Cuyler, and Dr. Talmage.

The scholarly polish and profound thought which characterize the orations and writings of Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs have become symbolized in his name. No great public and commemorative function was ever considered complete



EPHRAIM GEORGE SQUIER.

unless graced by the dignity of his eloquence. No collection of his orations and addresses has yet been made, but several series of his lectures have appeared in book form. Ten lectures which he delivered before the Union Theological Seminary and the Lowell Institute on "The Divine Origin of Christianity" were published in Boston, in 1880, and to this work belongs, perhaps, the highest place among all his writings, both in point of erudition and literary finish. Dr. Storrs is himself a New Englander, and considerable importance was attached to his address before the New England Society in New York, in 1857, on the "Puritan Scheme of National Growth." His two superb orations in commemoration of Lincoln, belong to the finest specimens of contemporary literature at that great crisis. The calm judicial breadth of his mind was evinced in an address which caused much comment at the time on "The Attractions of Romanism for Educated Protestants." The generous fairness of his tone called forth a graceful acknowledgment from the greatest English defender of the Roman faith, Cardinal Newman. It is a matter of regret that his numerous and invaluable contributions to literature have not yet received a permanent and accessible form, but remain hidden away in pamphlets and newspapers. Such a wealth of wisdom as is contained in his "Manliness in the Scholar" [1883], and "Broader Range and Outlook of the Modern College Training" [1887], ought to be made easily accessible to every thoughtful man that he might re-read and ponder them.

Not less closely associated with the intellectual life of this city is the name of Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler. His sermons and temperance tracts have penetrated to every quarter of this country, and even to remote lands. The attractive titles of his very numerous books have become like the familiar names of friends in thousands of homes throughout the land. "Stray Arrows," "The Empty Crib," "Heart Life," "Thought Hives," "Wayside Springs," "Pointed Papers," and in 1884 appeared a work of much pithy wisdom, called "Right to the Point." Three years before Dr. Cuyler had published an account of his travels, entitled "From the Nile to Norway." He has been an indefatigable contributor to the religious press, and a large volume of his writings on miscellaneous religious topics has been compiled and translated both into the Dutch and Swedish languages. His latest book, which appeared in 1892, bears the title, "Stirring the Eagle's Nest."

But the most prolific writer among the clergymen of Brooklyn, and, since the death of Spurgeon, probably the most widely known pulpit orator in the world, is Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage. His distinction is that of a popular lecturer, and his Sunday addresses, which he delivers to phenomenally large audiences, are conceived in that spirit, enforcing practical and moral truth by homely and pregnant illustration. These discourses are published weekly in nearly six hundred journals, both religious and secular, and are translated into various languages; and yet this constitutes but a small part of this man's wonderful activity. He is the author of innumerable sketches, editorials, essays, and, we had almost said, innumerable books; it would certainly be inconvenient to give a complete catalogue of his writings here. Besides the many volumes of his sermons, which are doubtless the best known productions of his pen, there should be mentioned among the more successful works, "Crumbs Swept Up," "Around the Tea Table," "Every Day Religion," and, more recently, "The Marriage Ring," 1886. Dr. Talmage is a constant writer for periodical literature, and is himself the editor of *The Christian Herald*. His much discussed visit to the criminal haunts of New York received literary expression in "Night Sides of City Life," 1878. It is within the bounds of moderate statement to say that no living writer addresses both by voice and pen so vast an audience weekly as does Dr. Talmage.

We have referred to another class of book producers whose volumes form themselves by a gradual and natural process out of their contributions to magazines and other periodicals: articles which often were written under stress of circumstances or to fit the exigency of some special occasion, but which nevertheless were infused with sufficient vital force to give them permanent value and render them worthy of preservation in the form of a book. To this vast army of magazine writers and journalists, workers in a field for which this country is especially distinguished and in which she was the pioneer among the nations of the earth, Brooklyn has contributed a large contingent. Early in this century one of Brooklyn's citizens contributed an article to a New York daily paper, which was destined to become one of the historic jokes of journalism. This was the account by Richard Adams Locke of the observations supposed to have been made by Sir John Herschel, the younger, at the Cape of Good Hope, and contained, among other startling revelations, an announcement of the discovery of the lunar inhabitants. The style was so plausible and the account so circumstantial that not only the public, but many scientific men were deceived into a serious discussion of it. This was the famous "Moon Hoax." It was reprinted in 1871. In the same year the author died. He had written another but less successful hoax, called "The Lost Manuscript of Mungo Park."

John Flavel Mines was another prominent journalist of those early days. His poem, "The Heroes of Lack Lustre," achieved considerable popularity in the ante-bellum times, and to lovers of literary lounging he is still well known through his pleasing reminiscences, "A Tour around New York, by Felix Oldboy."

now republished in book form [1892]. David M. Stone, the editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, is an old-time resident of this city, although he is identified in his public interests with New York. One of the most widely known newspaper men in this country is a native of Brooklyn, and was long connected with the Brooklyn press, Joseph Howard, Jr., but he, too, has all his interests centred in the Metropolis. He has published a graphic, readable and trustworthy life of Henry Ward Beecher. But it is not of these that we can speak here, but only of those who are primarily makers of books.

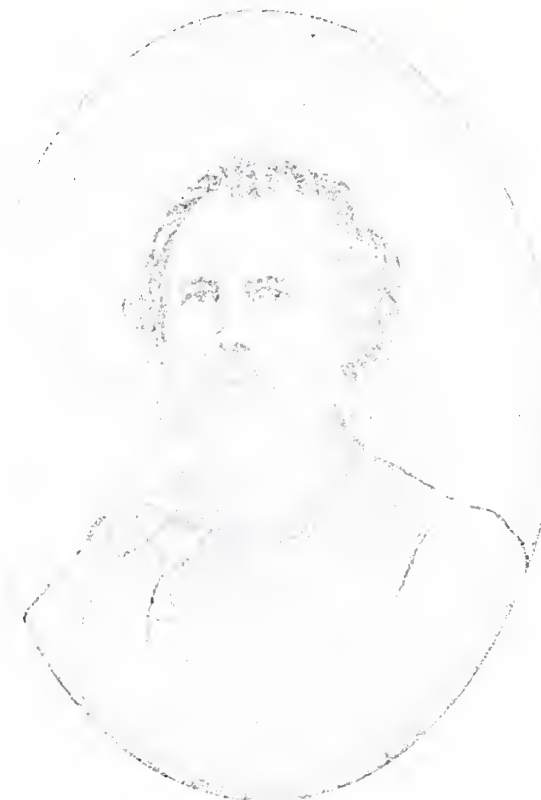
For many years this city has been the home of the pioneer in the international copyright agitation, and his repeated appeals to Congress in behalf of this important measure bore the stamp of high approval in the names of Irving, Bryant and Bancroft. This was Frederick Saunders, a native of London, who came to this country in his thirtieth year and remained here, engaged in literary work. He was at one time city editor of *The Evening Post*, and subsequently assistant librarian and librarian of the Astor Library. He wrote a descriptive hand-book of London, which he called "Memoirs of the Great Metropolis." This and a similar book, "New York in a Nut-shell," are still of much interest as records of the half a century ago. From known companion books, and "Salad for the passed through many and in New York. He same time, 1853, with "The Homes of American Authors." In the years that followed Mr. number of books: "Mo-Song," "About Women, more recently, in 1887, Famous Books," com-much valuable informa-play in a greater or less of literary leisure which books; all, too, have been well as New York, and passed through several

The international augured by Mr. Saun-up and reinforced by the leter and economist, In addition to his oner-Bowker has made contri-political economy, which value; of these are his and Wealth," "Copy-

ature," and in 1886 "Economics for the People." His labors in this fruitful field continue unremitting.

On the roll of Brooklyn journalists the name of Mrs. Laura Carter Holloway-Langford occupies a prominent place. She has devoted her whole life to literary pursuits, and the list of her works is a long one. For twelve years she was on the editorial staff of the *Eagle*. Some of her books consist of a collected series of articles, as "The Ladies of the White House" [1870] and "The Mothers of Great Men and Women" [1884]; others are general compilations, as "The Home in Poetry." In 1885 Mrs. Langford published three works of a biographical character, "Chinese Gordon," "Howard, the Christian Hero," and "Adelaide Neilson." One of her latest publications was entitled "The Buddhist Diet Book." Some ten years ago she gave the public an interesting glimpse of the author of "Jane Eyre" in "An Hour with Charlotte Brontë."

Foremost among the female poets and writers of verse occurs the name of Edna Dean Proctor, who won her first laurels with a volume of poems which was published in Boston in 1866. In 1872 a series of her descriptive poems appeared entitled "A Russian Journey." There is a strong and virile touch in these, and a wealth of brilliant local color which give such scenes as the approach to Moscow a permanent place in the memory. In a recent poem, "El Mahdi," she treats with vividness and sympathy of that most dramatic incident of modern Egyptian history. Her war lyrics are ablaze with the fire at which ardor and enthusiasm are enkindled. The best known of her poems are probably "Heroes" and "By the Shenandoah." There is also in most of her verse a depth of religious fervor which reveals the source of much of



JOHN G. SAXE.

copyright agitation, in- ders, has been ably taken accomplished pamph- Richard Rogers Bowker. ous editorial work, Mr. butions to the science of possess a permanent treatises, "On Work right, its Law and Liter-

copyright agitation, in- ders, has been ably taken accomplished pamph- Richard Rogers Bowker. ous editorial work, Mr. butions to the science of possess a permanent treatises, "On Work right, its Law and Liter-

her best inspiration. In connection with the celebrations of 1892 she has written a commemorative ode entitled "Columbus' Banner."

For many years past it has been our privilege to number among the residents of this city the poetess and traveler, Mrs. Alice Wellington Rollins. Of her recent journeyings to Alaska and to Japan Mrs. Rollins has given the public a charming account, but it is by her poems and other imaginative writings that she is generally known. "A Ring of Amethyst" appeared in 1878, and during the past decade we have received from the work-shop of her fancy "The Story of a Ranch," "All Sorts of Children," and "The Three Tetons."

In a humbler but not less attractive form of poetic expression Margaret Elizabeth Sangster, the editor of Harper's "Young People," has distinguished herself. She is the author of several Sunday School books; her "Poems of the Household" gained an extensive circulation, as did also a similar work which she published four years later under the title, "Home Fairies and Heart Flowers." The most popular of all her poems are the verses on "The Sin of Omission," "Are the Children at Home?" and "Our Own."

The women of Brooklyn are also well represented in novelistic literature. It is unnecessary to do more than mention the names of May Agnes Fleming and Laura Jean Libbey, whose extraordinary popularity is a fact to which the booksellers will testify. Among those who deserve their success by the literary quality of their work is Virginia Wales Johnson, who was born in this city in 1849. To Brooklyn, therefore, as much as to any American city belongs the credit of her fame, for during a period of more than twenty years she has made her home in Europe; she resides at present in Florence. At the age of twenty-one she achieved an instant success with her "Kettle Club" series. She has written since then during her prolonged sojourn abroad something more than fifteen novels. One of the most charming of these, attractive too by reason of its local theme and playful fancy, is "The Catskill Fairies." The travesty of the American girl with which Henry James has imposed upon Europe gave rise to a clever work by Virginia Johnson,

entitled "The English Daisy Miller." [1882.] The most widely read of her writings are probably "Joseph, the Jew" [1873], "The Neptune Vase" [1881] and "The House of the Musician," but beyond them all "The Calderwood Secret" [1875], is most closely associated with her name. Others of her novels are: "The Treasure Tower, a Tale of Malta," "The Image of San Donato," "The Terra Cotta Bust" and "Two Old Cats."

With the element of secrets and mystery the name of another Brooklyn woman is still more prominently connected. Anna Katherine Green was born here in 1846. Her novels are exclusively detective stories and enjoy a wide popularity. The first and most famous, "The Leavenworth Case," appeared in 1878 and won for the young authoress universal applause. "A Strange Disappearance," "The Sword of Damocles," "XYZ," "The Hand and Ring," "The Mill Mystery," and "Seven to Twelve" followed in quick succession almost year for year. In 1882 she published a volume of poems, and in 1886 there appeared a powerful dramatic poem from her pen, bearing the title, "Rishi's Daughter." These have been followed by: "Shall He Marry Her?" "The Old Stone House," "A Matter of Millions," "The Forsaken Inn," "Cynthia Wakeham's Money" and "Behind Closed Doors."



WILLIAM HAMILTON GIBSON.

Of the younger generation Annie Sheldon Coombs, who has lived in Brooklyn since she was a child, has won her way to prominence. Her first story came out in 1886, "As Common Mortals." In the following year appeared "A Game of Chance," and in 1889 "The Garden of Armida."

Two familiar names must find a place here among the writers of fiction, although they wielded the pen not in the interests of literary art solely but with an ulterior practical purpose. These are Marion Harland and Helen Campbell. The former, Mrs. Mary Terhune, began her literary career in 1844, when only fourteen years of age. At sixteen she wrote the sketch "Marrying through Prudential Motives," which had so

singular a history. It was reprinted in England and translated into French for a French journal ; it was then translated back into English for an English magazine, and in this altered form it reappeared in this country. She was also editor for a time of "Babyland." In 1853 she wrote a novel which became very popular ; it was entitled "Alone" and portrayed the life and manners at the South. Several others of her novels have had a marked success. They deal for the most part with domestic themes ; her love of the home has led her to prepare a series of manuals on domestic economy, and in dealing with these problems of housekeeping she has received important assistance from her daughter, Mrs. Herrick, the author of "Housekeeping Made Easy." Mrs. Terhune has had an extensive experience as editor of departments in "Wide Awake" and "St. Nicholas."

Helen Campbell also entered upon the field of letters at an early age, and like Marion Harland has always been eager to inculcate the principles of common sense in matters of domestic management. But the energy with which she attacked the problem of the poor in our great cities deserves special recognition. In 1886 she began a series of papers in the *New York Tribune* on the working women of New York. Four years before she had made public her valuable experience in a book called "The Problem of the Poor." During the brilliant but short-lived career of the "Continent" Helen Campbell was its literary editor. Her popularity was established by the "Ainslee Series," followed by "Six Sinners" [1878], "Unto the Third and Fourth Generation" [1880], "The What-to-do Club" [1884], and many others whose titles afford an evidence of the serious purpose that underlies them all and to which the purely artistic element is subordinated. But they are full of interest and not without traces of the wit and pathos which dwell side by side with misery, crime and suffering in those conditions of modern society of which she treats.

Not the least gifted and certainly among the most attractive of our writers of fiction are those who have devoted themselves to the rational amusement of the young. Foremost among these, though it is perhaps hardly warrantable to classify her as a writer of fiction solely, is Olive Thorne Miller. This lady came to Brooklyn in 1877, bringing her fame with her as the author of juvenile works and natural history books for the young. The best evidence of her excellent qualifications for imparting instruction in the most delightful manner is found in the collection of her scattered papers to which she gave the name of "Little Folks in Feather and Fur" [1874]. Her second book too has spread joy broadcast among the children and was reprinted from the serials which had appeared in "St. Nicholas" in 1880, entitled "Nimpo's Troubles." To these have since been added in a similar strain of playful didactics "Queer Pets at Marcy's" and "Little People of Asia." Hers is an inimitable delicacy and childlike grace of touch.

If we introduce the name of Edward Eggleston at this point, it is partly because some of his most charming books have been designed to combine entertainment with instruction in writing for the young ; in this he has received invaluable assistance from his gifted daughters. Mrs. Lillie Eggleston Seeley published in collaboration with her father that delightful series of biographies for young readers which have for their theme the lives of celebrated Indian chiefs : "Tecumseh and the Shawnee Prophet," "Brant and Red Jacket," "Pocahontas and Powhatan," "Montezuma and the Conquest of Mexico" have already fired the imagination of many an American lad. This year [1892], a similar series has been inaugurated under the general title "Delights of History." Illustrations by Miss Allegra Eggleston will add to the beauty of this series which begins appropriately to this season of celebration with "The Story of Columbus."

Early in life Edward Eggleston became the friend of the rising generation through his "Round Table Stories" which he contributed to the "Little Corporal." His papers in the *Independent* were eagerly looked for a quarter of a century ago, where they were published over the signature of the "Pen Holder." For five years he was pastor of the "Church of Christian Endeavor" in Brooklyn and succeeded in establishing the organization of that name which has now grown to such colossal proportions. But failing health sent



JOHN W. CHADWICK.



JAMES CARSON BREVOORT.

him back to the quieter pursuits of literature. Of the many novels depicting local conditions in the various sections of this broad land, his are among the most popular. They are wonderfully vivid pictures of life in his native State of Indiana. The best known of his books in this vein are "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," which he published in 1871. Twelve years after came "The Hoosier School Boy." To the same unique category belong "The End of the World," "The Mystery of Indianapolis," and "The Circuit Rider," though these do not complete the list of his contributions to fiction. Nearly all of these books have been reprinted in England and several have been translated into other languages. His "History of Life in the United States" began to appear chapterwise in "The Century."

George Cary Eggleston, a brother of Edward, is likewise the author of a number of popular works. Engaged in Brooklyn and New York journalism since 1870, in the intervals of his special duties he found time not only to make regular contributions to the magazines, but also to write a series of entertaining stories of American life, such as "Captain Sam," "The Big Brother," "The Signal Boys," and many others. Something in the manner of his brother's American Indian series is "Red Eagle and the War with the Creek Indians," history touched with imagination; his

"Strange Stories from History" is conceived in a like spirit. Mr. Eggleston had served in the Confederate Army and his experiences are recorded in a kindly and entertaining vein in "A Rebel's Recollections." Two works of a practical turn, though among the earliest of his writings, are yet the outcome of a varied personal experience: "How to Educate Yourself," and "How to Make a Living." He has furthermore performed a real service to American scholars by editing for this country Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates."

Another Brooklyn family has, like the Egglestons, attained literary distinction through both sons and daughters, the Conants. Thomas Jefferson Conant, who after several years of study in Germany, settled in this city in 1857, was the greatest Hebraist of his time. Besides rendering scholarship an important service in editing with philological and critical apparatus the Hebrew texts of a number of Old Testament books, he prepared a Hebrew Grammar which is accepted both in England and America as the standard text-book. He was also connected with the revision of the authorized version. In line with this work his wife wrote a "Popular History of English Bible Translation." Translations of Neander's Commentaries and of a number of the writings of Strauss are also from the pen of Mrs. Conant. Their son Samuel Stillman Conant was engaged in newspaper work, and from 1869 until his mysterious disappearance in 1885 was the managing editor of *Harper's Weekly*. We have by him an excellent translation of Lermontoff's "Circassian Boy." His wife, Helen Conant, is a frequent contributor to magazines and has written a clever little book called "Butterfly Hunters." She has also prepared two primers of German and of Spanish literature, which are models of their kind.

In the department of the historical novel Brooklyn may claim as her own son one of the most eminent representatives. Edwin Lasetter Byrner was born in this city in 1842. After practising law for many years, in 1886 he abandoned the bar for literature. His historical novels are among the most admirable we possess from the pen of an American. When he wrote the books which gained him his first successes, "Nimrod" and "Penelope's Suitors," he was still engaged in his profession; the first fruit of his literary leisure was "Agnes Surriage"; most admirable of all his efforts is "The Begum's Daughter." A new historical novel, just announced [1892], bears the title "Zachary Phips," and gives the pleasing promise that much is yet to be expected from the same inspired source.

It is not quite warrantable perhaps to count among Brooklyn's *litterati* the famous author of "Don't," but the name of Oliver Bell Bunce is nevertheless in many ways associated with this city, which was for a time his place of residence. The phenomenal sale of "Don't," amounting to more than 85,000 copies in the

United States besides the English editions, has given Mr. Bunce's name its widest renown, but his real claim to literary distinction rests upon quite other foundations. His social and literary essays, "A Bachelor's Story," "Bachelor Bluff," his romantic drama of "Marco Bozzaris," which was successfully produced in New York in 1849 and a novel entitled "Timias Terrystone," are among his more important labors in the world of letters. Most interesting of all, however, are the two works on subjects furnished by the American Revolution; "The Romance of the Revolution" is based upon actual incidents of the war for independence; it was written in 1852; the other work is the unique play, "Love in '76," which enjoys the distinction of being the only parlor comedy of the Revolution in our literature. Mr. Bunce died in New York city in 1890.

The incongruity of placing the name of the leading mining authority in this country on the list of our novel writers has irresistible attractions for us. As well here, indeed, as anywhere, for the versatility of Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond defies classification. Although Dr. Raymond's birthplace was Cincinnati, his renown belongs to Brooklyn, with whose history he and his family have long been identified. He is one of the most distinguished alumni of the Polytechnic Institute, where his father was formerly professor of English. It is not the place here to follow the steps by which he mounted to his present acknowledged position of supreme authority in mining engineering. Nor do his numerous and standard works on this and cognate subjects require enumeration here, but they make it all the more remarkable that we have to record as his earliest publication a translation into the German of Mrs. John C. Fremont's "Story of the Guard," which came out in 1863 under the name of "Die Leibgarde." Ten years later appeared a novel from the intervals of what seemed unremitting scientific labors; it bore the title, "Brave Hearts." About the same time he published a collection of stories called "The Man in the Moon and Other People." On the list of his works we find also "The Children's Week" and "The Merry Go-Round." He has written a treatise on "The Book of Job," and in "Camp and Cabin" [1880] he has drawn upon his rich fund of experience gathered during his many professional tours in the western country. Several standard collections of American poetry contain specimens of his work in that line, but he has never collected into a volume his fugitive verses.

Quite as interesting and scarcely less versatile has been the life of another of Brooklyn's citizens to whom the city owes a large and unpaid debt of gratitude—Gabriel Harrison. He was born in Philadelphia in 1825, but his father, a man of classical education and broad culture, brought him to New York at an early age, where their home was the resort of artists and literary men for many years. It was Edwin Forrest's acting that first inspired young Harrison with a passion for dramatic art. He went on the stage, and during the Shakespearian revival about half a century ago he was the favorite support of Charles Kean. In 1851 he organized the Brooklyn Dramatic Academy, and to him we owe the Park Theatre, which he established here in 1863. It was he, too, who brought the first English Opera troupe to this city. But his ideals were too high to admit of financial success; he retired from the profession and devoted himself to art. He rendered the Brooklyn Academy of Design invaluable service, and brought the free art schools to a point of great prosperity. To him as organizer of the Faust Club we owe the bust of John Howard Payne in Prospect Park. And from his studio we have several portraits of his friend and idol, Edwin Forrest, and many a pleasing landscape.

But his title to literary honors may be read in the authorship of various plays, such as the tragedy of "Melanthia" and the very successful dramatization of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter." Others of his plays are "The Author," "Dartmore," "The Thirteenth Chime" and "Magna." He also adapted for the English stage Schiller's "Fiesko" and "Don Carlos." A critical essay from his pen on Forrest's acting is contained in Alger's life of that actor. Mr. Harrison's contributions to current literature, both in prose



ALDEN J. SPOONER.

and verse, have been very numerous. The most valuable of his works, however, are the exhaustive "Life of John Howard Payne" [1873]. Mr. Harrison is still among us, broken in health, but yet active in teaching, loved and honored by all who can be touched by the spectacle of persistent adherence to lofty aims and high ideals, even through illness and misfortune.

An artist who became an author because some of the secrets of nature which his pencil illustrated were known to him alone, and could not be written of by others, is William Hamilton Gibson, a native and life-long resident of Brooklyn. Having begun to write, he found that the poet of the pen was in him as well as the art of sympathetic interpretation with the brush, and he has produced a series of delightful books in which the various moods of nature are depicted with unquestionable skill and rare fidelity, both text and illustrations from his own hand. The first of these was "Pastoral Days: or Memories of a New England Year" [1881]. It was followed by "Highways and By-ways" [1883], "Happy Hunting Grounds: A Tribute to the Woods and Fields" [1887], and "Strolls by Starlight and Sunshine" [1891]. His latest book, "Sharp Eyes," which was a holiday favorite in 1891-2, attained a phenomenal popularity. In 1887 he edited, contributing a considerable portion of the text and all the illustrations, "The Master of the Gunnery," a pupil's tribute to the late Frederick W. Gunn of the famous Gunnery school in Washington, Conn., which furnished also many of the subjects for his "Pastoral Days."

Early in this century the citizens of Brooklyn began to interest themselves in matters of local history and antiquarian research. Gabriel Furman, the ill-starred young lawyer, who was born here in 1800, and died before his culture and refined taste had reached fruition, was the pioneer. The fascinations of literature and antiquarian studies drew him away from law and politics in which he was on the road to distinction, and his historical researches have been of inestimable service to later historians. His MSS. "Notes" are dated 1824; this fragmentary record of our beginnings is an evidence of his prophetic sagacity, but his work was brought to a premature and eluded end by his death in the Brooklyn City Hospital. Many years later, in 1865, Mr. Alden J. Spooner published Furman's book under the title: "Notes, Geographical and Historical, relating to the Town of Brooklyn." In the same year Mr. Spooner edited Silas Wood's "Sketch of the First Settlement of the Several Towns on Long Island." Mr. Spooner was himself the author of a number of historical monographs on kindred topics; among them are "The Dominic's Ride to the Devil" and "The Last of the Leather Breeches," which contain faithful descriptions of early local conditions on this island. The cultivation of this kind of work caused him to recognize the utility of an organization to further such investigations, and he thus became the originator of the Long Island Historical Society, to which he gave as the nucleus for a library a collection of about one thousand books and pamphlets, which his father, the founder of the "Long Island Star," had brought together. Mr. Spooner was engaged upon a "History of Long Island," when he died in 1881.

General Jeremiah Johnson, in his day "Brooklyn's first and foremost citizen," likewise preserved many valuable reminiscences of early Brooklyn in a fragmentary form similar to Furman's "Notes." These comprise historical items concerning the settlement of Williamsburgh, Bushwick and Long Island generally, together with accounts of some of the oldest families. The General made no literary pretensions, but among his papers were found numerous interesting essays on varied topics, even poems, and translations from Erasmus and others. His accurate knowledge of the language of his fathers is evinced in his excellent translation of Von der Donk's "History of New Netherland," to which Mr. Thompson, in his "History of Long Island," accords the highest praise.

It has been no unusual thing for our prominent citizens to interest themselves in local history and to contribute to the advancement of these studies. Of this group of distinguished Brooklynites was Henry C. Murphy, who edited for the Long Island Historical Society the *Labadist*



HENRY R. STILES.

travelers' "Journal of a Voyage to New York." He published also "Henry Hudson in Holland" [1859] and the "Voyage of Verrazano" [1875]. Mr. Murphy was active in furthering every great educational enterprise in this city; in the early days of the Hamilton Literary Association, it was he who inaugurated the lecture courses out of which grew the Brooklyn Lyceum. He also assisted in founding the Brooklyn Library. He was a frequent contributor to the *North American Review*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, *The Historical Magazine*, and edited the *EAGLE* in the beginning. He was one of the vital forces in the intellectual as well as the public life of the city.

The late Thomas W. Field contributed to Brooklyn chronicles a "History of the Battle of Long Island," published under the auspices of the Long Island Historical Society, and "Historic and Antiquarian Scenes in Brooklyn and Vicinity." His most important work was "An Essay Towards an Indian Bibliography," which in its day was the only work on its subject and still holds high rank.

To this class of men belongs also Mr. Teunis G. Bergen, who furnished the historical articles on Long Island for the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. He was author of a genealogy of the Lefferts family, also of the Bergen family. But of all the books that have been written in this field of authorship "The Social History of Flatbush," by Gertrude Lefferts Vanderbilt, is the most delightful; it has a literary charm beyond its mere personal and local interest, which explains why several editions have already been demanded.

Easily foremost, however, among local historians is the indefatigable investigator and painstaking compiler Henry R. Stiles, whose crowning work for which the citizens of Brooklyn owe him a lasting debt of gratitude, is his exhaustive and monumental History of this city. The first volume of this work came out in 1867, the second in 1869, and in the following year a third volume completed his task. He has done his work so thoroughly that to future historians is left only the labor of continuing it up to date. He was also one of the founders of the Long Island Historical Society, and the author of several genealogical and antiquarian publications. Dr. Stiles wrote also an "Account of the Interment of the Remains of American Patriots who Perished on Prison Ships, etc.; also Letters from Prison Ships" [2 vols., 1865]; a biographical sketch of Gabriel Furman; "Bundling: its Origin" [1869]; "Genealogy of the Stiles Family" [1863]; and "History of Kings County" [1885].

The most valuable copy of Stiles' "History of the City of Brooklyn" is in the possession of Mr. Daniel M. Tredwell, the well-known bibliophile and author of "A Plea for Bibliomania," "Literature of the Civil War," "Life of Apollonius of Tyana," "Lace as a Fine Art" and other works; but the most considerable of his works is "Nomads of the Sea," yet unpublished but now ready for the press. Mr. Tredwell has illustrated Stiles' "History of Brooklyn" and extended his copy to nine volumes, so that it includes a vast quantity of unique and invaluable matter in the shape of original drawings, portraits, and rare prints of old historic landmarks. It is to the courtesy of Mr. Tredwell, who has generously placed at our disposal all this material, most of it inaccessible elsewhere, that we owe our ability to include in this volume many of its most interesting illustrations. These are credited to Mr. Tredwell's collection in the proper place. They are the result of thirty years' gathering from the print shops and publishers' early proofs.

To historical investigations of a wider scope another prominent citizen of Brooklyn, Mr. James Carson Brevoort, brought all the resources of a finely trained mind, broadened by extensive travels. Mr. Brevoort was private secretary of Washington Irving when the latter was United States Minister to Spain. For ten years he was president of the Long Island Historical Society and the honored member of many other literary and scientific societies. He was an enthusiastic collector of books, especially of Americana, of which he inherited some 6,000 volumes from his father. His library eventually increased to 100,000 rare and costly books; since his death the library has been sold and dispersed. He is the author of numerous historical monographs: two are of special importance, an article in the *Historical Magazine* on the "Discovery



DANIEL M. TREDWELL.

of Columbus' Remains" and a work which Mr. Brevoort published in 1874, entitled "Notes on Giovanni de Verrazano and on a Planisphere of 1529, illustrating his Voyage of 1524." In the revival of interest in these subjects incidental to the four hundredth anniversary of Columbus' discovery Mr. Brevoort's labors are receiving renewed recognition.

In the annals of historical authorship in Brooklyn appears also the name of Linus Pierpont Brockett, well known in newspaper circles in this city. Mr. Brockett is the author of nearly fifty volumes on geographical, biographical, historical, religious, social, and literary subjects. Among these is a "History of Education;" his history of the Franco-German war appeared under the title of "The Year of Battle." Conjointly with Smucker he wrote a "History of the Civil War," with Mrs. Vaughan a book on "Woman's Work in the Civil War," and collaborated with Dr. Stiles on his "History of Kings County."

But the historian in whom Brooklyn takes the greatest pride is John Bach McMaster, who was born in this city in 1852. Since he attained his majority he has steadfastly devoted himself to one supreme purpose: his "History of the People of the United States," for which he had begun to gather materials in his eighteenth year. In 1883 he was called to fill the chair of American History at the University of Pennsylvania, and in the same year he published the first volume of his great work, covering the period from the Revolution down to the Civil War. This achieved instantaneous success and sufficed to place Prof. McMaster in the front rank of American historians. Besides laboring industriously towards the completion of this monumental work, he has written the "Life of Benjamin Franklin" for the Men of Letter Series [1887].

Ephraim George Squier has made invaluable contributions to history and ethnology in a remote and less worked field. His Peruvian investigations especially, and his historical treatises on other South American lands are indispensable to the student. Mr. Squier was born at Bethlehem, N. Y., on June 17, 1821, and in Brooklyn, where he resided during the later years of his life, he died on April 17, 1888. He began as a journalist, and his first important historical work was a treatise, in the first volume of the "Smithsonian Contributions," on the ancient monuments of the Mississippi Valley; he conducted similar investigations in New York State. In 1849 he was appointed Special Chargé d'Affaires to all the Central American States; this gave his talents and training their proper channel; he visited South America several times, and in 1868 was appointed consul-general of Honduras. Five years before he held the post of United States Commissioner to Peru; his investigations took form in what is probably his most valuable work, "Peru: Incidents and Explorations in the Land of the Incas" [1877]. His strength to pursue original research became seriously impaired in 1874 and he devoted the rest of his life to organizing his knowledge and publishing results. He was a contributor to many magazines and to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Among his numerous works are to be noted: "Nicaragua: its People, Scenery, and Monuments;" "Notes on Central America," "Serpent Symbols," and "Waikua: or Adventures on the Mosquito Shore."

Scholars are deriving further assistance towards a better knowledge of the early history of our government through the work which is being done within the limits of the city by the Ford brothers. The late Gordon L. Ford, for years one of our leading citizens, and his wife, Emily Ellsworth Ford, the author of many stories and essays and of a volume of poems, entitled "My Recreations," created the literary atmosphere at home, in which their two sons, Worthington Chauncey and Paul Leicester Ford, are now prosecuting their labors. Their work is referred to in detail elsewhere.

We have had occasion in the course of this sketch to mention several poetesses and writers of verse, but we have reserved till now the names of the three poets, who among all the bards whom this city has at one time or another harbored, are the best known to fame; these are the ballad-singer, Will Carleton; the satirist, John G. Saxe, and the poet of democracy, Walt. Whitman. To the high title of poet, each of these men in a different degree possesses an indisputable claim.

More widely read than either of the others is, doubtless, Will Carleton, though his popularity is necessarily of a different quality. He was born in Michigan in 1845, and has spent several years of his life in lecturing in Great Britain and Canada as well as in the United States, but long ago he chose Brooklyn for his home. His first effort in verse was published in 1871, but it was not until his "Farm Ballads" appeared that his name became, as it is to-day, familiar to every American ear. That volume was succeeded by one in a similar vein, "Farm Legends," which met with an equally gratifying reception. Appropriate to the season came "The Young Folks' Centennial Rhymes," in 1876. "City Ballads" and "City Legends" have since been added to the list. As the ballad-singer of domestic life Will Carleton is almost without a rival in the hearts of the people.

John G. Saxe, in his old-fashioned house gown and slippers, which upon occasion he did not hesitate to wear on the street, was long a familiar figure to Brooklynites. He was born in Vermont in 1816, and practised law there; he became Attorney-General of the State, and was once defeated as candidate for the governorship. At different times throughout his life he was engaged in an editorial capacity on a number of journals. His first poetical attempts were in the shape of some humorous verses published in the *Knickerbocker Magazine*. Subsequently he contributed poems, in a similar vein, to *Harper's* and the *Atlantic*. In 1846 appeared

his first volume of collected poems, to which he gave the title, "Progress." These, too, were humorous and satirical, and were favorably received. "The Money King and Other Poems" came out in 1866, when the poet's fame was already firmly established. His verse found its way everywhere, and in the years that followed there appeared one collection after another until 1875, when "Leisure Day Rhymes" closed the rich catalogue of his poetry. Saxe died in Albany in 1887. He was primarily a satirist, but his homely good sense and uniform kindness tempered his wit, and his was a satire that sympathized with that which it scourged. What a note of genuine sympathy is mingled with the fun of "The Bristleless Barrister." And side by side with his humorous verse there is a serious and deeper chord; who is "The Miller," "Treasures of the Church Bell," and the "I'm Growing Old?" The poems are, probably, and "The Proud Miss" never abandons him even in his most rollicking. And indeed themselves one often note of sweet seriousness combined with his unfailing gives to his verse a pecu-

And now Walt Whitman seem strange to find the poet," so long associated Delaware, placed here roundings in Brooklyn. were once as familiar to of ample hills was mine," death will have recalled ces of his life, and remind early years of struggle

Walt Whitman was Island, in 1819, and ob- tion at the public schools He early began to indulge even in those days of

wrote diligently for the Brooklyn newspapers. His connection with the EAGLE has already been mentioned. At Huntington, L. I., he gained his first experience as editor and subsequently took charge of a paper in New Orleans. In 1855 appeared the famous "Leaves of Grass." During the war he served with splendid devotion as an army nurse. The thoughts and feelings engendered by those stirring experiences bore fruit in his "Drum Taps." Appended to these are his fervid tributes to Lincoln, and the lines, where for once he falls into rhyme, "O! Captain, my Captain!" have found an echo in many a patriotic heart. He never fully recovered from the nervous strain which brought him low in 1864; but he never ceased to commune with his fancy. In 1870 he published "Democratic Vistas." In 1874 he removed to Camden, where he lived until the end, in March, 1892. His magnificent physique had long been crippled, but his intellectual power remained unimpaired to the last. The exquisite lines with which he said "Good-Bye, my Fancy" are equal in pathos and depth of pure strong feeling to any words with which ever poet took leave of life. In the "Leaves of Grass" is a poem with the superscription, "Crossing the Brooklyn Ferry." It is a stately assertion of kinship with all the future, with the unborn generations which shall in the progress of the ages be touched as he is touched with deeper thoughts as they pass between "mast-henim'd Manhattan" and "the beautiful hills of Brooklyn." Just as you feel, when you look on the river and sky, so I felt. "I loved well those cities, loved well the stately and rapid river."

Walt Whitman's place in literature is a disputed point in criticism. In him we have the singular paradox of a poet who is everywhere known as the poet of democracy, yet quite without a popular following. It is from the eminence and not from the multitude of his admirers that we must draw the balance in his favor. Emerson, Burroughs, and Stedman in America and, in England, the late Lord Tennyson, to name one for all, have paid tribute to his high excellence. And so while there is much to be regretted in his earlier writing, Walt Whitman has nevertheless left behind him such a body of fine poetry and so much of enduring beauty that our city should be proud that "Brooklyn of Ample Hills" was his.



WALT WHITMAN.

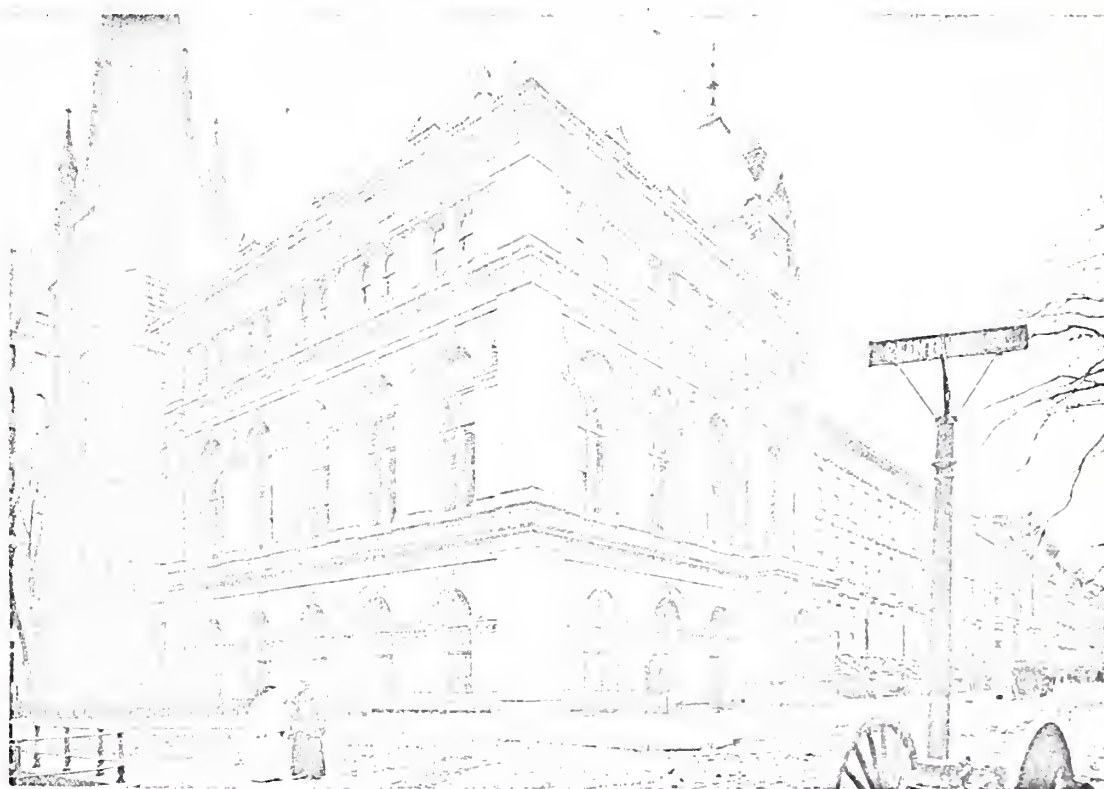
morous verse there is a pathetic poem that strikes not familiar with "Jerry, in Heaven," "The Old touching tenderness of best known of his humor- "The Rhyme of the Rail" McBride." His good taste in his most rollicking in these humorous poems detects an underlying and sad reflection which, ing felicity of phrase, liar charm.

man. To some it will name of the "good, gray with the banks of the among our familiar sur- But these surroundings him as to us. "Brooklyn he sings, and his recent to many the circumstan- them that some of those were passed in our midst. born at West Hills, Long tained his scanty educa- of this city and New York. his passion for literature penury and want, and

Herewith ends this cursory sketch of the *literati* of this city. If we should include, as strict justice demands, the learned and the cultured who in the quiet of their daily life spread a refining, stimulating influence about them—if we should include, as justice likewise demands, the liberal and public spirited who devote their energies and their fortunes to the furtherance of intellectual endeavor, this chapter would be dignified by many another worthy and distinguished name. We have restricted ourselves to the most prominent among those who worked through the written word. And even thus, though Brooklyn has never been the centre of any distinctive literary movement, the great and well-known names that grace her intellectual history assure her an honorable place among the cities of the modern world.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

A library is one of the most important factors in the intellectual life of a city. The completeness of the facilities it affords for study and research is the measure, in at least one of its dimensions, of the city's culture. It is a true saying that erudition consists less in the actual possession of memorized facts than in the knowledge where to find them. The library contains the golden ore and the scholar holds the divining



THE LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

rod. In its highest function, therefore, a library is a literary workshop where the materials for new books are shapen anew and the learning of yesterday is made to-day's. Its aim is not merely to diffuse knowledge acquired of old, but also by the inspiration of its rich contents to augment the stock of the world's wisdom. It is in this sense that a library forms so essential a part of the intellectual equipment of a community.

In this aspect of its literary life, Brooklyn likewise presents a proud record. The high excellence attained by the BROOKLYN LIBRARY has made that institution familiar to all American scholars. It was founded a generation ago by a band of enthusiastic and earnest young men who now are counted among the elders of the city. The idea of establishing a new library originated with Lewis Roberts and James P. Wallace as early as 1857; and in November of that year the first steps were taken. The principal library of Brooklyn at that time consisted of only 4,000 volumes and belonged to the Athenæum. This was to form the nucleus, and with such energy was the enterprise inaugurated that in the short space of ten days no less than six hundred signatures had been secured in support of the plan. A week later eight hundred and twenty-six subscribers had created a fund amounting to \$8,865. Mr. Roberts was elected president and the Mercantile Library Association, its name being taken from the New York institution after which it was modeled, became an accomplished fact. The reading-rooms in the Athenæum were opened to the public on May 7, 1858. The president's report at the close of the first year records a membership of 1,511 and cash receipts amounting to over \$14,000, of which \$9,000 had been expended on books; the

number of volumes had been increased to 11,400. The association continued to make some progress even during the war, when all the energies of the people were turned another way; it obtained a charter and was the recipient of a permanent book fund, known as the Cary fund. But it was during the administration of President Woodruff that the greatest advance was made. The land on Montague street was bought

by individual members in the spring of 1864, and the work of obtaining subscriptions to pay for the site and erect a suitable building was begun in earnest and with most creditable results. The services of Peter B. Wight were secured as architect and in June, 1867, ground was broken. A year and a half later the building which is now become a landmark of the city stood completed. It has a frontage of seventy-five feet and is three stories in height; with the exception of a few offices on the ground floor the entire edifice is devoted to the purposes of the library. The rather sombre and earnest features of its gothic façade are in harmony with the serious character of the silent work that is carried on within its walls. It was erected at a cost of \$227,000 and when, on January 18, 1869, the building was opened to the public with appropriate ceremonies, the committee was able to announce that all but \$20,000 had been paid; before the evening was over more than \$12,000 of the deficit had been pledged. Independently of the building fund, the sum of \$50,000 had been subscribed for the



STEPHEN B. NOYES.

purchase of books. Thus auspiciously the library began in its new home a career of unexampled prosperity and usefulness which has made it one of the most prominent institutions of the land. It is significant of its growth and the widening of its scope that its name was changed by act of legislature to the "Brooklyn Library." An excellent catalogue, compiled by the able librarian, the late S. B. Noyes, attracted attention the world over among those who make a study of scientific library methods. For several years after Mr. Noyes' death the assistant librarian acted in his place, until in 1888 he became in name as well as in fact the chief librarian. This is W. A. Bardwell, to whose efficiency and ready affability the students who use the library are constantly indebted for innumerable favors. According to the annual report of the librarian for the year

1892, Mr. Bardwell has in charge 113,251 volumes. The privileges of the institution are now enjoyed by 2,856 members; of these 561 are life members in addition to 282 permanent memberships.



WILLIS A. BARDWELL.

Beside the Brooklyn Library there is one other focal point for scholars and investigators in this city, and that is the reading room of the LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Its library consists at present of about 45,000 volumes, many of which are extremely rare and valuable. It is a library for reference only; the original plan was to make its resources as complete as possible in all that relates to the history of this country, but its sphere has been so extended as to comprise the best books in every department of knowledge. When the society was organized in 1863 eight hundred volumes and about one thousand pamphlets formed the nucleus of the library; this number was increased by 1,100 volumes from the defunct City Library; at present, if pamphlets be included, there is a total of 100,000 numbers. Among its rare treasures are the precious collection of works on Dutch history which were secured by Henry C. Murphy when he was United States minister at The Hague; an original copy of Audubon's "Birds of America;" the invaluable "Universal Palaeography" of Silvestre; the "Cabinet du Roi," in forty-nine volumes; the splendid work of Baron Taylor in twenty-seven folios, containing illustrations of scenery, architecture, and antiquities in France; and the works of Lepsius and Champollion. There is, besides, an excellent collection of American family genealogies and what is of especial local interest, one may here consult, in the original, neat and lady-like handwriting, Gabriel Furman's "Notes on Brooklyn." The publications of the Hakluyt Society are likewise to be found and many valuable unpublished manuscripts. The Long Island Historical Society has issued four volumes which are of inestimable value to the student of American history. Two of these relate to the Battle of Long Island, with a circumstantial account of that disastrous day; the first publication contained Mr. Murphy's translation of the "Labadists' Journal" from the Dutch manuscript, and the fourth volume of the series contains the hitherto unpublished letters of George Washington on agricultural and personal matters, edited by Moncure D. Conway in 1889. The first librarian was the accomplished historian of Brooklyn, Dr. Henry R. Stiles. In 1865 he was succeeded by George Hannah, who in 1889 resigned and gave place to the lady who at present occupies that position, Miss Emma Toedteberg.

On the the upper floor of the society building is the museum, which occupies the entire space. It is a most interesting collection and attracts many visitors. The museum was begun early in the history of the society and the objects collected formed for many years a part of what was to be seen in the main rooms of the building formerly occupied by the society. The collection originated when at a meeting of the executive committee of the society on June 11, 1864, a "committee on the natural history of Long Island was appointed." The purpose of this committee was to gather from all parts of the island interesting historical relics and specimens of the flora and fauna, minerals and antiquities. The sub-committee consisted of



LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM.

J. Carson Brevoort, Henry E. Pierrepont, Professor Charles E. West and Charles Congdon, with Elias Lewis, Jr., who was prime mover in the enterprise, as chairman. They devoted themselves assiduously to the work of securing contributions from many sources, and the result of their work is the fine collection now permanently on exhibition. It contains a fairly complete collection of the animals and plants of the island, of specimens representing its geological formation, of Indian antiquities and a great variety of other objects of historical and scientific interest. The latter are arranged as far as possible apart from the local collections, so that one may at will pursue scientific study or gratify his interest in what is old and personal. The various collections are attractively displayed in cases. The committee as a permanent part of the organization was discontinued some years ago, but the work of extending the collection has been carried on by Elias Lewis, Jr., at whose suggestion the work was undertaken and who for some years has been the curator of the museum. Mr. Lewis was from the beginning most active in perfecting this collection and has given liberally of his time to the museum, to which he has added by personal gift many of its most interesting features.

The Brooklyn Institute possessed, in connection with its various departments, a scientific collection which was very badly damaged by the fire which broke out in the building in 1890. A committee appointed in 1880 organized a movement looking to the establishment of museums of art and science. The legislative act of 1891, authorizing the city to erect buildings for the use of the new Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, provides for museum accommodations at a cost not to exceed \$300,000. But it is still too early to credit the city with any important museum other than that of the Long Island Historical Society.

The Brooklyn Library and that of the Historical Society are the only ones which properly may be classed as "literary workshops," but there are also several other libraries which are to be counted as essential factors of the city's literary life because of the culturing work they do among the people. Of these, the Pratt Institute Library, the 30,000 volumes of which are free to all, ranks first. Its reading-room is utilized as a study to some extent by the students of the institute, but in no such general fashion as are the two

libraries first named. Miss M. W. Plummer is its librarian. The free circulating library of the Union for Christian Work, at 67 and 69 Schermerhorn street, receives an appropriation from the city under the state law providing for an allowance of \$5,000 a year to libraries having 10,000 volumes and an annual circulation of 75,000. This library has now 20,000 volumes and is doing excellent work. The Brooklyn Institute, or "Youth's Free Library," as it was known, donated the greater part of its 15,000 volumes to the Union for Christian Work in the early part of 1892. This was in accordance with a decision of the trustees to establish a purely scientific library in connection with the new Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. The librarian of the Union for Christian Work is Miss Fanny Hull. The Eastern District Public School Library, at South Third street, corner of Driggs avenue, contains 18,000 books for the use of residents as well as for pupils of public school districts Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 26, 31, 33, 34 and 37; it is open to the general public on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 4 to 6, and from 7 till 9 P. M. The librarian is A. D. Stetson. The Long Island Free Library, of 568 Atlantic avenue, is the largest of the free libraries which are independent of any institution. It receives its support from the directors and voluntary contributions, and has thrived for a little over twelve years on the same site. It has about 8,000 volumes for circulation and a commodious reading-room. Its work is of an unpretentious but essential character among the masses. The librarian is Charles L. Davis. There are, besides these, a number of smaller free libraries and reading-rooms, most of them conducted as missions of some church, or other religious body, or by some charitable society. There are also several excellent libraries which are not entirely free to the public, but the terms of admission to which are such that any earnest student or visitor can gain access. Among these are those of the Young Men's Christian Association, at 502 Fulton street, which has 11,000 volumes; the Law Library, in the court house, for the use of the judges and members of the bar of the second judicial district; and the library of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, at 356 Bridge street, which is for the use of the medical profession generally.

PRIVATE LIBRARIES.

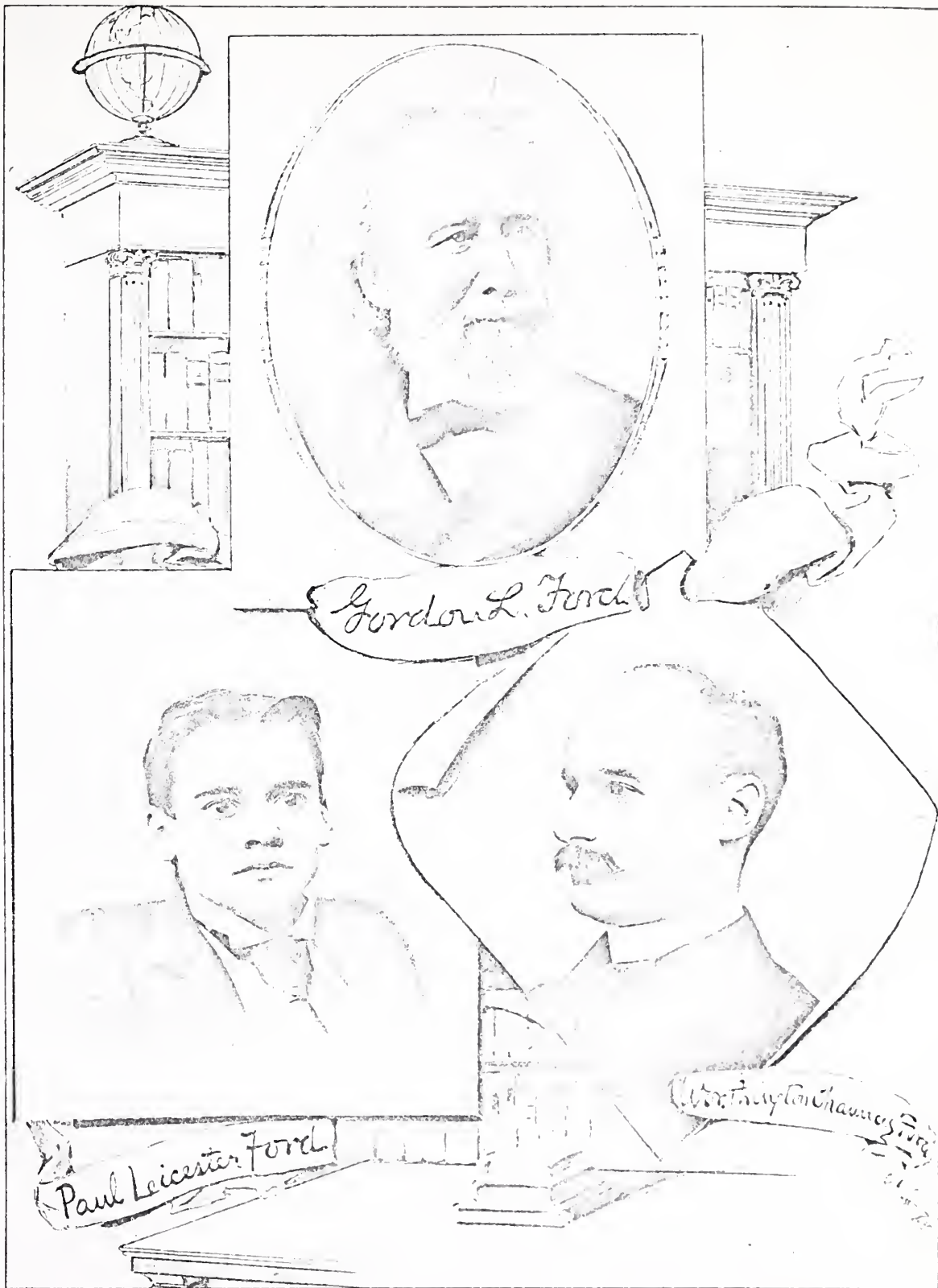
Of book-lovers and collectors of books Brooklyn has its full share. In some directions the bibliophiles of this city are recognized as the leading authorities in the country. A few of the notable collections must suffice for the purposes of the present work, and will illustrate the quality of the treasures of this kind that are housed in Brooklyn.

The library of NORTON Q. POPE is one of those ideally designed repositories for the priceless treasures of literature, which are unfortunately none too common on our side of the Atlantic. Here, housed in a spacious structure attached to the western wing of Mr. Pope's residence at 241 Park place, are more than three thousand volumes, which have been collected by Mr. and Mrs. Pope with admirable judgment and at great expense. They illustrate every period of English literature and printing from the days of block letter down to the highest typographical perfection of the Victorian era. The collection is rich in priceless examples of binding, rare and unique. Many of the books form thin volumes of perhaps twenty or twenty-five pages each, and include only a single play or poem. Some of them, and particularly those bound by Kaufmann and Michel, are ornate with the most exquisite of hand tooling and marquetry extant. Kaufmann, who is a German engaged in business in London, has always been especially proficient in this style of marquetry work, and Mr. Pope's library contains many of his best examples. So delicate and nicely adjusted are the minute wooden fragments with which he forms the inside panels of his covers that his efforts bear all the finish and artistic effect of the most minute and perfect mosaic. The bindings produced by such Frenchmen as Michel, David and Chambolle-Duru are possibly still more exquisite. An edition of Burns' poetical and prose writings, published originally in six volumes at Edinburgh in 1877-78, has been extended by Mr. Pope to thirteen volumes. The additions consist of manuscript letters and the rhyming epistles for which Burns was famous, some correspondence of the poet's son, Gilbert; the communications which passed between Dr. Currie and Burns' family, relative to his last illness, and a multitude of etchings, engravings, water color sketches and portraits, illustrative of Burns' literary productions. Inside the cover of the first volume is a medallion-like excision, covered with glass and containing a lock from the dark brown tresses of Deborah Davis, a Caledonian Amaryllis, who at one time reigned supreme in the affections of the poet. These volumes also include some verses on the Galway election, the original manuscript of "It was a' for our Rightfu' King"; two autograph letters of Scott, and one of John Gibson Lockhart. Probably no other example of grangerizing in the United States, and perhaps few in Europe, have produced such valuable results. Among Mr. Pope's treasures are the "Morte D'Arthur," printed by Caxton in 1485, and the only perfect copy extant; "Gower Confessio," printed by Caxton in 1493, and one of the only five existing copies; "Contemplacyon and Meditacyon," printed by Wynkyn de Worde; the four folios of Shakespeare, published in 1623, 1632, 1664 and 1685; Watson's "Passionate Centurie of Love"; Thomas Middleton's "Honourable Entertainment," printed in 1621, and the only known copy; Spenser's "Fairie Queene," published 1590-99; "James I's Poetical Exercises," 1591; Bacon's "Apology," 1605; Bacon's "Advancement of Learning,"

1605, and "Essays," 1625; Walton's "Compleat Angler," first edition, 1653; Filson's "History of Kentucky," with one of the only two known maps; "Purchas and his Pilgrimages," which has been perfected by the introduction of a rare map of China; and the original manuscript of the Dickens-Collins "Household Words," first published in 1892 in *Harper's Weekly*. Besides these and other treasures of almost equal value, the library contains a missal, originally made for Charles VI. of France, and more than four hundred and seventy years old, and "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," a magnificently illustrated memorial of the famous meeting between the kings of England and France. The bindings include an original Grolier, and examples by Lortie, Cuzin, Hayday, Rivière, Charles Lewis, and the famous Bedford binding on Rogers' "Poems" and "Italy." Mr. Pope's library and other portions of his house are hung with a number of superb paintings by Meissonier, Vernet, Detaille, Bellecœur, George Inness, Bastien Le Page, Rousseau, a peculiarly fine Roybet, Schreyer, Villegas and other modern masters. Several of Benjamin Constant's more important works are also in Mr. Pope's possession, including a portrait of Mrs. Pope.

From the law and from medicine, for both of which professions he was regularly qualified, Professor CHARLES E. WEST turned his attention years ago to the higher education of women, wherein he achieved marked success in mathematics and experimental physics and chemistry. When he came to Brooklyn, in 1860, he substituted the fine arts as the particular branch of instruction to which he devoted himself. His method was to give lectures illustrated by pictures, and in his search for illustrative examples he gathered together one of the most remarkable private collections of etchings, engravings, photographs and curios in existence. In the collection are some of the rarest examples known, and in addition he has an extremely valuable collection of rare books. Among these is the first mathematical treatise ever published. It is dated 1494 and is a work entitled "Summa de Arithmetica, Geometria, Proportion et Proportionalite," by Lucia Pacioli di Borgo. There is in the same case a rare work on optics—"Oculus Artificiales," 1685, by R. P. F. Joanne Zahn, a contemporary of Newton. The "Eras Osvalda" or new theories of planetary physics, by Georgius Purbachius, is a superb Leslie copy. He also has the Leipsic Aches (118 vols.) published in 1683, and in one of these volumes he found the first article ever written on the differential calculus. There is an example of fine printing in a Virgil turned out by the Baskerville printing office of Birmingham, England, in 1756, with the Vatican codex and illustrations placed opposite the text. It belonged to John Wells, a noted lawyer of New York some seventy or eighty years ago. The Slavie Scriptures is another of his books, also rare. It is a fac-simile copy of the original parchment (even the holes in the skin being skillfully imitated) and is beautifully illuminated. It was printed by order of the Emperor of Russia, to be used at the coronation of French Kings. There were only a hundred printed, eighty of which he kept for his own use and the remainder he permitted to be sold. In the realm of art perhaps one of the leading treasures of the Professor's library is Gilchrist's "Life of William Blake." It was in two octavo volumes, but the professor has made it over into three large quarto volumes, the original pages being inlaid and 245 extra illustrations being added. Forty original drawings of Blake Professor West loaned to the exhibition of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in 1891, and to an exhibition of the drawings and sketches of Turner, Gainsborough and Blake given by Keppel & Co. in New York in 1892. His collection illustrative of Japanese art is very large and inclusive, the objects ranging from sacred shrines and images down to the hats of priests and articles used in worship. The collection includes enough material, all imported directly from Japan places of worship, to furnish one temple complete, and give a separate shrine to all the seven leading gods and several of the lesser ones. Bronzes and carved wooden articles abound and there are many paintings. He has also an immense number of studies for the microscope and a variety of stereopticon slides which it would be impossible to duplicate. All these things make of his home at 76 Pierrepont street a veritable museum illustrative of every age and phase of art.

The library collected by the late GORDON LEICESTER FORD is of such excellence and completeness as to rise almost to the level of the great public libraries which, indeed, it surpasses in its special features. Gordon L. Ford was long a familiar figure in Brooklyn. He was born on December 16, 1823, in the town of Lebanon, Conn., of sturdy New England stock. At the age of eleven years he came to New York and entered the store of his uncle, Gordon Burnham. For nearly six years he served an apprenticeship under his uncle, attending for some months in 1836 an English and classical school kept by S. Johnston at 554 Broadway, then well out of town; and in 1837, the Collegiate School, held by Forest & Milligan at 115 Franklin street. In 1840 he was engaged to keep the books of the firm of Cook & Cutter, the original house of H. B. Claflin & Company, at a salary of \$300 a year. He next accepted a position in the United States marshal's office, and in 1845 determined to study law and became a clerk in the office of Alexander Gardiner, then an attorney of the New York Supreme Court. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1850 and for more than twenty years was in active practice. He was one of the original members of the Lawyers' Club of New York. His energy and business talent were soon recognized in his election to the presidency of the New London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, to succeed the Hon. Thomas W. Williams. This necessitated his removal to New London, where he remained until the road passed under a



new control, after which he came to Brooklyn, where he resided till his death. He was one of the founders of the Brooklyn Art Association, and was its treasurer for many years, unselfishly giving time and means, and carrying it through a period when its success was problematical. He was a director in the Academy of Music from the beginning, and in the last years of his life, as chairman of the executive committee, he was influential in framing the policy of that institution. In the Philharmonic and Long Island Historical societies, in the Brooklyn Library, and in a number of similar ventures and in charitable undertakings, he proved his sympathy and interest by advancing their welfare. What aid he gave was given without ostentation and often indirectly, and only his books show how extensive it was. Mr. Ford was a man of strong political convictions. His early connection with the Quakers had turned him to abolitionism, and he was a Republican from the foundation of that party. With Simeon B. Chittenden and others he established the *Union*. In April, 1869, President Grant nominated him for the post of collector of internal revenue for the third district. The president's choice was confirmed by the senate, and he held the office till 1871, when he was set aside because of his refusing to subscribe to the political fund, under dictation from the party leaders. His affiliations still remained with the Republican party. He desired a reform of the revenue system, and was opposed to the renomination of Grant, believing him to be responsible for the drift of party mismanagement, though not directly participating in the profits accruing to the various "rings" that had grown up under his protection. Mr. Ford thus became identified with the liberal Republican movement of 1872, attended the conference in April that led to the convention at Cincinnati in May, went to that convention as a delegate, cast his vote and influence in favor of Charles Francis Adams, hoping to reform the party from within, saw the defeat of his candidate and the nomination of Horace Greeley; but not being able to endorse the action of the convention, retired from active participation in politics and maintained an independent attitude. In 1873 he became the business manager of the New York *Tribune*, and ably filled the responsible position for nearly nine years, after which, with the exception of a short term as president of a local railroad, he held no other position of public importance. In 1854 Mr. Ford married Emily Ellsworth Fowler, a granddaughter of Noah Webster, who survived him. He died on November 14, 1891. Deeply interested as Mr. Ford was in Brooklyn's welfare, his claims for remembrance must lie in another direction. He was one of the earliest of American autograph collectors, and was among the first of a small number who realized the value and interest of a library of American historical writings. For more than fifty years he was an ardent and patient collector, and was well known as such in Europe as well as America. As a result, his collection of books and manuscripts is one of the largest and most valuable in the country, and few private collectors can show so extensive or specialized a library of *Americana*. He opened this collection to students, and with a view to making the historical manuscripts public property, established a Printing Club, in which his sons were associated. More than seventy volumes on American history issued from this club before his death. He was one of the founders of the Hamilton Club and of the New England Society, and was a member of the Lotus, Lawyers' and Reform clubs of New York. The literary collections of Gordon Leicester Ford were left by will to his two sons, Worthington Chauncey Ford and Paul Leicester Ford.

WORTHINGTON C. FORD was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on February 16, 1858, was educated in Brooklyn schools, and for some years was an attendant at the Polytechnic Institute. Entering Columbia College in 1875 he did not complete his course but entered into business in an insurance office. Under the influence of David A. Wells, he studied finance and wrote for the *Evening Post*. He was secretary of the Brooklyn Revenue Reform Club, of which Mr. Beecher was the president, and also he was secretary of the Society for Political Education. In 1880 he was called to the editorial staff of the New York *Herald*. A revenue reformer, he was active in furthering the tariff reduction policy of the day, opposing the repeal of the internal revenue taxes and favoring honest money. After the election of Mr. Cleveland he left the *Herald* and was appointed chief of the bureau of statistics in the department of state under Secretary Bayard. His taste for historical writing continued, and he gave assistance to many wishing to use the historical manuscripts owned and then kept under lock and key by the government; he laid before the president a plan for making these manuscripts public, which was warmly endorsed by President Cleveland, Secretary Bayard and many leading writers on history. Resigning his office on the election of Mr. Harrison, Mr. Ford remained in Washington for two years to complete his collection of the Washington writings, and returning to Brooklyn joined with his father and brother in their schemes. He has published many works on economic and social science. Among his issues are: "The Writings of George Washington," 14 vols.; "Letters of William Lee," 3 vols.; "Spurious Letters Attributed to Washington," "Correspondence and Journals of Samuel B. Webb," 3 vols.; "Letters of Joseph Jones," "Washington Wills," "The United States and Spain in 1790," "Washington as an Employer and Importer of Labor," and many others. He was long a member of the Hamilton Club, and is now a member of the Century and Reform clubs of New York and the Metropolitan of Washington. In 1881 he was elected an honorary member of the Cobden Club, London, and in 1887 a corresponding member of the New York and Maryland Historical societies.

PAUL LEICESTER FORD was born in Brooklyn on March 23, 1865. Owing to early ill health his education was almost wholly obtained from the books of his father's library, with the natural result of directing his attention to the study of American history and bibliography, on which subjects he early began to write, first for the newspapers and later in more permanent form. His earliest books were works on genealogy, mostly relating to his own family or bibliographical lists. In 1886 he compiled "*Bibliotheca Hamiltoniana*," a list of editions of the *Federalist*, and a list of the treasury reports and circulars issued 1789-95. "List of the Members of the Federal Convention of 1787," "Some Materials for a Bibliography of the Official Publications of the Continental Congress," "Bibliography and Reference List of the History and Literature Relating to the Adoption of the Constitution," and "Pamphlets on the Constitution," were issued in 1888, and the latter was supplemented in 1892 by a companion volume entitled: "Essays on the Constitution." His most ambitious publications in 1889 were his "Franklin Bibliography" and his "Check List of Bibliographies, Catalogues, Reference Lists and Lists of Authorities of American Books and Subjects;" but he also wrote pamphlet essays entitled, "Who was the Mother of Franklin's Son?" "Check List of American Magazines Printed in the Eighteenth Century," and "List of Some Briefs in Appeal Causes," and edited "Ideals of the Republic," a second edition of which was quickly issued as "Great Words of Great Americans." In 1890 he edited "The Sayings of Poor Richard," "Partial Bibliography of the Writings of the Members of the American Historical Association," a series of tractates entitled "Winnowings in American History," and wrote "The Origin, Purpose and Results of the Harrisburg Convention of 1788." Last year he edited "Orderly Book of the Maryland Loyalists," and in the present year he contributed a chapter to the "Memorial Volume of the Washington Centennial," and has edited "The Writings of Columbus." After this he engaged in preparing editions of the writings of Thomas Jefferson, to be in ten volumes, and of John Dickinson, to be in three volumes, as well as a number of minor volumes. In the last eight years he has contributed to the *EAGLE* and many reviews, magazines and other periodicals. Of the *Library Journal* he has been editor since 1889. He is a member of the Long Island, New York, Pennsylvania and American Historical societies, and of the Century, Grolier and Reform clubs of New York and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, and holds or has held official positions in the New England Society, Hamilton Club, Tree Planting and Fountain Society and New York Library Club.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Among existent organizations in the United States which are devoted solely to purposes of literary culture but one can claim priority in point of age to the FRANKLIN LITERARY SOCIETY, of this city. Early in the autumn of 1864, at a gathering of young men in this city, a suggestion was made that an organization be formed for the purpose of conducting debates on literary subjects. A subsequent meeting was held on October 19, 1864, at the house of Mr. W. H. Spencer, at 151 Montague street. There were present James H. Lightbody, Daniel Webster Talmadge, William H. Spencer, George J. Loughton, Rufus W. Powell, Ardon K. Powell, Charles E. Talmadge, John E. Ketcham and Richard D. Jacques, the majority of whom are still connected with the organization. The meeting resulted in the formation of the Franklin Club. James H. Lightbody was the first president. In the following year the name was changed and the organization became known as the Franklin Literary Society. Meetings were held during the first years of its existence in the Rev. L. W. Hart's private school-room on the Heights, and at a later period in the chapel of the old Polytechnic Institute on Livingston street, where the members debated various questions during the next eleven years. In May, 1869, a charter of incorporation was obtained. From the Polytechnic Institute the society transferred its home to a building on the corner of Clinton and Montague streets, and from there, on October 1, 1883, to the room which it now tenants on the second floor of the Hamilton building, at 44 Court street, which was formerly used by the Hamilton Literary Association. The Franklin has increased slowly but steadily in membership. It includes upon its rolls the names of many who are eminent in the social and political life of the city. The Birthday of Benjamin Franklin is annually commemorated by a dinner, which ranks among the most important events of the season, and its various reunions which have occurred during the last few years have been notable by reason of their marked success.

THE BRYANT LITERARY SOCIETY was organized fifteen years ago by a few residents of Prospect Heights. With the advent of a new board of officers about seven years ago, under the presidency of D. B. Templeton, the character of the society was materially changed; its distinctively literary activities were in some measure discontinued and it became a factor in the musical and literary education of the public. The membership rapidly increased to the limit of one thousand, and public entertainments were inaugurated at which the best professional talent appeared. These have been continued until the present time. Under the presidency of Charles L. Rickerson the Bryant first held its meetings in the large auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association. The society contains many representative Brooklynites. Artists, literary and musical, who have appeared at the public entertainments of the Bryant, unite in commendation of the character of the audiences whom they have been called upon to face. The presidency of the society during

the last few years has been held in succession by A. S. Higgins, George A. Price, William J. Tate, Charles P. Manney,* James Matthews and C. A. Blauvelt. The membership fee is nominal and the lists are usually filled to the limit.

There are between forty and forty-five other clubs and associations, some purely literary in their aims, and others, including dramatic or musical work, often of a high character. The good effect of many of these associations upon the intellectual life of the city is unquestionably very great.

THE CERCLE PARISIEN was organized exclusively for the study of the French language and literature. It was established in the winter of 1891-'92 by a few people with literary inclinations, most of the original members being residents of Williamsburgh. It has now about twenty members, but it is largely informal in its methods, and requires no official staff to conduct its affairs. Any business which directly affects its interests is submitted to an executive committee of five, of which Alexander Black, a prime factor in creating the organization, is chairman. Meetings are held, on every alternate Saturday evening, at the homes of the members.

With a limited number of members linked together by the most informal ties, THE TABARD can scarcely be termed an organization. It has no constitution, no by-laws and no officers. It is composed of a dozen men, who have literary, artistic and musical tastes, and its list of members is made up both of Brooklynites and residents of New York. Duffield Osborne, Howard Seely and Harry Rowe Shelley, all Brooklyn men, were the prominent elements in its establishment. It began to exist about 1887, and since that time has never sought to obtrude itself or its work upon public notice. The meetings of The Tabard, usually held on the first Wednesday in each month at the houses of the members, are devoted to the purposes of informal discussion and criticism on literary, artistic or musical subjects.

For the last ten years Mrs. Mary J. Field, formerly a resident of Brooklyn, but now living in New York, has lectured on literary subjects in this city before a class composed of women more or less prominent in society. The class, which eventually assumed the title of MRS. FIELD'S LITERARY CLUB, now comprises about seventy-five members, and its meetings are held once a fortnight at private houses. At the opening meeting in the autumn of every year some distinguished author or authoress is invited to address the club on some literary subject or else to read selections from their own writings. One of the most notable of these events was that which took place in the autumn of 1892, at the home of Sidney V. Lowell on Columbia Heights, when Marion Crawford, the novelist, made his first public appearance in America. The president of the club is Mrs. Mary J. Field.

ART EDUCATION, ART CLUBS AND ARTISTS.

In the fine arts, as in literature, the catholic spirit of the nineteenth century has almost obliterated the old provincial lines, and the cosmopolitan character of modern life finds full expression in modern art. When Brooklyn first became active in art matters the days of national and local schools were fast passing away; and although the art production in this city is extensive and of a high order of excellence, there never has been a Brooklyn art. On a later page is given a partial list of the distinguished and famous names of artists who have lived and labored here, and who still live and labor, but this does not seem the chief standpoint from which to judge the city's activity in the realm of art. These artists have worked apart, and the credit they reflect upon their place of residence is individual. The city's enduring title to rank among art producing centres should be sought primarily in the work which has been done here in the department of art education. In the art schools of Brooklyn many hundreds of artists have received instruction who have subsequently attained eminence elsewhere, though often their fame has ceased to be associated with the city where the foundations of their success were laid. It is through these schools that Brooklyn artists, as a body, have exercised their widest influence.

The first organization for imparting adequate instruction in art was founded something more than half a century ago by the Brooklyn Institute, to which Augustus Graham bequeathed a sum of money for that purpose. It accordingly bore the name of its benefactor, and the GRAHAM ART SCHOOL did noble work in giving an earnestness of endeavor to the pursuit of art as a profession, and the free tuition there afforded gave the first impulse to many a budding talent. It was one of the teachers in this school, Mr. Hoskins, who in coöperation with the marine painter, Mr. Thompson, formed the short-lived BROOKLYN ART UNION in 1851. Only one exhibition was held; the pictures were disposed of by lottery and Walt Whitman delivered the address, but the legislature construed this method of fostering art as a form of gambling, and suppressed the Art Union by special enactment.

The formation of the SKETCH CLUB in 1857 marks the second important advance in the development of a local interest in art. Even at that time Brooklyn was the home of many artists. Among the active members of this club were F. A. Chapman, George Inness, Monzo Chappell, John Williamson, Regis Gignoux, James Dick, F. B. Carpenter and Rufus Wright; besides J. B. Whittaker, J. G. Brown, J. M. Falconer, Samuel Coleman, S. J. Guy and John A. Parker, who are still of Brooklyn. These artists formed

the Sketch Club, which soon reached a membership of about forty; subjects were given out and sketches prepared, which were displayed and criticised at the semi-monthly meetings. Original composition as well as social intercourse was among the purposes of the club, and the benefits of mutual criticism and encouragement are surely obvious in the eminence reached in their profession by the members just named. Through the exhibitions of this club the general public was first made aware of the existence of a large and active art circle in this city. Such recognition is always the first great step toward success.

The importance of the last-named organization in the art annals of the city lies in the fact that it was the origin of the BROOKLYN ART ASSOCIATION. After an unusually successful exhibition in January, 1861, the club held a meeting at which it decided to admit lay members; the club adjourned as the Brooklyn Art Association. The membership increased rapidly and the enterprise flourished; it soon stood so high in public favor that its receptions were arranged on a scale of considerable magnificence and became the most brilliant events of the social season. The efforts of this association contributed largely to the phenomenal success of the sanitary fair, in connection with which Mr. John M. Falconer gave an exhibition of engravings, which was the first of the kind ever held in the United States. In 1872 the association was in a position to erect a building of its own, which has now become one of the permanent landmarks of the city. But in the eagerness to secure this building the interests of the artists were subordinated; the predominance of the lay element and the unpopularity of certain of the officers wrought evil and a split occurred.

Some seceding members from the Sketch Club comprising, as is usual in such cases, the younger and more progressive artists, established a rival institution in December, 1866. This was the celebrated ACADEMY OF DESIGN. It was started on an educational basis, and by this means the important consideration of art education was forced upon the Art Association itself. The leaders of this new enterprise were H. Carmienke, Alonzo Chappell, J. B. Whittaker, Rufus Wright and William Hart; Gabriel Harrison, too, was one of its active supporters. This institution was controlled, as all such organizations should be, exclusively by artists, and free instruction was offered to the young art students of Brooklyn. The history of the academy is the most brilliant episode in the progress of art in this city. The classes were held at first in the Halsey building, now known as the Arbuckle; but accommodations were offered them in the Brooklyn Institute, and the Graham Art School was consolidated with the academy, which undertook the free instruction of the other institute classes in lieu of rental. Some difficulty arose later with the trustees of the Institute, and the Academy of Design removed to the corner of Court and Joralemon streets. It was here that it attained the height of its prosperity and fame; the life classes, an important desideratum in those days, were among its most valuable features. The classes were taught by Rufus Wright, J. B. Whittaker, O. J. Lay and L. Wilmarth. The department of architecture was under the direction of Rhue and Techritz, the latter of whom was the designer of the court house. Among the artists of note who received instruction in the academy may be mentioned Thomas Shields, Rae Smith, Delisser and Creyfields. This school attracted attention far and wide; committees came from Boston, St. Louis, Philadelphia and New York to study its methods of teaching, and many of its distinctive features were adopted in the different cities. All the expenses of the academy were defrayed by the artists themselves, and the wonderful success of this noble enterprise is a gratifying instance of generous devotion greatly rewarded. But the reward did not take a pecuniary shape. It was a constant drain upon the private resources of the artists as well as a strain upon their energies; they were paying seventy-five dollars apiece annually for the privilege of teaching two hundred pupils six evenings in the week. An application was accordingly made to the city for an appropriation, and the sum of one thousand dollars was promised them; but the Art Association, hearing of this, made a counter claim, and through superior political influence secured the grant. The Academy of Design was thus forced into a compromise with the hostile institution, and accepted the use of the basement in the association building for its classes, but at the end of the term dissatisfaction arose over the management of the funds, and the members again withdrew to their old home, where they adjourned *sine die*. So ended in 1872 this sincere endeavor, and with it passed away one of the best-conducted art schools ever organized in this country. The fine collection of casts which had passed from the Graham Art School into the hands of the Academy of Design, was sold to the Adelphi Academy.

It is in the ADELPHI ACADEMY that the traditions of that time are still observed; there Prof. Whittaker continues to make the old salutary influence felt which obtained in the days of the Academy of Design. The art department is splendidly equipped under his direction, and an average of about one hundred and twenty-five students receive special instruction there. It is one of the few schools where drawing is obligatory as a part of a general education, and it is probably the only art school of its kind, except that of Yale, where instruction is given in drawing from the living model. A large number of students from the school have attained distinction in their profession, among whom should be named Eleanor Bannister, Shirley Turner, W. E. Plympton, Harry Roseland, Hugh Eaton, Frank Boggs and Wilson Demeza.

THE POLYTECHNIC has also an excellent art department, which was organized and is still conducted by Prof. Constantine Herzberg. The accommodations in the new building afford the amplest facilities for the art classes and the drawing from casts, but the main excellence of the department lies in the thorough course of instruction in perspective and mechanical drawing.

The youngest of the organizations for the teaching of art is also one of the largest and most completely equipped in the city; this is the art school of the PRATT INSTITUTE. While all forms of artistic expression here receive due attention, special prominence is given to industrial art and decoration. The primary aim of the institution is to place the young student in a position to support himself in his profession. The courses of instruction are accordingly more widely varied and at the same time more directly practical than in the other schools.

THE BROOKLYN ART ASSOCIATION, in accordance with certain stipulations relating to exemption from taxes, continues to maintain a free art school. This was for a time in a languishing condition, but it has recently been reorganized. The Art Guild, which had its rooms in the association building, and where Sartain and Whittaker once taught, has been merged into what is now called the BROOKLYN SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS OF THE BROOKLYN ART ASSOCIATION. It occupies studios in the old Ovington Building, and numbers about 120 students; the life classes are conducted by Shirlaw, Fitz and Rhind; the antique by W. H. Snyder and Joseph A. Boston. The Art Association itself enjoys great prosperity, and has a membership at present of 410. Under its auspices lectures on the fine arts are given and the semi-annual receptions continue to be held. Whatever may have been its mistakes in the treatment of the artist members it has been a powerful factor for good in disseminating a knowledge and appreciation of art in the city at large. One of the historic events in our art annals was the great reception on March, 1872, when there was brought together in its rooms the finest collection of American works of art, chronologically arranged, that has ever been exhibited in this country.

THE REMBRANDT CLUB includes the most important art collectors and connoisseurs in the city in its membership, and is first among the non-professional art clubs of Brooklyn. Its first informal meeting was held at the house of Daniel M. Tredwell, at 22 Hanson place, on the 18th of March, 1880, when Messrs. Henry T. Cox, W. W. Thomas, Mr. Northcote, Lewis D. Mason, Whitman W. Kenyon, D. M. Tredwell and Frederick Tredwell discussed art subjects and the organization of an art club. At that meeting D. M. Tredwell was chairman. Other meetings were subsequently held at Frederick Tredwell's book store and the plans, constitution and by-laws considered. Under the name of "The Social Art Club" the society organized in May of the same year at the residence of Mr. J. W. Stearns, 64 First place. The following permanent officers were then elected: Henry T. Cox, president; James M. Burt, vice-president; L. D. Mason, secretary; and J. W. Stearns, treasurer. Mr. Tredwell's name has always been honored by the club as the first of its founders, though he did not accept official responsibility after the preliminary meeting. Upon his motion, at the meeting held in Hugh Boyd's house on the 24th of May, 1880, the name was changed to that which the society now holds. Owing to the club's custom of meeting at the private residences of its members the membership has of necessity been limited, its number not exceeding one hundred. The membership, which includes nearly every Brooklyn collector of pictures, is full and at least twenty-five applicants are generally awaiting a vacancy. In 1883 the club gave an exhibition of a loan collection of paintings and etchings at the Art Association building. The collection comprised the finest paintings ever exhibited in this country. Other exhibitions were given in 1886, 1888, and 1889. From May 10, 1880, to May 1, 1889, there were fifty-nine papers read before the club. Among the artists who appeared as lecturers before the club were Smillie, Tracy, Inness, Van Ingen, Champney, Ritchie, Volkmer, Millet, Gibson, Blashfield, Hopkinson Smith, Paul Rajon, Clarence Cook and others. Among the members who have read essays before the club we find the names of Chadwick, Tredwell, Ritchie, West, Mathewson, Healy, Hull, Ford and others. The Rembrandt drawing class instituted by the club for the promotion and encouragement of art, in the drawing classes of our public schools, is worthy of high commendation. A drawing class has also been organized in connection with the art department of the Brooklyn Institute. In both of these departments the Rembrandt Club distributed prizes and medals to the most proficient pupils. As a promoter of a love for art the club, in its public and private exhibitions of paintings, etchings and other works of art and virtu, in the literature of the fifty-nine essays read before the club and its guests and in the establishment and encouragement of art schools, has been of incalculable value to the art-loving population of Brooklyn. Besides these the Rembrandt Club has given awards for the best finished etched plates, and by public exhibitions, of which there have been four, at the Art Association rooms, has aided in educating public taste and knowledge in art. The present officers of the club are: president, John S. James; vice-president, A. Augustus Healy; secretary, Walter K. Paye; treasurer, Joel W. Stearns; John B. Ladd, chairman executive committee.

THE BROOKLYN ART CLUB was established for the purpose of encouraging social intercourse among local artists and of extending in every possible manner the interests of art and its devotees. Its organization was begun at a meeting held on December 10, 1879, at the house of W. H. Philip, 179 Madison street; there were present on this occasion: F. A. Chapman, Alonzo Chappell, John A. Parker, Strafford Newmarch, W. H. Philip, Carleton Wiggins, R. Bruce Crane, J. H. Cocks, W. H. Snyder, C. D. Hunt, J. B. Stearns, N. A., and Calvin Rae Smith. Public art exhibitions were held semi-annually at first; now they are events

of annual recurrence. The meetings of the Art Club took place for a long time at the residences of its members, but of late years they have taken place in the directors' room of the Art Association building on Montague street, where the exhibitions also are held. The club's first president was Junius B. Stearns, N. A. It has more than eighty members at the present time, and its officers are: Fred J. Boston, president; Leonard Ochtman, vice-president; Wedworth Wadsworth, secretary; Frank Squier, treasurer.

As already stated, it is mainly through the work done in the cause of art education in Brooklyn that one can obtain a just idea of the art life of the city as a whole. Yet the number and eminence of the artists who have lived and worked here is so considerable as in some measure to account for the high standard in art prevailing in this community. Even limiting the enumeration to those who have labored among us in comparatively recent years, the names are many and notable. Of the artists no longer living those familiar with the art history of the city will recall F. A. Chapman, Alonzo Chappell, John Williamson, Regis Gignoux, J. H. Frothingham (a pupil of Gilbert Stuart), James L. Dick, H. Carmienke, O. J. Lay, R. W. Hubbard, Strafford Newmarch, W. H. Philip, Junius B. Stearns, Walter Libbey, Robert Haskins, J. C. Platt, Henry Northcote, Matthew Wilson, J. C. Cass, Jesse Talbot, the Smiths—father and son—famous painters of "marine portraits," and Charles Burt, the well-known engraver. Still living, though no longer to be classed as Brooklynites, are George Inness, Samuel Coleman, J. G. Brown, William Hart, M. F. H. DeHaas, F. B. Carpenter, R. Bruce Crane, Frank Boggs, Percy and Leon Moran, Leonard Ochtman, Calvin Rae Smith, Stanley Middleton, Johannes Oertel, L. Wilmarth, Rufus Wright, Lionel Delissier, Richard Creyfields, W. E. Plympton, Wilson Demeza, J. H. Cocks, Henry F. Darby. Brooklyn is yet the home of John M. Falconer, J. M. Hart, J. B. Whittaker, Carleton Wiggins, F. T. Lee Boyle, A. H. Ritchie, Wedworth Wadsworth, W. Hamilton Gibson, Warren Sheppard, James Northcote, W. H. Snyder, J. Carter Beard, Prof. Constantine Hertzberg, Harry Roseland, Clinton Loveridge, S. S. Carr, Miss S. M. Barstow, Miss M. A. Wood, Miss Cornelia Conant, Gabriel Harrison, Thomas Shields, Eleanor Bannister, Shirley Turner, Hugh Eaton, Thomas M. Jensen, Albert D. Blashfield, J. Meredith Nugent, John A. Parker, August Laux, Clark Crum, C. D. Hunt, Frederick J. Boston, Joseph Boston, Benjamin Lander, the etcher; the engravers, Beckwith, E. J. Whitney and Thomas Johnson. The work of the sculptor H. K. Brown, who made the statues of DeWitt Clinton in Green-Wood Cemetery, of Lincoln at the entrance to Prospect Park, and the Washington in Union Square, New York, is significantly identified with Brooklyn.

JAMES McDUGAL HART studied painting under the direction of his brother William Hart, and enjoys prominence as a landscape artist. He was born in Kilmarnock, Scotland, on May 10, 1828, and was brought to this country when three years old. After studying under his brother, he visited Europe in 1851 and became a pupil of Schirmer in Düsseldorf. He became an A. N. A. in 1857, and an N. A. in 1859. His works include many canvases of extraordinary merit. Among them are: "Morning in the Adirondacks," "Summer on the Bouquet River," "Summer Memory of Berkshire," "Autumn Woods," "Drove at the Ford," "Through Dust Clouds," "At the Brookside," "In our Village" and "At the Watering Trough."

WEDWORTH WADSWORTH, who easily stands in the front rank of American water color artists, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1846. His parents were of New England descent. He completed his education at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1867. His artistic tastes developed early in life and were assiduously cultivated, but it was not until 1884 that he turned his genius into professional channels. He has devoted himself entirely to water color work, recognizing the fact, not hitherto a popular one, that such a medium was capable of transmitting poetic expression with greater facility and truthfulness than any other. His studies are made direct from nature, and he is as much of an idealist as circumstances will permit. He has also won fame as an illustrator, and has used his pencil with effect in connection with the works of Tennyson, Shakespeare, Cooper and others. For the past six years he has been secretary of the Brooklyn Art Club. He belongs to the Salmagundi and the New York Water Color clubs, and is chairman of the Brooklyn Institute's loan exhibitions. In 1890 Yale College gave him the honorary degree of Ph. B.

CARLETON WIGGINS, the cattle painter, was born at Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., in 1848. In 1859 his parents moved to Brooklyn, where Carleton was educated. During his thirteenth year he became a clerk in the law office of Dukes & Sullivan, of New York. Remaining in that employ for two years, he next found employment with the agent of the London & Liverpool Insurance Company. At the end of eighteen months he became an art student at the New York Academy of Design and continued his studies under the late Mr. Carmienke and George Inness. At the age of twenty he opened a studio in New York, and soon attained success as a landscape painter. In 1880 he went to Europe and studied in Paris and elsewhere under the best masters, devoting himself almost exclusively to painting cattle and sheep. Some of his more notable canvases are: "Edge of Forest, Barbizon," "Cattle in Landscape," "Evening at Grez," "On the Road," "September Day," "Hillside near Fontainebleau," "October Morning," "Gathering Sea-Weed" and "Summer Morning." Mr. Wiggins is an associate of the National Academy of Design and a member of the Society of American Artists, the American Water Color Society, the Artists' Fund Society, the Salmagundi Club, the Brooklyn Art Club and the Oxford and Union League clubs.

The reputation enjoyed by EDWIN HOWLAND BLASHFIELD as a painter of rare imaginative power and a thorough master of technique easily entitles him to recognition among the foremost artists of the day. His "Roman Lady's Fencing Lesson" and "Inspiration," the former a Salon and the latter a Royal Academy picture, have met with appreciation and laudatory criticism. Not alone as an artist in color mediums has Mr. Blashfield distinguished himself. He is famous as an illustrator, and the quality of work produced by men of his caliber is responsible in a great measure for the continued expansion of the black and white field. He has profusely illustrated a number of magazine articles, written in collaboration with his wife and published in leading American periodicals; among these have been "Romola in Florence," "The Man at Arms," and "A Plea for Stage Pictures." He has also illustrated Frank R. Stockton's "Clocks of Rondanie" and Whittier's "Legend of Rugen." Mr. Blashfield was born in New York in 1848. His early youth was passed in Brooklyn, where his family has had a home for years. At the age of eighteen he went to Paris and studied under Leon Bonnat and Gérôme. When the Franco-German war began he left Paris and traveled through Belgium and Germany, closing his tour in Italy, where he spent eight months as a resident of Florence. After recrossing the Atlantic and passing two years in America, he returned to Paris and exhibited in the Salon from 1875 until 1880. In the latter year he came back to New York and opened a studio there. After that he traveled in Egypt, and spent the summer of 1886 in England. In 1889 he received a Salon medal at Paris. In 1890 Mr. Blashfield revisited Egypt and made a second journey up the Nile. He was one of the artists selected to decorate the World's Fair Building at Chicago, and was recalled from Paris for that purpose. His latest works include two of his most important productions; they are oil paintings, "The Angel with the Flaming Sword" and "Ringing the Christmas Bells."

In the person of MAURITZ FREDERICK HENDRICK DE HAAS, Brooklyn possesses one of the most successful marine painters of this or any other era in the history of art. He was born in Rotterdam, on December 12, 1832, and studied painting under Spoel, Bosboom and Louis Meyer. He sketched for a time along the coasts of his native Holland and in England, and in 1851 took up the study of water color painting in London. He settled in 1858 in New York. He was elected an A. N. A. in 1863, and an N. A. in 1867. His chief works embrace a variety of marine and coast views, including "Admiral Farragut's Fleet passing New Orleans," "Sunset at Sea," "Moonlight at Sea," "Sunrise in a Fog—near Newport," "Tropical Sunset at Sea," "Shipwreck," and "Off Marblehead."

Among the younger artists whose labors have closely identified them with this city, WARREN SHEPPARD has earned a comparatively wide reputation. His earlier work exhibited a marked inclination towards the school of Martin Rico, under whom at one time Mr. Sheppard desired to study; latterly he has encouraged a tendency in the direction of marine painting. Mr. Sheppard was born in New Jersey in April, 1858, but has lived in Brooklyn since the age of fifteen. He learned drawing and perspective in the Cooper Institute in New York, and taught himself the principles of coloring by studying directly from nature. Mr. Sheppard has been abroad three times and has studied both in Venice and Paris. He has exhibited in London. Among his more notable works are: "The Restless Sea," which will figure in the galleries at the World's Fair, "The Golden Palace," "A Canal in Venice," and "Santa Maria della Salute." Mr. Sheppard's studio is in his residence at 426 Ninth street.

WILLIAM HAMILTON GIBSON, a life-long Brooklynite, is a painter whose work is an essential feature of every collection of American paintings; though he is perhaps best known to the extensive public that observes the work of a successful illustrator of the popular magazines, and wherever *Harper's Magazine* goes his work is a familiar and welcome feature. Original investigation of nature has given him subjects that have more than a pictorial interest, and while his rendering of them is exquisite in art and poetic in feeling, his accuracy as a naturalist lends an added element of interest. His father, the late E. T. H. Gibson, was a prominent Brooklynite, and the son was born at the country home in Sandy Hook, Conn., in 1850. He was educated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic and the famous "Guamery" school in Washington, Conn. Artistic from youth, he began to paint in water colors in boyhood, and has been entirely self-taught in his calling. He has had so good a teacher that his technical skill is remarkable, while his freedom from the traditions of the schools has resulted in a style that is thoroughly original, but without a trace of eccentricity. He now devotes most of his time to water color work in which he has been a favorite exhibitor for many years; but he works also in oil, pastel, gouache, crayon, pencil, smoke and charcoal. He is a member of the Water Color Society, the Brooklyn Art Club, the Salmagundi and the Century Club, of New York. His residence in Brooklyn is on Lincoln place, and he has recently completed a handsome house on the hills of Washington, Conn., where for many years he has made his summer home.

Though living and working in New York STANLEY MIDDLETON is a Brooklynite by birth and education. He was born in 1854. He studied in New York under A. C. Howland, and when twenty years old crossed the ocean to still further cultivate his artistic predilections. He spent more than four years in Paris, and then returned to this country, where he remained about the same length of time; he then revisited Paris and studied there five years. During all the years which he spent in the French capital, he studied under

such masters as Jaquesson, De La Chevreuse, Dagnan-Bonveret, Harpigne and Benjamin Constant. He returned to America five years ago, and occupies a studio in the Sherwell building on West 57th street. He devotes himself almost exclusively to figure and portrait painting, and in these lines has won merited recognition. His ideal head of "Rosalind" is the example selected to illustrate the account of Mr. Henry T. Cox's collection, on a later page in this volume. He is a member of the Salmagundi Club.

J. CARTER BEARD made his entrée into the artistic circles of New York in 1865, and since that time has become very widely known as one of the leading illustrators of the day. He has also done a great deal towards illustrating the school books of the present generation and, until a few years ago, was a contributor to the water color exhibitions in New York. Mr. Beard was born in Cincinnati on June 6, 1837; he was educated at Miami University in his native state, where he was a fellow member in the Delta Kappa Epsilon Society with Whitelaw Reid. He studied law under the late Rutherford B. Hayes, but after being admitted to the bar he abandoned his prospects as a lawyer and entered upon the study of art.

JOSEPH A. DE LA HARPE is a scenic artist, who was born at Lausanne, Switzerland, on June 1, 1850, two months after the death of his father, an officer under the Russian government. His mother was a lady of much literary ability and was an aquarelle artist of excellent merit. When her son was seven years old she came to America, being an invalid, and having vainly sought relief at the various curative resorts of Europe, upon medical advice she visited the hot sulphur springs near Salt Lake City, the result of which was her complete restoration. She made her home in Salt Lake City and remained there until her death, about fifteen years ago. Mr. De La Harpe made frequent sketching tours to the wilds of the Rocky Mountains, where he often remained for months at a time, becoming thoroughly acquainted with an extensive region. He served as a guide to several surveying, mining and geological parties, and he assisted in the survey on the wildest and roughest part of the Union Pacific Railway in the Weber and Echo cañons on Brigham Young's contract. As guide to a party sent out to secure Indian relics, mineralogical specimens and other articles for the Salt Lake Museum, he led it through the "three valleys"—Salt Lake, Tooele and Skull valleys—into the Wasatch range of the Rockies. He remained in Utah until he was twenty-one years old, his last employment there being with Brigham Young, who engaged him first to sketch and paint, from caged specimens, the wild animals of the Rocky Mountain region. These pictures were for the Salt Lake Museum, but several of them are now in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. Mr. De La Harpe took up scene painting at Mr. Young's suggestion, and was placed in the Salt Lake Theatre, of which the Mormon president was the proprietor. He distinguished himself as a portrait painter also, and among his works were portraits of such dignitaries in the Mormon Church as Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, who was Young's first councillor; Daniel H. Wells, mayor of Salt Lake City and lieutenant-general of the

"Nauvoo Legion" or Mormon militia, and others. He also painted portraits of Joseph and Hiram Smith, the founders of the Mormon sect, from ambrotype likenesses, by the aid of such descriptive information as he could gather. Ambition led him to turn his face eastward, and after short sojourns in several western cities he reached New York and entered upon an engagement with Augustin Daly, who was about to produce a dramatization of Mark Twain's "Roughing It" and other plays dealing with life in the far west, the scenery for which was of course extremely familiar to Mr. De La Harpe. Afterwards he was engaged at Booth's Theatre, at the corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, and he has produced scenery for nearly every first-class theatre in New York city. In 1876 he became a resident of Brooklyn and painted for Hooley's Theatre, the Brooklyn Theatre, Hyde & Behman's, the Academy of Music, the Grand Opera House and others. He designed Hyde & Behman's Theatre and superintended its construction, and at this writing is engaged in painting a drop curtain and the scenery for that firm's new house in Williamsburgh. He has painted scenery in forty-seven theatres, of which twenty-four are in Brooklyn and New York. He also made the architectural designs and plans for the buildings of the Brooklyn Jockey Club. Mr. De La Harpe married Miss May Valentine in 1874.



JOSEPH A. DE LA HARPE.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

The history of amateur photography in this city is a story of rapid development from the smallest possible origin. Twelve years ago there was no regular organization of amateurs in Brooklyn; to-day there are two large and influential associations, which have exerted more or less influence in the advancement of the science. When the Brooklyn Academy of Photography was established in 1887, a dozen amateur photographers were collected with the greatest difficulty for the purpose of organization. Prior to that time the late George B. Brainerd, at one time deputy water purveyor of Brooklyn, was regarded as the pioneer of amateur photography in this city and on Long Island; his work was admirable and unique; his methods were many of them original, and he designed a hand camera, which has since been generally used by amateurs in this city and elsewhere, and was perhaps the first magazine camera ever in existence. Other important contributions to photography, which have been made by Brooklyn amateurs, are a method of determining the speed of the shutter and a method of photographing luminous objects, both of which resulted from exhaustive research by Dr. Wallace Goold Levison; Dr. French of this city utilized photography to reproduce the action of the vocal chords, and many of our local amateurs have attained the highest possible perfection in the mechanical and artistic details of their art. It is generally conceded that cameras in the hands of Brooklyn men have produced some of the best results achieved in the United States during the last decade by amateurs or professionals.

THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF PHOTOGRAPHY was organized and incorporated in February, 1887, with a dozen charter members; they were: Wallace Goold Levison, president; Frank La Manna, first vice-president; James L. Cornell, second vice-president; Willis Dodge, corresponding secretary; Adrian V. Martense, recording secretary; George B. Brainerd, treasurer; C. G. Levison, Gonzalo Poey, John Merritt, M. D., John Lefferts, Jr., Charles H. Carter and William T. Wintringham. All these twelve constituted a board of trustees. The avowed object of the academy as announced in its first printed prospectus was the "advancement of photography in its scientific, historical, art and technical applications." This statement permitted great latitude of interpretation. At first the meetings of the academy were held in members' houses at irregular intervals; then came an offer from Dr. Hoagland of rooms in the Hoagland Laboratory on Henry street. The offer was accepted, and the first meeting was held in the new quarters in January, 1889. Apartments were afterwards obtained at 517 Fulton street, and, after remaining there a year, the academy moved to its present rooms at 177 Montague street. Here they are supplied with the best developing facilities, electric lights, and all photographic conveniences. Weekly meetings are held for the discussion of technical subjects. The academy is in close touch with foreign photographic societies, and Frank La Manna, its late president and one of the most enthusiastic and expert among its members, is councillor of the International Photographic Union of Paris. The academy has preserved complete records of many interesting occurrences, including the great blizzard of 1888, the Washington centennial of 1889 and the Columbian celebration of 1892. The official "History of the Centennial Celebration" of 1889 contains twenty-six illustrations taken from negatives made by the members of the academy. This number was nearly one-half of all the illustrations in the book, the balance being mostly reproductions of old engravings. The valuable contributions of the academy to the illustrations of this volume, from the negatives taken by the late George B. Brainerd twenty years ago of historic landmarks in and around Brooklyn, are fully credited elsewhere. The academy belongs to the American League of Amateur Photographers and to that organization's slide interchange. Its active membership now numbers about one hundred, and its corresponding, associate and honorary members aggregate nearly forty. Its officers are: John Merritt, M. D., president; Harry S. Fowler, corresponding secretary; William T. Wintringham, treasurer.

THE BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS, which was merged in the Brooklyn Academy of Photography in August, 1891, was organized by a few enthusiasts, among whom were Allan Ormsbee, Homer Ladd, George R. Sheldon and H. P. Sewell, on March 22, 1889. Mr. Ormsbee was the society's first president, and his successors in office were C. M. Trowbridge and Homer Ladd. Meetings were first held at members' houses, and, within a short time after the date of organization, rooms were secured in a building at 412 Jay street. These premises were abandoned in 1890, and the meetings were again held at private houses. The society held several creditable print exhibitions, and accomplished a great deal of excellent work, both as an organization and through the efforts of individual members. At the time of its absorption by the academy the society had thirty-two members.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PHOTOGRAPHY OF THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE was organized with thirty-four members on March 26, 1889. Its nucleus had existed for some time previous as the Linden Camera Club, which had a limited membership, and met at the residence of Alexander Black, on Linden street, in the Eastern District. To-day the department has a membership not very far short of two hundred. At first the department occupied rooms in the old Institute building on Washington street, but after that structure was

guttled by fire on September 12, 1890, it found a home at 201 Montague street, its present location. Here its suite of apartments includes a studio room and dark and enlarging rooms. The department gives frequent exhibitions and lectures, and has a number of excursions every year for the benefit of the members. Alexander Black was the first president of the department. The present officers are: J. Foster Flagg, president; G. W. Wundram, vice-president; Lewis E. Meeker, M. D., curator; Gould W. Hart, secretary; Miss Anna L. Meeker, corresponding secretary; Pierre L. Le Brun, treasurer.

PRIVATE ART COLLECTIONS.

Of the higher forms of recreation the patronage of art and the passion for collecting pictures find many devotees among the residents of Brooklyn, and her collectors are familiar figures at all the great sales and are well-known in the studios of Europe and America. Some have formed general collections, in which the various schools of art are represented by characteristic examples; some have sought the masterpieces of distinct schools and of individual painters; some have made it their pleasure and their pride to cover their walls with the best productions of American artists, and all have done something for the encouragement of home art. In consequence of the liberal and cultured zeal of the collectors of Brooklyn, the city has many creditable collections to show, some of which are of the first rank, in the number, the quality or the representative character of the treasures they have accumulated.

MR. JOHN T. MARTIN'S COLLECTION.

In JOHN T. MARTIN'S gallery, at No. 28 Pierrepont street, is an important collection thoroughly well displayed. It is one of the pioneer collections of Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have spent a portion of each year in Europe, and among the art treasures of the Old World they found much refreshing enjoyment and gradually developed a taste for the works of the great painters of the day. Many were purchased during their trips abroad, from the artists themselves; others were obtained on the breaking up of collections in this country, and soon the walls of their commodious Brooklyn house were crowded. Then it was decided to build a picture gallery. This was completed in the year 1876. After much weeding out and many additions, much of it due, of late years, to the refined taste and excellent judgment of Mrs. Martin, the owners came to look upon it as a fairly complete and representative collection, and in this opinion were strengthened by the judgment of those who came to visit it, as its reputation spread among the art lovers of the country.

This collection is valuable rather in its comprehensive representation of the canvases of leading artists than of any one period or school. Indeed, there are only ten cases in which more than one example of the same artist is found, and these may be attributed to the unexpected obtaining of a rarer example after the first one had been purchased. As a consequence there are three of Diaz, three of Zimmerman, and two each of Breton, Détaillé, Gaurman, Knaus, Lambinet, Millet, Meyer von Bremen, Shayer, Staigg, and Troyon. The latter represent two widely different periods and styles, and of the Détaillés, the later one was a commission given in the artist's studio in 1880. The catalogue contains nearly one hundred numbers, and its representative character may be judged from the following names: Artz, Bague, Becker, Bodenmuller, Bonheur (Rosa), Bouguereau, Boutibonne, Breton, Cabanel, Charlemont, Benjamin Constant, Casado, Casanova, Chevilliard, Chierici, Corot, Dalbono, Daubigny, Defregger, Denner, De Neuville, Desgoffe, Détaillé, Diaz, Dupré, Duverger, Echtler, Escosura, Faustini, Fichel, Fromentin, Gaurman, Gérôme, Girardet, Gros, Guillemin, Gysis, Hallberger, Heck, Herring, Beaufain, Irving, Jacque, Jimenez, Koekkoek, Koken, Klimsch, Knaus, Lambinet, Landelle, Lecompte, Le Roux, Madon, Martin, Max, Meissonier, Millet, Meyer von Bremen, Merle, Mount, Pascutti, Pettenkofen, Preyer, Read, Robbe, Rousseau, Schutze, Schutzenburger, Schreyer, Shayer, Soyer, Staigg, Troyon, Van Marcke, Van Mieris, Verboeckhoven, Vibert, Vineau, Von Rhomberg, Willems, Zamacois, Zimmerman.

The first of the canvases to which the visitor is attracted is a De Neuville, painted to order in 1873. It is called "The Siege of Gravelotte," and depicts a dashing charge of dragoons upon the breaking ranks of the enemy. It is full of spirited action and color, and may be accepted as a specimen of this artist's best work. Opposite to it is a pendant picture by the other great French painter of soldier's life, Détaillé, which shows "The Return from a Grand Manœuvre." It was ordered at the same time as the De Neuville picture, and therefore the two afford an excellent opportunity for comparison of these two celebrated artists. The Détaillé only suffers from it in the scene and the subject itself; the action is necessarily less spirited; the mind reposes on it instead of being aroused and excited, as is the case when you stand before De Neuville's dragoons and are thrilled with incident after incident in the actual battle. Near by is the Corot, which was purchased in Paris from Goupil, in 1884. In this quiet scene, where the evening



"THE CHRISTENING," BY LUDWIG KNAUS.

sun steals gently over a hill, flecking the branches of a rugged cedar on its summit, you find absolute repose. It is one of the largest and most important Corots in this country, and many noted connoisseurs envy its possessor. There are two excellent Bretons, the one a group in the hay field, a mother with baby at breast forming the centre figure, which was originally in the collection of James Matthews, and the other a peasant girl lying on the bank of a lily pond, and called "Meditation." Between the soft grays of the Corot, with its highly poetic and tender feeling, and the soft and suggestive grass greens of the Breton last mentioned, is a little gem of bright color which was painted by Meissonier in 1867. It is called "The Return Home," and is a gay cavalier in scarlet coat and scarlet feather in his drab hat, full of life and sentient expression. Over it are a couple of Millets, peasants going to work in the gray dawn, the beams of the sun coming from the background and giving the delicate touches of light and dark shadow which characterize the greater portion of this famous artist's work. It awakens exactly the same sentiment as does the famous "Angelus," that quiet intro-reflective mood which, like the most joyous song of the nightingale, has yet a tinge of sadness in it. The Daubigny shows Nature in a less sombre vein. The cares of the day are over; a little mirthful jesting and subdued laughter, and then to sleep. It is called "Evening on the Seine," and as one watches the shadows flit across the silvery face of the stream there seems to come the distant hum and gleam of lights from never sleeping Paris at no great distance. This work came from the John Wolfe collection, and was the first of Daubigny's pictures to command a high price in this country. Among the other examples of the 1830 school to be found in this gallery its rank is high. The price paid for this picture was only \$5,200, but at that time Daubignys were going a-begging at from \$1,000 to \$3,000, and most of them were not of a quality to compare with the one purchased by Mr. Martin. After the high price paid by Mr. Martin on his own judgment, many others, and in some respects better, examples of this artist's work were sent over. They are now scattered all over the country, but Mr. Martin may be said to be the pioneer in their introduction here.

There are some connoisseurs who hold that the jewel of Mr. Martin's collection is "The Christening," by Ludwig Knaus, a work that cost Mr. Martin \$50,000, and that helped to set the standard of the artist's reputation for the future. Knaus was of the Dusseldorf school, and the excellent drawing, full, rich color and vigorous realism for which this great German artist is famous, are further exemplified in his pictures of "The Herd Boy," and "A Female Head," also to be found in this collection. The latter was purchased from the studio of the artist in Berlin. Another work which these art lovers took direct from the easel at Munich is "The Spirit Hand," by Gabriel Max, which depicts a young woman in mourning robes, with sad eyes and tear-stained cheeks to whom a shadowy hand is held out in consoling sympathy. It is a strong picture with a sad motive. Another picture calculated to raise sombre thought is one by Merle, called "The Inconsolable." It is a group of peasant children, open eyed and breathless, by an old well, on the frame of which sits a weary gypsy mother, bending tenderly and dry eyed over her dead baby. Turn from these to gayer scenes, first among which is a splendid Carl Becker, called "The Welcome Guests." The costumes are of that graceful Venetian *moyen* age which this painter affects, and the scene is laid on the terrace of a noble villa in the country, near Venice. Near by is another picture which tells a whole story. It was painted to order by Hector Le Roux and is called "Aurelia and Pomponia." These were the names of two vestal virgins condemned to death during the reign of Caracalla. In a large hall the vestals are assembled. Two empty chairs in the first row bear the names of the condemned. The Superior, with her surrounding attendants, form the High Tribunal. The High Priest is reading the sentence to the trembling girls who are doomed; the faces of the other virgins are filled with pity and horror. It is a powerful conception, and masterly carried out.

There is a picture by Pettenkofer which commands instant attention, and has been very highly spoken of. The title is "Pendant le Duel," and the atmospheric effects seem the more wonderful the more it is looked into. The figures are full of life; even the horses seem to have a glimmering idea that a tragedy is being enacted. But the chief charm is in the perspective, and the clever manner in which the fleeting mood of nature in a frosty dawn is captured. The old woman's head by Denner is a speaking likeness, executed with that microscopic accuracy and infinite elaboration of detail which made him famous at the age of twenty-four. For a similar accuracy of drawing, but more forceful in execution and color, "The Sentinel," by Bargue, is also noteworthy. It was purchased at the Morgan sale, and is thought to be one of the best examples of the artist in this country.

Among other gems of this collection is a magnificent Van Marcke, painted at the epoch after he turned from landscape to the portrayal of cattle. The canvas was finished to order in 1878, the year in which the artist was awarded the first-class medal by the Paris salon. There are also two excellent examples of Troyon, of whom Van Marcke was a pupil, and a notable canvas by Rousseau called "Les Bûcherounes." This is a superb illustration of the close of an autumn day. Rosa Bonheur's landscape, with sheep and cattle, is from the collection of the late W. Tilden Blodgett, and is well-known. Mr. Blodgett was one of the connoisseurs sent to Europe to represent the Metropolitan Museum and purchase notable works for it.

The works of Diaz are much admired by Mr. Martin, and the three canvases bearing his name are among his best. The "Scene of the Forest of Fontainebleau" is from the collection of the banker Oppenheim, of Paris; "The Bathers" is full of soft, dreamy sentiment, and "Venus and Adonis" is as pure in drawing as faultless in color.

For a picture full of vivid coloring Casado's "Interior of Goya's Studio" is an excellent example. It represents the artist Goya at work upon the portrait of the beautiful Duchess of Alba, and the proud model, in lovely costume, reclines gracefully upon a divan, while at her feet and toward the left of the cabinet are a group of noblemen in gay apparel apparently passing the time over a collection of engravings or in contemplating the beauty of their aristocratic mistress. Defregger is represented by a large canvas called "Italian Beggar Singers," which has much merit, and the three figure paintings by Zimmerman cannot be passed by without a note of admiration by those interested in skillful characterization.

Of more than passing interest among these great artists is T. Buchanan Read's "Sheridan's Ride." It is of interest, because several replicas were made of it at a time when the subject was one of much verse and many newspaper articles, and there arose quite a contention among art collectors as to which one possessed the original picture. The one in Mr. Martin's gallery is certified by the artist himself, which ought to end the discussion.

Of the statuary, the large piece in an alcove, "Cleopatra Before Cæsar," was executed to order by Lucardi, of Rome, in 1873. "Michael Angelo's First Effort," shows the great sculptor as a youth chiseling away at the head of a fawn. It is by Zocci, of Florence. There is an "Il Penseroso" and an "Undine," by Mozier, a "Proserpine" and "Head of Greek Slave," by Powers, and other marbles, including a bust of Mr. Martin, by Wagnmüller, of Munich. In the library there is also an excellent portrait of Mr. Martin, painted by Benjamin Constant, and Mrs. Martin has a large and important collection of fans, of every age and clime, and her tiny cabinets of rare porcelains are of exceptional beauty and value.

THE LATE DAVID C. LYALL'S COLLECTION.

Brooklyn has recently lost two important collections, and even before the death of Mr. DAVID C. LYALL, in the summer of 1892, the loss of his collection also was a settled fact, as he had intended removing it to the new house he had built in New York. It is worthy of record, however, and of a prominent place in Brooklyn's history, for in beautiful works by the best masters it is both rich and rare. As in several other Brooklyn collections, the works of the Barbizon school cut an important figure. Of these Mr. Lyall had three of Millet, three of Corot, three of Rousseau, four of Daubigny, four of Jules Dupré, two of Diaz, two of Jacque; while Troyon, Delacroix and Courbet also are represented. It only needed a Decamps to fill the lists of the Barbizon men, and make this one of the finest representative collections of that school in this country; for of these twenty-five canvases, nearly every one ranks high, and a large majority of them are masterpieces. Of the Millets, "*La Naissance du Veau*" is perhaps the best known. It is one of the studies of peasant life that he so loved to portray. It was a salon picture of 1864. It was among the most important of the works of this artist shown at the exhibition of his paintings by the American Art Association several years ago. The three Corots are of almost equal merit, but "*Le Bouleau*" is esteemed to be the most important work of the three. It is characterized by the simplicity of manner and the subdued harmonies which mark about the middle period of this artist's many works. Of the three superb Rousseaus, one is of a peasant plowing on a moist morning; the horse pants as he trudges through the loamy soil, and his heavy breath mingles with the mist. Other figures at work are dimly shown in the background. Equally realistic is another scene depicting huge rocks and wide-spreading oaks in autumn foliage, near the shade of which cattle are browsing in the soft sunshine, which is contrasted with the purple woods closing in the background. The Daubigny landscapes are all superb examples.

The Duprés offer striking contrasts of the versatility of his great genius as a close student of nature in all her moods—from a misty dawn, out of which looms up a huge oak, while beyond are seen the farm buildings with just a suggestion of renewed life about them, to a soft summer sky beaming on luxuriant vegetation, and an evening scene with rippled water and wind-blown clouds. Diaz, who in early life labored with Dupré as a journeyman painter on porcelain, has in this collection an important canvas which may be accepted as an illustration of the vitality of that joyous nature which supported him through the afflictions of a laborious youth and the privations of a neglected early manhood. It is a fanciful conceit of nymphs and cupids, and is splendid in both modeling and color. One of the Jacques, a landscape with sheep, is masterly in treatment. These lead us to the large and important Troyon. It is universally considered that this painting surpasses in excellence any of his other works. It is a cattle piece, more splendid in spirit and more powerful in color, vivid realism, and quiet naturalness than the one with which this great artist astonished the French salon in 1847, after his close study of the old Dutch masters. It was purchased at the sale of the Stewart collection. The canvas by Eugene Delacroix is the well-known one called "*L'enlèvement de Rebecca*," which in splendid color portrays a powerful incident from Scott's *Ivanhoe*. Every detail of the picture is full of spirited action and glowing color. Another great picture is the Jules Breton, "*La Fin du Travail*," which was painted to order in 1887 and declared by the artist himself to be his masterpiece.

Of the marked originality and bold personal style of Courbet there is a powerful example. A ravine winds through the middle, shut in by bold rocky precipices, whose summits are crowned with dark foliage. It is nature in her milder haunts and sterner moods. A canvas three by five feet represents the last work done by De Neuville, "*Cutting the Telegraph Wires*"—an episode of the Franco-Prussian War, the entrance of the French into the town of Stretat. What makes this important picture the more interesting is the fact that the officers in the foreground are all portraits, and in Mr. Lyall's possession is an autograph letter from the artist describing the incident and giving names of the participants. There is another stirring military piece called "*Prise d'une Batterie*," an incident of the Crimean War, also a commission picture. This is by Paul Alexander Protais, whose "*Before and after Combat*" is so famous. Among other canvases painted to order are two charming landscapes by Leon Pelouse, and two dainty water colors by Maurice Leloir, of whom there is also a good example in oil; "*Le Voix Celeste*," by Hébert, an important work; one of Bonnat's "*La Cruche Cassée*" pictures a pretty Italian girl in her tattered dress of many colors in distress over her mishap; a first class example of Eugene Isabey, "*Cardinal's Blessings*," in regard to all of which space prevents an adequate description, as also to any particular reference to the excellent examples of Pasini, David Johnson, G. Michel, Vollon, B. W. Leader (an English artist who received his first American commission from Mr. Lyall), F. L. Francais, V. Palmarioli, Lambinet, G. B. O'Neil, R. A., Louis Cabot, August Bonheur, Bastien Lepage, Hector Hanoteau, Madon, Boldini, Henner (a Magdalen), Erskin-Nichol, J. L. Gérôme ("*Ambulating Arab Merchant*"), R. Brascassat, Fromentin ("*Souvenir d'Algiers*"). Cazin has a picture of his garden, which shows his poetic brush, and the well-known but always beautiful "*Le Printemps*," by Cot, and others. There are a number of excellent water colors in Mr. Lyall's drawing-room, notably one by the greatest of English landscape artists, J. M. W. Turner; two by Birket Foster, one by David Cox, and a pastel by Millet.



"ROSALIND," BY STANLEY MIDDLETON.

MR. HENRY T. COX'S COLLECTION.

Among the early collectors of paintings is HENRY T. COX, of No. 236 Henry street, corner of Joralemon street. His little gallery extension is a charming nook in which to while away many an hour, surrounded by covetable gems and pictures of the highest merit, from the easels of such eminent artists as Cabanel, Gérôme, Van Marcke, Cazin, Daubigny, Schreyer, Diaz, George H. Boughton, Jules Dupré, Bouguereau, Corot, Henner, Edouard Frère, Jacque, Fromentin, Jensen, Rousseau, Lerolle, Delort, Rico, Vollon, Worms, Meyer Von Bremen, Koekkoek, Meyerheim, Jacomin, Flamm, Jordain, J. H. Tracy, Perrier, S. Middleton, Robie, J. Goubie, Steinheil, D. Huntington, De Haas, Voltz, A. Point, Sir David Wilkie, Induno, Zuber, Buhler, Adolph Weisz, L. Munthe, J. Breling, James Ward (of London), H. Baron, Munier, G. B. O'Neil, Echtler, E. Ciceri, Eugene Feyen, A. Siegert, Leon Glaize; and water colors by Schultz, Maccari, Louis Leloir, De Penne, Colman, Meyer Von Bremen, Vibert, Bright, Détaillé, Boughton, L. C. Tiffany and others. Corot, Jacques, Diaz, Perrier, Jules Dupré and a few others of the masters are represented by two and in a few instances by three examples. Mr. Cox's frequent visits to Europe, extending over a period of many years, have afforded him good opportunities of acquiring relative art values and so true taste, and his selections are sufficient proof that he has not gone into single-minded rapture about any particular school or schools. Most of his paintings have been purchased direct from the artist's easel or have been commissioned; and that he is wholly cosmopolitan in art is shown by the names on the corner of the canvases.

Of the grandly imaginative work by Alex. Cabanel, called "The Trysting Place of Souls," the great artist said he got the inspiration from "A Midsummer Night's Dream:"

"And yonder shines Aurora's harbinger,
At whose approach ghosts, wandering here and there,
Troop home to churchyards."

He has represented a soul that has been called back to earth and has for a time resumed its fleshly garb to hold converse once more with those it loved in life. There are two Greek figures, the girl seated on a bank, under dark overhanging trees, with sad eyes gazing on vacancy; trying to look into those eyes a youth, a lover, who anxiously pleads. Dimly discernible in the distance is a church with faint light in one window. The filmy drapery of the girl, the melancholy pose, the depth of gentle grief in the dark moist eyes, the delicate etheriality of the whole figure, these show the master hand in a conception which in all its details is in powerful sympathy with the ideal Master Poet. It is a composition truly great. But the girl's face in particular is fascinating and haunting. One might well exclaim on turning away from it: "I have seen a soul."

From Gérôme's easel Mr. Cox has a magnificent example of this great artist. It is a life-size portrait of a Bashi Bazouk, whose soft, smooth, dark-brown skin is contrasted with his many colored turban, and his worn satin cloak—the sheen and texture of which is marvelously shown. Lerolle's picture of the "Potato Harvest" in its composition and its scheme of soft misty grays might easily be mistaken for a Millet. Bouguereau's "Child of the Vintage," a life-size female head wreathed in vine leaves, is as fine an example of his great technical knowledge and masterly skill as any in this country. The Huntington, painted many years ago for Mr. Cox, is a little gem in portraiture, finished like a miniature and called "Beatrice." Another excellent ideal head is that of "Rosalind," by Stanley Middleton. His Van Marcke is an unusual example by that excellent artist, representing a village scene with two fine cows in the foreground, followed by sheep and calves. The style is very broad, resembling in a measure that of his master, Constant Troyon; there is strong and beautiful effect in the thatched cottages by the roadside and the cloudy sky; the cows are admirably treated.

Of the so-called "School of 1830," there are ten choice examples, representing six artists: Daubigny, Corot, Dupré, Fromentin, Diaz and Rousseau, all being worthy specimens. The Sir David Wilkie is his well-known "Teaching the Blackbird to Whistle." The innkeeper with his red "weskit" and his jug and his glass, has the wicker cage on the table, and his earnestness as a teacher is such that even when you look at the picture your lips unconsciously pucker. The examples of Perrier show a chateau in Spain, and a charming landscape in his minutely beautiful style. "The Widow's Acre," by George H. Boughton, is a scene on the picturesque "Isle of Wight;" a charming landscape with figures in the foreground and fishermen's cottages in the distance.

The Charles Jacques are three in number; one called "The Coming Storm," shows cattle standing in the water craning their necks in the direction of the swiftly moving rain clouds; another of a barnyard with fowls, in his inimitable manner; and a third, landscape and sheep. Schreyer is represented by two large and important works. "In Danger" is the title of one; over a landscape thinly veiled in snow comes a sleigh, with a single horse. The driver leans forward, madly urging him on; the animal rears and shrieks in terror, for the scent of the wolves, shown in the corner of the middle foreground, has caught its nostrils. The other shows Wallachian teamsters, hurrying homeward in the face of a coming storm. From Cazin there is a very important example called "The Last Quarter of the Moon," certainly one of the finest ever produced by this brilliant artist; the whole picture swims in an atmosphere luminous with that tender mellow light Cazin throws over many of his works; it stands forth a gem indeed. Taking Mr. Cox's collection as a whole, it is most carefully and judiciously selected.

Another of Mr. Cox's recreations tends in the direction of adding extra illustrations to books. His house is filled with books, all rare or at least valuable editions. For some of his extended books he has hunted the material for years and years. Among his extra-illustrated works, he feels justly proud of his "Horace Walpole and his World," Isaak Walton's "Angler," "Byron," "Mary Queen of Scots," "Life of Stothard," and others. His library is famous among the book-lovers, and includes more than 4,000 volumes.

MR. HENRY M. JOHNSTON'S COLLECTION.

HENRY M. JOHNSTON is another of the Brooklyn collectors who at the beginning of his career as such was firmly impressed with the belief that the men of 1830 were the greatest artists of the century. He began the accumulation of examples of their works fifteen years ago, and his method of collection has been similar to that of Mr. Walters, of Baltimore, who, in his lifetime, has owned and disposed of more works of art than any man in this country. Mr. Johnston never sells a picture, but if a better example than the one he has of a certain artist comes into the market he makes an exchange and pays the difference; or if his own examples are too good to be parted with, he buys outright. The advantage of such a method is that it enables one to accumulate and discriminately weed out at the same time. But although Mr. Johnston has proceeded on the rule of obtaining one good example of each great master, it has happened, simply because of the excellence of his first purchases, that he has in some instances more than one. Particularly is this the case in regard to the works of the men of Barbizon. He has, for instance, three superb Corots, three of Diaz, two of Delacroix, three of Jacque, three of Jules Dupré;

and of Cazin, who has blown a breath of new life into the landscape art of France, fallen, as it was, into a stagnated imitation of the mannerisms of those great masters, Mr. Johnston has no less than four important canvases.

There are about eighty first-class pictures in this collection, and in addition to the above named are examples of Rousseau, Troyon, Van Marcke, Daubigny, Rosa Bonheur, Jules Breton, Isabey, De Neuville, Martin Rico, Clays, Grison, Michel, Mettling, Marilhat, Lambinet, Kaemmerer, Becker, Jalabert, A. Pasini, Monticelli, Pelouse, V. Hugnet, Claude Monet, Courbet, J. B. Jongkind, Vollon, Zamacois, Bouguereau, Robie, Raybet, Braith, Desgoffe, Vernet Lecompte, Smith-Hald, Watelin (son-in-law and pupil of Van Marcke), Pierre Outin, Carl Hoff, Pierre Mignard, Guido Reni, and choice examples of George Inness, David Johnson, Arthur Quartley, J. Francis Murphy and Leonard Ochtman. When the careful weeding-out process which Mr. Johnston has carried on for the last decade is borne in mind, such a formidable array of famous names will help to form an opinion of his really rare and valuable collection as it now stands.

Most of the Corots that have come to this country are landscapes simply, painted after the artist had simplified his manner, created a system of subdued harmonies, and achieved such triumphs over the problems of light and air that he became preëminent as the poet-painter of the evening and the dawn. Two of



"THE EMBARKATION," BY LOUIS E. G. ISABEY.

Mr. Johnston's examples are of this period and show the delicacy of color and the silvery charm under which nature smiles upon the artist soul she loves. The third Corot, called "Tiger Seeking Prey," is of an earlier period, when his pictures exhibited greater breadth, strength, and more vigorous striving after color effects; when it was the sublime rather than the gentler moods of nature which appealed to him. The effect is one of impressive weirdness and the picture has all the sublime power of the mythological pictures Corot painted at this time. Mr. Johnston's superb Monticelli is six feet two by three feet four, upright, and its blaze of color would illuminate and make glorious any gallery in the world. The Empress Eugenie had it painted to order for one of her political friends. It was a gift worthy of an Empress, and it is only to the fall of the Empire and the stress of circumstances which led to the ruin of the noble family that owned it that we are indebted for a sight of it.

There is one of the largest and most important work of Bouguereau, called "Art and Literature," an allegory painted in 1867, for the library of the late J. Stryker Jenkins. The figures of the two women are a type of womanhood idealized and made sublime. Jules Dupré's "Oak by the River" is also well-known. It was selected for exhibition at the Barye loan collection of one hundred masterpieces. It was then in competition, so to speak, not only with the masterpieces of all the really great landscapes, but those also of the same artist. There were several very superior examples of his brush in this collection, but many con-

noisseurs held that for certain qualities of breadth and tone, in the vastness of the blue empyrean, in the far stretching distances, in the lovely dark green shadowed by a huge oak, on the edge of a silvery, weedy pool, and the powerful manner in which the sunlight, instead of being reflected lives and vibrates in the picture itself—this was a masterpiece among the masterpieces.

There is a masterly Delacroix "Tiger and Serpent," a companion picture of that in the Seney sale from the Secretan collection, and of the same date and quality. A large snake is coiled round the trunk of a cedar, its hissing head poised and pointing to a Bengal tiger only a few feet away. In this animal all the powerful coloring for which Delacroix is famous is boldly shown, and nothing so supple, so cruel, so realistically ferocious can be imagined as this open-mouthed beast. You cannot look at it without an apprehension that it is about to spring. By many this has been held to be one of the best examples of Delacroix in this country. The other Delacroix is called "The Combat," and is a stirring scene of conflict in the desert.

Which of the Jacques to select for mention is a difficult question. He has a charming moonlight scene which strongly reminds you of the "Sheepfold," by Millet; but there is a greater one of his, larger and more filled with poetic sentiment. The clouds tell you that a storm has just passed over; the sheep are being driven back to the pasture; and the atmosphere is bright yet heavy with the summer rain. You instinctively feel that no other artist could paint this scene, and in a little tell so much.

From Theodore Rousseau's brush there is shown a small picture which tells you much more of him than some of his larger works, for it is painted in loving memory of the birthplace of his fame. It is a scene in the outskirts of Barbizon, and in the middle distance is seen, half hidden in delicately shaded foliage, the country inn where the great artists of 1830 met nightly and compared notes. And then come the Cazin, landscapes which you feel that you could walk into, the ambient air so cleverly depicted that you smell the perfume of the flowers your careless feet have crushed. One of them, showing a thunder storm, will become famous in after years. The Rosa Bonheur was painted only a year or two before she startled the art world with her celebrated "Horse Fair." It is a good landscape, and the cattle show the closest of observation of animal life and the artist's wondrous skill in depicting it. The Jules Breton will make you pause for a moment. It is a summer day scene on the coast of Brittany, great as a landscape, but greater still in the color and life he has portrayed in the girls lounging about the crags or washing in the deep cool basin in the foreground. Probably you will never see a prettier bit of Holland by moonlight than is shown by Jongkind, and the De Neuville, a "Mounted Sentry," is one of those bits of rare coloring which connoisseurs seek and only rarely find.

The Isabey, too, is a glorious piece of color and of action. It is called "The Embarkation." There is the royal barge, purple and gilt, and to the platform below the jetty are hurrying gaily dressed men and women of the fashion of Louis XIV. But the glory of the picture is in its scheme of color; the stormy sky and the angry waves dashing against the slimy timbers of the old wharf. Felix Ziem is represented by "The Quay of Marseilles," strongly contrasted both in color and treatment; and by its side is one of the best Venetian scenes Rico has painted. The Michel is one of his largest and most important landscapes.

The latest, and perhaps the most important, addition to Mr. Johnston's collection is a masterpiece by Millet called "The Madman." To the admirers of Millet this work will be of absorbing interest, as it shows him in a new phase. The picture has never been exhibited. It was painted for Dr. Sema, an old personal friend of Millet, was taken direct from the easel as soon as completed, and has only changed hands once since. Mrs. Johnston, who is an enthusiast on art, has draped with a curtain the new purchase in which she takes a wholesome pride, and when this is withdrawn the first feeling is one of horror, as the abnormally staring bloodshot eyes hold and fascinate you. This feeling, however, soon fades and in its place steals one of supreme, overwhelming pity. For it is not the face and expression of a maniac. The gentle timid mouth with its twitching tremulous lips contradicts this; you seek the eyes again, where you find no ferocious glare, but a maelstrom of sad thoughts showing through a veil of bitter tears. You catch the rising sob from a heart as full of sorrows as the sea of sands, and say with Shakespeare: "That he is mad, 'tis true; 'tis true, 'tis pity; and pity 'tis 'tis true." The scheme of coloring gives it the appearance of a Rembrandt, and the allegorical accessories seem to indicate that the artist intended to paint a raving maniac, but that his innate humanity unconsciously softened it into a striking picture of a man whose reason has succumbed beneath an avalanche of sorrow.

Unfortunately for Brooklyn, while this volume is in press Mr. Johnston is offering his fine collection for sale.

MR. HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR.'S, COLLECTION.

HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR., is a collector in the best sense of the word. He has delved through mediocrity in search of the gems of art with the patient persistence of the Cape miner groping for diamonds, and, like the latter, has discovered them in the most unexpected places. All his life the collection of beautiful things has been his hobby and his pride. He was one of the first private collectors of

this country, and it has taken him thirty-five years to gather together the art treasures which glorify his Brooklyn home at No. 340 Clinton avenue, and have given his collection an international reputation.

He has in all upwards of three hundred canvases, perhaps one-third of which are rare old masters. They are all uncatalogued and unclassified, and the visitors, of whom there are many, have to take them in at random as they strike the eye. It is only after some study of them that it is borne in upon the mind that one school predominates, and it is the many superb examples of this school which makes the collection so thoroughly noteworthy. These are known throughout the art world as "The Barbizons." Mr. Chapman was one of the first to recognize the greatness of these original geniuses at a time when they were not accepted as prophets in their native land. To his mind "the phalanx of 1830," as it is called—the noble little army of which was composed of Rousseau, Diaz, Decamps, Millet, Dupré, Delacroix, Daubigny, Corot, Courbet, Troyon, and Jacque—were masters, and he risked his prescience on the greatness of their works long before the great collectors had begun to bid fortunes for their names. He bought what he could of their paintings, and he urged their claims on others when his means did not permit him to add further to his own store. The fruits of his connoisseurship have been seen at many local exhibitions, but his collection includes many works of first importance that have never been seen except on the walls of their proud owner. Among these is a group of pictures by the poet-painter Jean François Millet, in which the author of the famous "Angelus" freely reveals his humanity of sentiment and technical mastery. One of these has the caption "*pauvre et content*," and Joseph Jefferson observed of it in a burst of enthusiasm, "Poor and

content is rich and rich enough."

The picture is low in color, ripe and rich, and shows care of drawing and completeness of finish. It was painted before Millet had fallen into monotony, and exhibits greater variety and subtlety than his later works.

The masterpieces of Constantin Troyon illustrate that artist's mastery of landscape and the portrayal of the brute creation in his various periods, from landscape only to landscape and cattle, and the third period when the landscape became a mere background for the animals. "The Forest of Fontainebleau," painted in 1847, is one of pure landscape, and serves excellently well to show how great a landscape painter this artist was before he made himself one of the greatest of modern cattle painters.

The second period noticeable in Constantin Troyon's work is one which is a good example of his transition from landscape to cattle. The scene is a grassy common, such as one sees on the outskirts of any French hamlet. A little grove crosses the middle ground; a shower lurks in the lazy summer sky. On the common a broken-down donkey has been turned out to die, and



"THE GIRL WITH THE MOUSETRAP," BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.
Drawn by Richard Creyffields, from the original painting.

around him gather a herd of goats, some of which, with satyr-like sarcasm, mock his misery with sportive assaults. This is eminently true to nature and bold in execution. It dates two years after the Fontainebleau landscape. There is also a picture by this artist which represents two cows at a marshy pool which crosses the foreground, with a distance of low pasture under a cloudy sky. The broad and certain execution and the powerful color of this picture set it among the masterpieces. Mr. Chapman has another of the same period, two goats grazing on a stony hillside, and all that he needs is an example of this artist in which the landscape is entirely subordinated to the cattle to make the collection complete. He will doubtless obtain it.

Of the Corots there is a large and important one called "The Harvesters Returning from the Field," which illustrates the artist's middle period, at the time when he was working in Rome, and betrayed its influences. In its scheme of color and wondrous atmosphere effects it surpasses many of his better efforts. Of these there is also an example, a little gem of a landscape, feathery delicate in its phases of light and shadow.

Most notable of all the Barbizons in this collection is the great example of Jules Dupré. This picture was painted between 1835 and 1840, when the artist was in the full vigor of his manhood and enthusiasm, and is undoubtedly his masterpiece. Nothing can compare with the delicacy which is shown in the penetrability of its foliage and its scheme of light and coloring. Only to look at it is to recline on a mossy knoll in the forest, see the moving panorama of fleecy clouds overhead, feel the gentle swaying of the foliage under the soft summer zephyrs, hear the insects buzz and the birds sing. A smaller work by the same master, of about the same period, also shows a lordly oak in the foreground, and in this also the artist demonstrates his familiar contact with nature. One can understand from these two examples of his earlier work how Dupré was able, in his decrepitude, to paint such excellent portraits of nature from memory and experience.

The principal picture by Daubigny is "The Time of Apple Blossoms." It is one of those simple studies of nature in which Daubigny rejoiced, and no American collection contains an example of his brushwork which more glorifies his genius. The pictures of Eugene Delacroix include a brilliant sketch for historical composition and several conceptions of animal life. In one of these we see a lion rending a serpent that has intruded upon his seclusion; in another, a weary, hunted tiger in a cane-brake laps water at a stream; another has a Bengal man-eater at rest. It is hardly larger than a girl's palm, yet has all the glow and sparkle of a casket of gems.

Alexandre Gabriel Decamps shows his handiwork in a picture of large dimensions and of sumptuous tone and color. It is an interior lighted only by one window, and the scene of color shows up the figures in the middle foreground and throws others and the rest of the picture into deep shadow. To an audience of peasant children a vagrant showman is exhibiting his marionettes in their portable theatre. It is the same Punch and Judy show which amuses crowds of children on the Avenue des Champs Elysees, in the provinces, and throughout rural England even unto this day and generation, and is a pleasing reminiscence of youthful joys as well as of one of Decamps' long tramps afoot, for he who painted was like Dickens who wrote, fond of going forth on wayward journeys in quest of possibilities. "Looking at this picture," writes a noted art critic, "one can fancy the artist in the unseen doorway, sketch book in hand, with his hound curled at his feet—one of those hounds that went hunting with him one day and whose baying called the Fontainebleau foresters to find a great artist lying with his skull shattered at the base of a tree, against which his horse had thrown him, dying as he had lived, a misunderstood, lonely man."

From the several examples of Diaz may be singled out a nymph and Cupid in the best style of the artist in this class of subjects, and a study of a young woman in a garden with a hound at her feet. The example of Van Marcke is of the earlier period, when he was yet under the influence of Troyon, and in several respects it is much richer in tone than many of his works of a later period. The Courbets and the Delacroixs are also excellent examples, and, on the whole, as a collection of the Barbizons there is no other in the country that can compare with this.

Another great Frenchman of the same period was Thomas Couture, whose "Romans of the Decadence" is a glory to the national collection of France. Next to his "Decadence" in artistic appreciation comes the masterpiece in the Chapman collection, the "Magdalen." The fair sinner is seated in repentance in a sylvan retreat. Carnal vanity, in the presence of two roguish Cupidons, tempt her with cajolements of passion and a bait of jewels. With her eyes on a rustic cross and her hands clasping the Bible, she resists their allurements. The figures are life-size and in their vitality of color and perfection of modeling have as much of the palpitant quality of actual flesh and blood as art can simulate. Couture has left no allegory more striking and lifelike than this.

Probably next in importance come the works of George Michel, in regard to which Mr. Chapman has a veritable enthusiasm and an ambition to possess all his masterpieces. When he was abroad in 1879, he came to the conclusion that this artist was not appreciated as he would be some day, and he hunted up and purchased no less than thirty-nine of his canvases. In after years he added to and eliminated from this collection until it became one of the choicest in the country. At least three of these Michels are conceded to be the finest in existence. They are "Quarries near Montmartre," "The Approaching Storm," and "The Hill of Montmartre."

But all these, after all, are but selected examples in the grand collection of Mr. Chapman. He is in reality broad and liberal in mind, and not wedded to any time or school. Such early Dutch painters as Van Goyen and John Van Ravensteyn and Holbein and Phillip Roos, and Peter Van Bloemen, find a place on his walls, alongside with Sir Joshua Reynolds ("The Girl with the Mousetrap"), Watteau, Caspar,

Poussin, Claude Lorraine, Hobbema, Van Dyke, Paul Delaroche and Salvator Rosa. The latter is represented by his famous picture of "The Deluge," made familiar to everybody by the popular reproductions of it.

There are so many episodes of passing interest in Mr. Chapman's collection that it is difficult to decide which are the more worthy of mention. There is the color scheme of the great picture painted by the mad artist of the mad King of Bavaria, life behind the scenes of a circus; there is the original of Peter Von Bloeman's "Descent from the Cross," known wherever the Bible is known; a portrait by Madame Le Brun, which in some inexplicable way seems to call up memories of her interesting career; the famous English artist Morland claims your attention by his chubby country boy in his drab smock frock, and a red field poppy in his hat—a charming little piece; and there are many other illustrations of English art that you are unable to carry in your mind from an afternoon visit. One thing that you are sure to remember, however, is the very interesting examples of Paul Delaroche's work. He has in the Louvre a large picture of "The Death of Queen Elizabeth," who died as she lived, a cruel, vainglorious woman, surrounded by flatterers and sycophants, even on her deathbed. Two of the original portraits for this great historical work happily fell into the hands of Mr. Chapman, and they are of more than historical interest in that they are such excellent examples of the early period of French Academic art.

As will be seen from this necessarily brief sketch you go into this collection with the idea of making a careful study of the Barbizons, but your mind is switched off into other tracks by the multitude of other interesting objects. The collection of old Chinese porcelains is one of the finest in the country. It contains several examples of the peachblow, which occasioned such a sensation at the sale of Mrs. Morgan's collection of "old blues;" tea-leaf color, mirror-black, and coral. Then there are the bronzes, which range from the earliest period down to Barye, and include some of the famous silver bronzes of India. There are some exquisite ivory carvings, and Mrs. Chapman has a room to herself, the walls of which are entirely dedicated to autographs and the portraits of their writers. They range from Napoleon as Consul down to the great men of to-day, and the collection is one of surpassing interest. She has also a series of sketches of her own hand of a shipwreck at Point Lookout, her summer home. She saw the vessel struggling in the storm, gave the first alarm, and the pictures commemorating the life saving are wreathed with the old ropes that formed the ladder of salvation for many lives. There is a head of Mr. Chapman in clay. Hartley made it in thirty-one minutes before the Rembrandt Club, of which Mr. Chapman is a prominent member. There are art books galore, including a whole library of catalogues, the Turner Gallery, Michael Angelo's works, many rare art publications, and about five thousand valuable engravings. There are many cabinets, quaint and ancient, interesting in the stories they tell of our forefathers' expedients before science got out of its swaddling clothes, and among these is one kept carefully locked which is a history all in itself of the first attempts at the manufacture of glass. But the examples selected are of the most fragile description. They are as fine pearls with the fire-gleam of the opal.

Mr. Chapman keeps in reserve his favorite picture. The critical opinion of its owner is that it is the greatest Rousseau in the world, and in this fact the visitor will find an additional charm. He is desirous of showing it a little before the sunset gun is fired on Governor's Island, for, singular to say, this picture is as the tourmaline, a stone which varies in its color depths with its immediate surroundings. It was the fortune of the writer to see this picture at the hour it is best seen. And it was curious indeed, and vastly interesting, to watch the transformations of color and depth of tone which the varying light made in this picture. It was something uncanny. It was in the beginning of the study a masterly piece of brushwork; then you found yourself looking from a window over a pastoral scene of great beauty in which everything changed with the throes of the dying sun. There are other Rousseaus in Mr. Chapman's collection—there are many scattered about this country—but there is none in which the splendor of imagination and the genius of human fingers is shown quite so well in the delineation of one of Nature's sweetest moods.

MR. JOSEPH C. HOAGLAND'S COLLECTION.

JOSEPH C. HOAGLAND is a collector of much taste and discrimination, who made his purchases only after thought. The first striking point in his canvases is the presence of a strong individuality on the part of the gentleman who brought them together, an individuality as broad and liberal as are the canons of true art themselves. Unfortunately, Mr. Hoagland has been too busy and too devoted to the collecting of pictures to find time to have them catalogued, and consequently only a partial list can be given. But the following names will serve to show in how liberal a spirit he has pursued his hunting pleasures into the realms of art: Daubigny, Rousseau, John Phillip, Gainsborough, Kowalski, Henner, Troyon, Schreyer, Mollinger, Lerolle, Yeend King, Leo Hermann, Van Marcke, Jules Breton, Corot, Monticelli, Neuhuys, Diaz, Jules Dupré, James Price, C. E. Jacque, John Burr, G. Michel, O'Connor, H. W. Ranger, Houseman, Wilson, Stortenbeker, J. F. Herring, H. Jacquette, E. J. Nieman, Herman Ten Kate, Marie Ten Kate, Rozier, Niemann, H. P. Smith, Ogden Wood, Nicholas Maës, J. Richet, Burr H. Nichols. Of several of these there are more than one example.

Many connoisseurs who have visited the gallery of their *confrère* have been primarily attracted by his pictures by Troyon and the latter's pupil Van Marcke, and one of the most exquisite of Daubignys there is to be found. The Van Marcke occupies the place of honor, so far as the mere hanging is concerned, and is admitted to be one of the finest, if not the finest example of this artist's brush during his best and most successful period. One solitary Holstein cow fills the whole of the large canvas, with head erect, eye dilated and yet soft, and body full of vigorous yet reposeful action. The drawing is superb, but the coloring, the deep blacks and dead whites, and the sheen of light caught here and there in the satiny skin, are depicted with a faithfulness entirely unsurpassable. The picture was purchased at the sale of the Graves collection. The grand Troyon might well find a place by its side. It was sold in the Probasco collection in 1887, and was also the subject of spirited bidding. It is called "The Approaching Storm," and measures sixty-two inches by forty-four. Troyon painted this in 1859, and it is one of the few landscapes he painted at that period, as he had already found that his cattle pieces, for some undefinable reason, secured a readier



"THE APPROACHING STORM," BY CONSTANTINE TROYON.

sale. As to the Daubigny, "Le Fin du Mai," scarcely anything so exquisitely and poetically sweet can be found in paint. It was painted in 1870, and Mr. Hoagland was fortunate to secure it at the sale of A. T. Stewart's collection.

The Rousseau is small, but gives some of the best effects of this artist. It is a glen, overhung with dense foliage, with here and there only a glimpse of gray sky. The example by the English artist John Phillip is an impressionist study of a girl with a greyhound, which Mr. Hoagland picked up in Wales. Kowalski shows his handiwork in a Russian scene, the horses and dogs demonstrating careful drawing and accurate knowledge, and the Henner is probably the loveliest woman's head that was ever limned—a small oval face shadowed with a mass of dark hair, round soft eyes that pierce you like the shafts of truth. As a conception of idealized feminine loveliness this will stand for all time. The splendid action and color of Shreyer's "Arabs making a Charge" arrests the eye for a moment, and then comes a pastoral which reminds you of Millet, even after you notice the signature of A. Mollinger in the corner. It is a Millet subject, peasants returning home from their toil, and in its sympathetic, atmospheric effects is very much like Millet in treatment. Differently handled is the picture of G. Lerolle, "Burning the Weeds," which is a sombre evening on a lonely stubble field, illuminated by the flame and drifting smoke from the burning piles of weeds. There is a dainty bit of English scenery by Yeend King, and a genre picture, by Leo Hermann, called "L'Incrovable."

Jules Breton is well represented in a large canvas showing cattle and a peasant girl in a noonday reverie; and near to it is one of Corot's bosky, balsam-laden woods, into the cool shadow of which the

sun scarcely penetrates. Another scene in the wild wood, but flooded with sunshine, is by A. Monticelli, and was painted before that artist went entirely crazy on gorgeous coloring. Another by the same artist shows a group of pretty girls in a garden, with rosy cupids gamboling at their feet. There are three Dutch interiors by Neuhuys, all of which show painstaking study and niceties of detail, and a nice bit of English scenery in the early autumn represents James Price. Another scene of rural content is by Jacque, and acknowledged to be one of his best. This work comes from the Thomas Howell collection.

Although Mr. Hoagland shares his love for the fine arts with a passion for yachting, there are but few marines in his collection. There is one, certainly, which is a masterpiece of its kind, and perhaps this satisfies him. It is by Jules Dupré, and is justly celebrated. It is of the sea as only a seaman sees it, far away from land in the playground of the storms. This is after a storm, when the sea's loud, angry growls are changed to moans, and it heaves and pants with the passion spent. It is one of a few of Dupré's marines which are really masterly, and Mr. Hoagland's keen sympathy with the sea gives it, in his eyes, an additional value. His Diaz is also a good one, and forms the strongest kind of a contrast to the Dupré. It is a pastoral scene of great beauty, in which nature in her most resplendent raiment lies down amid her works for an afternoon nap. There is also an exceedingly pretty landscape by J. Richet, who was a pupil of Diaz, and who in this work, at least, shows the influence of the master.

For many years it was said in England that no man could paint horses, or ever had painted them, as faithfully as J. F. Herring did, and there are many cosmopolitan connoisseurs who hold that in this he has no superior. Very few of his pictures have been permitted to come to this country, and the one in this collection is something to be proud of. It is of the days Charles Dickens loved to go back to, when the arrival of the stage-coach in a town was an event. Herring here portrays "Changing Horses," the first mail coach from Winchester to Portchester, a village midway where the horses take their pound of oat meal in lukewarm water, and the red-nosed driver "takes his hot, he does." The inn is a low, white-washed building roofed with thatch, and in the inn yard are scattered a few yokels in the twine-embroidered smock-frocks, now fast disappearing. As an *épisode des mœurs* the picture tells a story of increasing interest as time rolls on, but the close observation and artistic skill shown in the portrayal of the horses will be a study of moment for all artists for all time. There is a fine example of P. Stortenbeker of the Hague, "On the Dikes in Holland," which was painted to order when Mr. Hoagland was in Holland in 1890. Its peculiarity is the wondrous luminous effect of the sky, which casts its lights and shadows over the dikes, dotted with well-drawn cattle.

There is not space to describe all the good pictures in this collection, but it is pleasing to add that American artists also find a somewhat prominent place in it. There is a Richard Creifels, a head of "The Old Captain"—a strong work with remarkable coloring; a farmyard scene by H. W. Ranger, who somehow has made a greater reputation by his water colors; a pleasing landscape by H. P. Smith, and a comedy in colors by Burr H. Nichols. Who painted the portrait of Alfred the Great will probably never be known. Mr. Hoagland purchased it upon its artistic value, as he did a large picture of the court lady of the time of the Seventh Earl of Derby, and several others. Weedon Grossmith—where is there one who has spent any time in the metropolis of Great Britain who does not know him as the prince of drawing-room entertainers? Yet here he figures as an artist in oil, picturing a youth spinning a teetotum. Whether he intended it or not, it is something of an allegory on his own history.

There is another point which belongs to art if it does not to pictures. Mr. Hoagland's library is wainscoted from top to bottom with the finest specimen of carved oak work to be found in this country. In pursuit of art he found this in an old convent in Belgium. It is in panel, and a heavy cornice has been made in this country to match it. In the bric-a-brac of the room good taste is shown to keep everything in harmony with this handsome antique workmanship, and even the stained glass windows are interesting in that ornaments of exquisite coloring are shown in them, being fac-similes of the book-marks of the old bibliophiles.

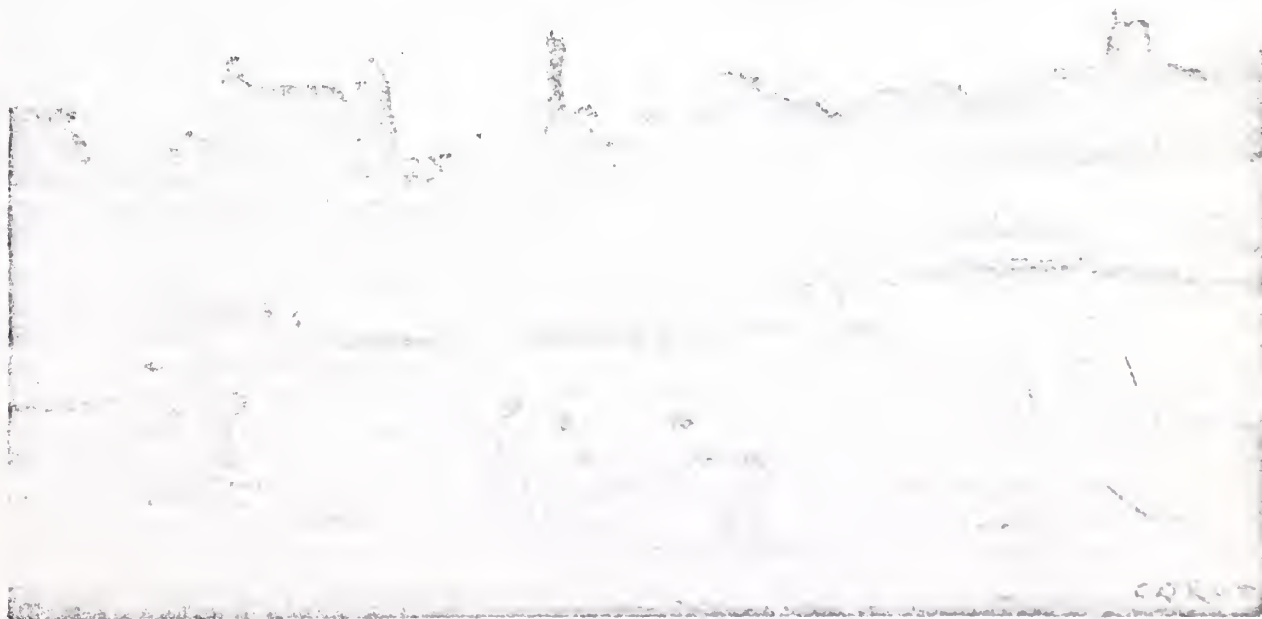
MR. JOHN B. LADD'S COLLECTION.

JOHN B. LADD began collecting pictures in 1877, and now his house at No. 246 Henry street is nearly filled with them. He has bought as a gentleman buys, for his own recreation and pleasure, and has been courageous enough to base his own judgment on the merits of the works themselves, rather than follow so-called expert judgment or be influenced by mere names, which, it sometimes happens, attain a certain popularity by the adroit puffery of dealers. For all this, in his collection are to be found examples of many of the most famous of modern French painters—some of those well-known and some only just creeping up among the artists of other countries of Europe—and some excellent examples of home talent. In fine, it is a miscellaneous collection, in which every work is of merit, and all possess an interest to genuine art lovers.

Such a collection, in the absence of any classified catalogue, can be only treated in a general way, and works of more than ordinary merit have to be passed with a mere mention in order to give an idea of the

wide range which the collection covers. There are, to begin with, some excellent examples of the Barbizon school. The most important of these is a Corot, a scene at Mantes, which very finely exhibits the best qualities of this artist. It shows a broad country road grassed on either side, and peasants lazily gossiping; in the background, the tops of the houses, and the spire of the old cathedral showing above the foliage. A Van Marcke, which came direct from the artist's sale last year, shows a cleverly drawn horse and the village smithy. It has a charming out-of-door feeling, and expresses more than some of his more closely finished pictures. Jacque is represented in a small interior, done at his best period, and a more important work, called "The Approaching Storm." The cloud effects in the latter are wonderfully good, light filtering through the dark sky in patches, and falling on the flock of sheep in the middle foreground. The Daubigny is small, but the quality is very fine. It depicts summer in the fields, not far from Paris. Of the Holland school a strong and interesting Israels and two superb examples by Mauve, who died in 1889. One of the best pictures of Eugene Ciceri, called "Spring at Daybreak," is found here, and a pendant which has the soft brown tones of autumn for a motive. For spirited action and glow of color, "The Attack," by A. Pasini, is to be very highly commended. A regiment of horse is rushing pell-mell, all crowded together, through a narrow defile, kicking up a cloud of desert sand, and in the background is the smoke of battle but a short distance away. It is a masterpiece of conception and execution.

After this an Inness, called "A Cloudy Day," a gentle pastoral with cattle, rests the eye and calms the excitement of enthusiasm. It is painted with that individuality of poetic thought which gives the place of first eminence in American art, and it has all the strength and vigor of a Dupré without at all reminding you of that other great artist's handiwork. Near it is a sunset landscape by A. H. Wyant which, when the light of fading day is on it has the peculiar characteristic of Mr. Chapman's celebrated Rousseau, and seems to take on new life in the illumination of the sky by the reflection of the sun's last ruddy glow. The foreground is a wood, the crowded details of which are made apparent without any nicety of paint. Horatio Walker, another American, has a picture called "After the Rain." It is somewhat after the Dutch school. The clever handling of the cow and calf in the foreground is worthy of the artist, who has been called the



"MANTES," BY JEAN B. C. COROT.

best cattle painter of this country. There is an excellent Rico, a Venetian scene, of course, but it is less architectural and in many respects more pleasing in its sentiment than many of his works. There is an important work by Richard Pauli, a young American, a pretty moonlight scene not far from Englewood, N. J.; Bolton Jones has a "Landscape with Cattle," near Cape Ann; a gem by Arthur Quartley, "Dawn at Sea," and a small Carleton Wiggins remarkably rich in tone.

Among other excellent examples are: The famous old mill at Venice, by Santoro; figure of a soldier, by E. Berne-Bellecour; a head by F. Dielman; "The Gunning Season," by Leonard Ochtman; an important work by Hugo Kaufmann, full of dry humor; "Christmas Morning," by Seignac; "Scandinavian Girl," by Carl Sierig; E. Grison's celebrated painting, "At the Antiquarian's;" an old country garden by Pelouse, who died in 1891; "The Wood Cutter's Cabin," by Jacomin, a little gem; a magnificent woodland scene, by Sanchez-Perrier, painted in 1888; "Distracte," figure of a charming face shrouded in black lace, by Claudie; "Boulevard des Capucines, Paris," by Jean Beraud; "The Stirrup Cup," an important work by J. A. Walker, the English artist who was born in the West Indies, and paints after the French school; "Scene in the Franco-German War," by Chr. Sell, who has been called the German Meissonier; "The Astronomer," by Paul Burmeister, and a number of water colors of the Dutch school and original etchings by well-known artists.

Mr. Ladd has also a fine collection of old Chinese porcelains, some rare pieces in solid colors, and blue and white.

HON. CARLL H. DESILVER'S COLLECTION.

CARLL H. DESILVER has in his residence, at No. 43 Pierrepont street, quite a number of excellent canvases which he has gathered together during the past fifteen years. His collection seems to show a decided taste for landscapes which subtly depict the more tender beauties of nature, and of the modern French school he has several good examples, as well as of leading American artists who paint this mood. But the walls are by no means monotonous either in tone or subject. Here and there are impressionist bits of gay color and remarkably fine figure pictures. Conspicuous among the latter is "The Mirror of Nature," by Leon Perrault, in which the well-drawn and captivating figures have a background of the sweetest charm. The "Mirror" is a rock-bound, pellucid spring, reflecting two pretty girls in gay Italian costume, bending over it, one of whom is gently dabbling her foot in the cool water. Another sylvan scene of great beauty hanging near it, is by A. H. Wyant, who has become the pictorial chronicler of the magnificent scenery of the Adirondack wilderness. Its value can be judged from the fact that it was sent to Paris as a representative American landscape, and received a medal.

Daubigny, the master poet of the twilight, is seen here in an unusual phase, for among all his pictures there are few of the beauty of the moonlight. In the treatment of light, air, color and feeling this picture is regarded as Daubigny's masterpiece, and there lies in it an additional interest in the fact that it was one of the last canvases upon which he recorded his title to undying fame. The first picture Mr. De Silver bought, and therefore one of reminiscent interest, is a pretty love story by Professor Amberg, of Berlin, called "A Question of the Heart." Of Kowalski there is a good representation; a mounted hunter and two dogs in a wintry landscape; of Carleton Wiggins, a small landscape with cattle; of Rico, "A Venetian Palace," small but showing as much of his rare quality as do his larger pictures; of Sanchez-Perrier, a little scene that is full of sparkle and brilliancy.

The Vibert in Mr. De Silver's collection is also an admirable example. It is called "Embarras du Choix," and represents a Cardinal before a massive bronze vase filled with flowers. For accuracy both of drawing and coloring, and for elegance in their arrangement, these flowers cannot be surpassed. The Cardinal's figure is in itself a study for artists, for in the robe there are no less than eight shades of red harmoniously blended. Another great color picture is "The Children's Toilet," by Vaclav Brozik, a pupil of Munkácsy, and son-in-law of Mr. Seidelmeyer, of Paris. Mr. De Silver's example of this artist is a domestic scene, the nurse washing the baby, and another baby who has just gone through the ordeal, with other interesting details. Tito Lessi is a young Italian who undoubtedly will have a future if "The Mandolin Player," a careful study of color, is to be taken as a characteristic example. There are two little figure pieces by Bruc-Lajos and Leo Hermann, and a small Diaz showing a stormy sky and moist landscape; a Russian snow scene by Jan Chelminski; a "Friar of Orders Grey," a study with a gleam of humor in it by Tamborini; "Head of An Armenian Girl," by Grogeart; a pretty landscape by Henry P. Smith, and an interesting souvenir of Wm. M. Chase. This last is a picture of his own studio, so well-known to art lovers, and shows a young girl turning over the leaves of a huge volume of his sketches and color schemes.

That most charming of early pastoral romances, "The Vicar of Wakefield," is recalled by a portrait of "Olivia," by George H. Boughton. It is a large picture, and represents Olivia bashfully drawing a letter from her bosom to hide it in the trunk of an adjacent tree for her lover. Two water colors, "The Wine Taster," by Vibert, and "*Il m'aime il ne m'aime pas*," a girl plucking the petals of a daisy, by de Curvillon, represent two of the leading aquarellists of France by fine examples of their deft handiwork. A little



"THE MIRROR OF NATURE," BY LEON PERRAULT.

picture of dogs, by Armfield, an English artist, tells its story well ; R. W. Van Boskerck is represented in a Dutch scene ; David Johnson by a landscape of great merit ; Grison, by a carefully finished picture called "The Reader," and J. R. Goubie, by a work which demonstrates his title to fame as the foremost French illustrator of "high-life" equestrianism. Another Frenchman, Croche-Pierre, has here a canvas entitled "Meditation," which is a masterly exhibit of close detail in portraiture ; and a fruit piece of great richness of color is signed in the corner Marston Ream.

Among the rooms which these pictures fill with an atmosphere of good taste and refinement, you will also see specimens of Gobelin tapestry, fine Bohemian glass, English cameos, Chinese jade, an interesting cabinet of family miniatures, one by Rembrandt Pearle, who painted many of Washington and his family, and some more recent ones by Gerald Hayward, an Englishman who is devoting himself to this branch of art in America, and whose work has done so much in the revival of the interest in and the taste for miniature painting, which has recently become noteworthy.

MR. JOHN S. JAMES'S COLLECTION.

A collection which is almost entirely made up of modern French and American examples is that of Mr. JOHN S. JAMES, at No. 6 Pierrepont street. Mr. James has been collecting for a few years only ; but that his taste and judgment are recognized among the art lovers of Brooklyn is indicated by his three successive elections as president of the Rembrandt Club. It was at one of the meetings of this influential art club that Mr. James found a text to guide him in the selection of pictures for the beautifying of his home and the elevation and recreation of his life. William M. Chase, the justly celebrated New York artist, was addressing the club, and in the course of his advice to its members said : " Don't be guided by any school or names, or by anybody. When you see a good picture buy it on your own judgment. This

will give you much more pleasure in after years and do much more to develop a true taste." Mr. James has rigorously followed this advice, and still continues to find pleasure in doing so. His collection is not large, but among the artists represented are good examples of the works of Becker, Berand, Mme. Demont-Breton, Domingo-Munoz, Enrique-Serra, Goubie, Grison, Hagborg, Jacquet, Kowalski, Lesrel, Schreyer, Van Boskerek, Vibert, A. F. Bellows, Bierstadt, Bridgeman, W. M. Chase, W. A. Coffin, Bolton Jones, David Johnson, Percy Moran, Pauli, Walter Satterlee, Henry P. Smith, F. Hopkinson Smith and Carleton Wiggins.

The first picture which strikes you on a visit to his collection, partly from its position, is a large and important Breton, not one of the famous Jules, but of his talented daughter Madame Demont-Breton. Mr. James has a large and important work of hers called "*Le Premier Pas*." It is the first step of a chubby babe, and the little journey is made along the knees of the proud and happy mother, as she leans back in her chair and laughs until the apple blossoms overhead quiver with her joy. It is in the painting of children that this artist is at her best.

The example of Hagborg is an unusual one, as this great Swedish painter usually devotes his talent to coast scenes and fishermen. This is a smoothly painted and prettily colored picture of an aristocratic garden, with a gay gallant, cocked hat tucked under arm, making love to a lady fair in tender blue, blushing when her stern papa appears on the terrace. Of Kowalski, the Polish painter of horses and hunting, there is a small but excellent example, the hounds in full cry among the turnips, the huntsman's horse just rising for the fence. It is full of splendid life and action, and the flat landscape is breezily and charmingly treated. "The Oaks," by David Johnson, who is very widely known as a landscape artist, is very like a Rousseau in its tender tones; and another artist's work, worthy of being ranked with the famous Barbizons, is that of Carleton Wiggins, who after some years study in Paris returned to this country one of the best equipped cattle painters of America. In this example the sheep are handled with masterly



"THE SURPRISE," BY HAGBORG.

skill, but it is as a quiet pastoral, a scene in the Barbizon district, with its beautiful atmosphere effects of evening, that it is most to be prized.

Percy Moran is represented by a well-known work, called "Day Dreams." It is of a New England interior, a girl sitting in the wide window-seat, drowsing and watching the apple trees wave in the summer sunshine. There is a spinning wheel, some geraniums in pots, and an atmosphere of contented home life about the whole which is charming. "The Orange Dance," by Enrique-Serra, shows a harem scene full of contrasts and harmonies of color. Bierstadt is represented by a sunset picture in the San Joaquin Valley, with Mount Diablo in the distance; and Walter Satterlee by two pretty figures arranging flowers, called "Easter Morning." Frederick A. Bridgeman, who began his artist life as a regular attendant at the night school of the Brooklyn Art Association, shows his clever brush in the figures of a languishing Algerine; and another Brooklynite, who studied marine under De Haas, and after a sojourn abroad is now beginning to be called the American Rico, is well represented by an ambitious picture of Venice. This is Warren Shepherd. It is a picture of the Golden Palace, silhouetted against the blue sky and reflected on the silvery surface of the grand canal. The architecture of the palace, by the way, should be well known to Brooklyn's citizens, as it is pretty closely copied in the design of the Montauk Club House.

Harry Chase, one of our most distinguished marine painters, has also a Venetian scene; it is of sail-boats, and is one of his best examples. W. A. Coffin, one of the best art critics and lecturers on art in the country, a pupil of Bonnat, is represented by a work which he calls "Palm Sunday"—peasants in a narrow street waiting for the priest's benediction as he heads a procession just emerging from the church door. The figures are splendidly drawn, and the coloring is rich and harmonious. William M. Chase has a pretty scene in Prospect Park, and F. Hopkinson Smith "A Gondola Landing." H. Bolton Jones has a picture of early spring, juicy and crisp, and evidently entirely painted out of doors. Goubie, a French artist of the modern school who has made his great hit by equestrian scenes, and whose picture, "The Presentation of the Stag's Foot," was one of the prizes of the Stebbin's sale, is showing in a pleasing study of an afternoon ride. There is a study in red by Vibert, a carman lolling and smoking a cigarette; an excellent example of Hooper, the English artist, called "After the Shower." A painting by Jan V. Chelminski, "The Reconnaissance," mounted scouts scouring across a level plain of snow, which not only shows his clever handling of the horse but some capital landscape effects; a beautiful little Lesrel called "The Color Bearer;" a large picture by Domingo-Munoz, called "The Spy's Report;" a little genre by Grison; and a first rate Schreyer, an Arab scout, remarkably clever and spirited in action. Jean Beraud is represented by a realistic scene in the church of the Magdelene, Paris—two figures in black, a devotee, and a charming *mondaine*; and Sanchez-Perier shows a study of soft spring greens which is not so minute in its treatment and possesses a greater depth of treatment and sympathetic effects than most of his pictures. He has been called the Meissonier of Spain. There are also in the collection a number of important water colors by A. F. Bellows, Walter Satterlee, Neill Mitchell, and others, including one by Story, which is of interest as one of his early efforts as an artist.

Besides his presidency of the Rembrandt Club, Mr. James also fills the office of the Vice-President of the Brooklyn Art Association, and is a trustee of the Museum of Arts and Sciences.

MR. ALEXANDER BARRIE'S COLLECTION.

The collection of Mr. Alexander Barrie, of No. 116 Montague street, is an excellent illustration of the value of care and good taste in selection, maintaining a high standard, and improving that standard by judicious weeding out and replacing good examples with better ones. Mr. Barrie's taste grows and advances with the advancement of art itself, and in his broad love for art he has made it his aim to keep abreast of the times.

Two of the most important works in point of size and in some other respects are the landscapes by George Inness and A. H. Wyant. These are of special interest for purposes of comparison, from the fact that both were commission pictures and both were painted at about the same time. This was in 1890, and the works therefore represent the ripened judgment and skill of the artists. The Inness is called "Sunset Seen Through the Georgia Pines," and its depth of tone and tender feeling make it one of the most emotional renderings of the poetry of the death of day that has ever been limned. The Wyant is also a local scene, an early morning near Crofts, N. Y., that matches in size and quality with his choice specimen of Inness—a wide landscape, in which nothing is accented beyond the foreground, but where one warms in the rays of sun poured through an air that is softly grayed and brightened with mist. A pool, trees and column of smoke lazily drifting upward, far away, are in the composition, and the sky is lightly mottled. It is a work full of subtleties, but in its effect large, serene and pure; a picture that has something new for the beholder every day.

These two canvases are in themselves a proof that Mr. Barrie in his collection places quality before quantity. In this respect the work of Pokitonow, who has been called the Meissonier of Russian landscape,

is a large picture in a small space. It was painted in Paris, and shows a widespreading plain, dotted with ricks and with farm buildings in the distance. Across the middle ground a shepherd is conducting his flock; merely little dots they are, but they bear the force of the magnifying glass, and come out under it with a perfection of detail that leads one to think the artist may have worked with such a glass.

In Emilio Sanchez-Perrier's "Midsummer Noon," the bank rising from the roadside is protected by a wall of rough stones, with a picket fence upon the top. Beyond the fence is seen a glimpse of the vegetation of a farm garden. Steps of stone lead through the wall from the road to the level of the garden, and on the right hand an end of the cottage appears. It is the dead hour of a midsummer day. The old farmhouse and its inmates doze together in the drowsy heat, while nature pants in the broad glare from a sky which blazes in a vast blue expanse of ether unspotted by a cloud. The road is deserted, and no wandering



"VENICE," BY MARTIN RICO.

feet stir the dry dust that powders wayside weeds and grass. The sun is supreme master of the scene, which it rules with a scepter of fire.

Rico is represented by one of his admirable Venetian compositions, which with Brooklyn collectors seem to find favor. It shows the Royal Gardens, with gondolas passing on the calm, bright water, the overhanging trees and characteristic Venetian architecture in marble, lighted by a sun that fills the air with a lazy heat. A capital rural picture, which tells a pleasing story of boys bird-nesting, is by Dargelas. The cool shade of the woods is made to be felt, and the figures of the boys in the trees are excellently drawn. A picture which forms a contrast to this is a lively bit of light color by Professor W. Pelten, a Russian, who paints in Munich, representing a lumbering country coach stopped by a single highwayman. The life and action of the horses are very striking.

An interior by J. A. Grison is a tale of the dead bird and the quarrel over it. The owner is making her plaint, the dead pet in its wicker cage at her feet, and a big countrywoman is angrily defending herself. The scene is the library of the manor house, and the fat old lord and the lean old notary who are trying the momentous case are marvels of character painting. The pose of the figures, too, and the careful detail of the library shelves and fire-place show this to be one of Grison's best efforts. A leash of hunting dogs by O. DePenne is clean in drawing, clear in color—fine fellows with bright eyes and panting throats, dappled with yellow and white and tied to a tree biding their time when the hunt shall begin. It might be contrasted with the two terriers by Troyon, if there were any grounds of comparison. The latter is a little gem. There is an example by Ottenfeld, of Munich, who also paints in miniature, called "The Tile Painter," which is a great lesson in subdued harmonies in color, and an excellent landscape, as bright and clear as a summer morning, by F. Cordero, a young Spanish painter. E. Munier is represented by a small

canvas which in tone and modeling reminds one very forcibly of Bouguereau. It is called "Coming from the Orchard,"—a figure of a pretty girl with a basket of red, ripe fruit and a white pigeon on her shoulder. A good example of George Michel is "A French Village." There is a stream in the foreground, and the little white village is thrown up by a hill of tilled corn behind it, on which the only light in the picture falls. It is one of the few Michels in this country selected for an illustrated article for the pages of the *Century Magazine* on the works of this extraordinary genius, whom it has required two generations of artistic education for the public to appreciate.

A small figure piece in which the posing and the texture of the ladies' dresses show an exquisitely delicate touch, is called "Conversation," and shows three figures seated before a fire-place. It is a fine example of the careful pencil of Bakolowicz. Next to it hangs a Jules Dupré—a river scene with cattle on the bank and heavy clouds passing overhead, is painted with dash and strength, which shows in a measure the force of that great master.

Filippo Palazzi, a native of the Abruzzi, who has influenced for good a number of the contemporary Italian painters, and who shows a needed spirit of sincerity in the Italian school, has a capital little figure on the palette of an old man praying before a large book, the light of a concealed candle striking into his face and evoking the lines and hollows that give it a worn and weary expression. The white and scattered locks, the roughened cheeks, the knotted, bony hands, have been copied with a patient enthusiasm that recalls the Durer of old and the Meissonier of to-day.

Of Alberto Pasini, there is "A Constantinople Market." C. Van Haanen, an Austro-Dutchman, of whom little is seen in this country, has a couple of faggot gatherers, a woman and child, who form a picture that in treatment recalls Munkácsy, though it is more careful. The Berne-Bellecour is a French soldier in gray fatigue uniform, with red cap on head, standing guard with drawn sabre. There is an easy martial pose, and the figure is detached with rare skill from the drill ground, heights and barracks that appear beyond. Hamilton Gibson's water color shows the Connecticut hills and vales that he finds near his home; copious foliage and ground growth, a distant house or so, a bright sky; in all, serenity and content. Hoboken, with its wealth of smells and trying populace, has in its Elysian Fields one of the rarest sketching grounds within fifty miles of New York, though civilization is beginning to prose along its water front. Abandoned boats, whose holds still shelter the needy and unwashed, and ancient after-cabins dragged from the hulks and set up on either side of a narrow lane, where humble trades are carried on, invite the sketcher and painter to put their picturesqueness and inconsistency on record before they disappear. Arthur Quartley went there in the course of his restless search for subjects, and Mr. Barrie has a trophy of his visit in the picture of an old wreck moldering on the muddy beach, with a well-rendered bit of distance behind—grateful yet forcible in grays.

Mr. Barrie has also made a careful selection of water colors. Among the principal names are: Arthur Quartley, W. Hamilton Gibson, Charles Mente, Delancey Gill, G. C. Curran, G. Vizzotto, and M. Pagani, the latter a magnificent piece of coloring, representing a feast day in Venice, showing a brilliant group of people in a market place.

MR. GEORGE C. BARCLAY'S COLLECTION.

An interesting collection of some thirty-five numbers is that of Mr. George C. Barclay, of No. 160 Remsen street. It is principally made up of the works of foreign artists, but American art also finds a prominent place in it. Of the latter David Johnson, Inness, Wyant, Edward Moran, Wiggins, M. F. H. DeHaas and J. G. Brown are well represented, and hang fearlessly alongside Troyon, Corot, Jacque and Diaz and other European masters. In fact, Mr. Barclay is remarkably cosmopolitan in his art, and believes in possessing whatever is beautiful in art rather than in narrowing his taste and scope to certain phases of it.

The Carleton Wiggins example shows a flock of sheep flecked with sunshine. It evinces careful study of animal life, and in both tone and technique is one of the best pictures this artist has sent from his easel. Another painting of sheep, by Anton Mauve, is hung on the opposite wall. It is early evening and the shepherd is driving his flock into the fold for the night. Everything is still and subdued; no breeze waves the leafless branches that stand out against the cold, gray sky. Day is dead; night is not yet born. Although Mr. Barclay has many excellent canvases, this one ought to be given the place of honor as the gem of his collection. In the breadth of execution, simplicity of material, and close observations of the variations of nature which characterize Mauve's later works, this is one of his masterpieces.

The Corot is one of that artist's middle period, before he began to paint his famous silver-grays. It is soft and full of tender feeling. The Diaz is remarkable for its depth and strength. It is a somewhat sombre autumn scene, a woodland road, the light falling in a broad patch in the centre of the picture. The Troyon is an excellent example of cattle, to the excellence of which the landscape is subordinated. The Jacque is a small canvas, but strong and poetic. It is an evening scene, with sheep coming down to drink at the stream in the foreground.

The landscapes by Inness and Wyant are both important works, painted on commission but a few years ago. Both possess all the best points of these famous landscapists, and no better examples of their brushes are to be found. They are both large canvases. "The Secret," by Merle, cleverly contrasts the modeling and flesh coloring of a deep brunette and a blonde and that of a child. The figures are beautiful, and the lines and folds of their drapery and the scheme of color are remarkably skillful and harmonious. Grison's "The Beggar's Song" is a little canvas in which ten figures are prettily posed. It is a brilliant garden party, in which the gaiety is arrested for a moment by the appearance of a tattered old beggar in the foreground. Another little figure picture, great in its clever limning of facial expression, is "The Connoisseurs," by L. G. Brillouin. Gérôme is represented by the single figure of an old French *juge d'instruction*, in "Deep Thought," which is the title; and a Tamburini by an old monk leaning back in his leather chair and finding "Solid Comfort" in his pipe.

Among other important works which limitation of space forbids mentioning to the length their merits would warrant, are an excellent landscape by David Johnson; "The Rat Hunt," by David Col; a Verboeckhoven landscape with sheep and poultry, very cleverly executed; a grand example of A. Passani's color in "A Persian Market;" "Cows," by T. Sydney Cooper, of London; horse in a stable by W. Verschuur, which shows close study and skillful handling; a glow of bold coloring in a garden party by Monticelli; a good cow picture by Carleton Wiggins called "The Summer Storm;" "Teaching the Blackbird," by Jiminez Y. Aranda, and view of distant Paris by A. Vollon. "The Music Lesson," painted in Rome by Guerra, will arrest the attention for some time, and there is one of J. G. Brown's famous figure pieces called "Too Old to Mend." For its color and strength, "A Pool in the Adirondacks," by W. Casilear, is worthy of mention, and the Hagborg, "The First Born," showing a coast scene with boatman and wife and baby, and cold water and cold sky, will bear careful scrutiny. It is in every way an excellent example. Other notable works are "Preparing for the Chase," by Charles Van Falen; "Contemplation," by Leon Y. Escosura; "Tara's Harp," by Isno Kemendy; farm scene by Emile Lambinet, in which the willows stand out so powerfully that you can feel them wave in the light breeze; "Morning, Casco Bay," by Edward Moran; "Sunset on the Coast of France," by M. F. H. DeHaas; and a spirited water color by Détaillé.

It will be seen that with but very few exceptions all these canvases bear the names of artists of renown, and furthermore they are as excellent examples of their works as could be obtained.

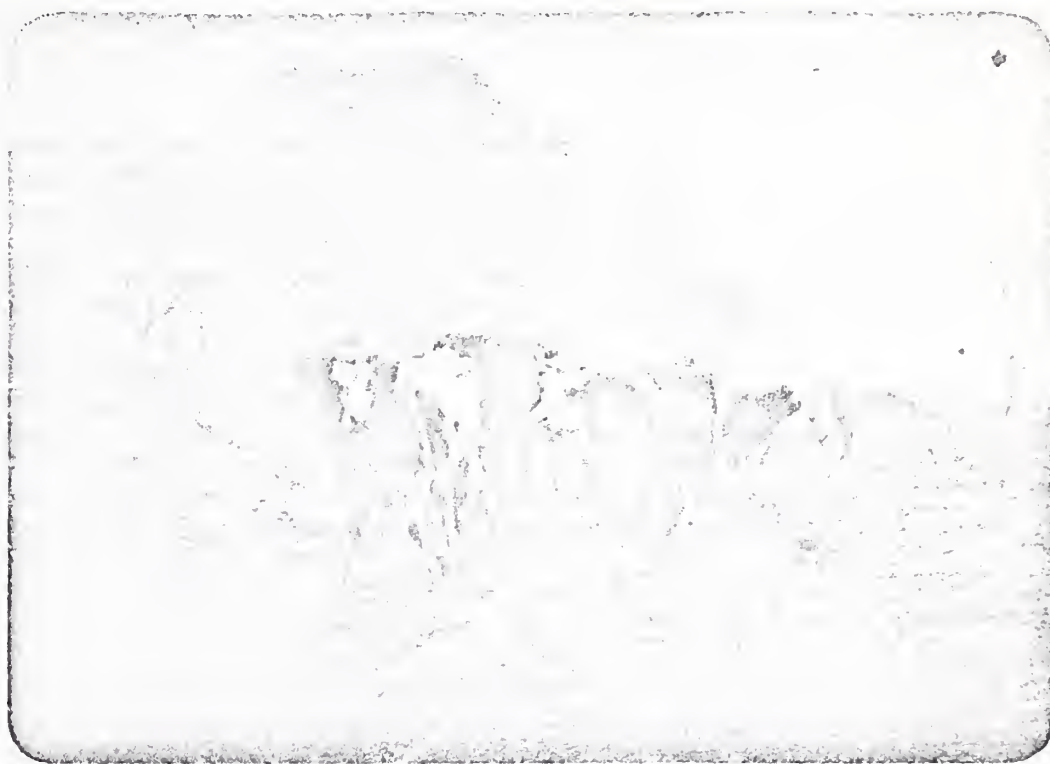
THE LATE EDWARD A. SECCOMB'S COLLECTION.

The late Edward A. Seccomb, of whose life a sketch appears elsewhere, was a most enthusiastic American. He carried his patriotism even into his home, and as Claude Melnotte says in his wooing of "The Lady of Lyons," "We'll have no friends that are not lovers," so this American gentleman said of his taste for art: "I love best the gems produced by my countrymen." His may be called, therefore, an American collection. He had but few examples of the works of foreign artists. But his collection bristles with the efforts of the best brushwork this country has yet produced. Among their names are Harry Chase, Edmund C. Tarbell, Carleton Wiggins, C. Harry Eaton, Fred S. Cozzens, Mrs. Julia Dillon, C. Morgan McIlheney, C. Melville Dewey, Walter Blackmore, F. S. Church, D. W. Tryon, W. Bliss Baker, Leonard Ochtman (a Dutchman who has adopted this country, or has been adopted by it), G. H. Smith, George Inness, F. A. Bridgman, Kate Langdon, Francis C. Jones, W. Hamilton Gibson, A. F. Tait, Alfred Kappes, C. Y. Turner, Eastman Johnson, Henry Mosler, Will H. Low, W. L. Palmer, Elliot Dangerfield, J. Francis Murphy, Professor Niemeyer, Harriet B. Kellogg, E. H. Blashfield, H. Bolton Jones, R. M. Shurtleff, A. H. Wyant, Joseph Lyman, Warren Shepherd, F. Hopkinson Smith, G. H. Smillie, and Homer Martin.

These well-known names are in themselves sufficient to demonstrate the value and importance of this collection, and Mr. Seccomb hoped that in course of time it might become one of the important American collections of the country. The "Marine," by Harry Chase, a scene off New Bedford, called "Running Free," was etched by Leon Moran, some time ago, and is therefore familiar. But those who have seen it in black and white only will deem it a privilege to see in the original the life and color and breezy atmosphere which are its charm. The Tarbell picture, "After the Ball," took the Thomas B. Clarke prize at the New York Academy of Design, in 1890. It is a single figure, excellent in anatomy and in the conveyance of the expression of thought, and also in its novel scheme of light. The landscape and cattle by Wiggins, in its clever drawing and tender morning atmosphere, is worthy to hang with the Troyons and Van Marckes. There is another of his, equally meritorious, of twilight with sheep. Harry Eaton's picture is of an early morning, saturated with dew; and for sweet poetry there is scarcely anything to compare with the shepherdess with the lamb which hangs next to it, which is one of the dainty conceptions of F. S. Church.

Bliss Baker, who made a name by the time he was twenty-one and then was taken away, has one of his best works in this collection. The Inness was painted as late as 1888, and possesses, as do all his works,

an undying charm of pastoral beauty. D. W. Tryon is said to be one of the coming men of American art, and this example of his work stands a chance of becoming valuable. Oechtman's "Early Morning" shows a Corot delicacy and gentleness, and there is another fine picture of his called "A Passing Cloud." Of F. A. Bridgman there is a splendid example, a scene of Eastern life painted to order in 1883. There are two pictures by Bolton Jones (a particularly good one called "Early Spring"), and also two by his brother, Francis C. Jones. Kate Langdon, who was a pupil of Bolton Jones, is also seen in two excellent landscapes. Most of these pictures are too well known to need description. There is, for instance, C. Y. Turner's "The Song;" it should be called "The Singer," but for the clever effect by which the song is made to fill, not only the enthusiasm of the pretty woman who sings, but the whole of her surroundings. Then there is Alfred Kappes' little picture, "Mending his Ways," a white headed negro with a well-worn sock on his hand; Eastman Johnson's "Girl with a Rabbit," and Bricher's "Home of the Gulls," and scene off the



CATTLE AND LANDSCAPE, BY CARLETON WIGGINS.

marine coast near Bar Harbor. There are two very good examples of Smillie's best work in landscape, and Tait's sketch of Adirondack scenery is of great merit. Mosler shows a carefully painted picture of a female head, and Will H. Low a study in pink, a pretty girl gathering field poppies. The Palmer picture is a lovely little snow scene, and Elliot Dangerfield's representative is a splendid realization of the glorious color effects of vari-colored chrysanthemums. Warren Sheppard, "the Brooklyn Boy," is of course well represented in this American gallery, and almost equally of course it is by a scene under the dreamy skies of the Adriatic. Blashfield's picture is a bold design in color of three cleverly drawn girls dancing on juicy grapes with their shapely feet to press them into wine—another contribution of a successful Brooklyn artist. There are a number of good pictures by other prominent artists of the day: A little gem by J. M. Barnsley, one of W. L. Bradford's "Land of the Midnight Sun," a figure piece by J. H. Witt, and another by Rudolph Epp; a Van Schaick that resembles a Vibert, and in some respects is superior in execution; two examples of W. L. Peckwell; a lovely picture of a June morning by M. Waterman; a still, quiet pool in the Adirondacks, with beautiful effects, by A. H. Wyant; a Spanish piece by José Jiminez; a Siddons Mowbray called "The Siesta," in which the modeling of the two girls is remarkably fine; a Gessa fruit-piece, glorious in delicate coloring (the only example of this artistic work in the country); and a Kowalski called "The Polish Insurgents," which is a country scene in which every person and every animal is full of life and motion, and the seriousness of the marauders is tempered with the spice of humor.

In every respect the collection is one of which Brooklyn may well be proud, both for its merit and for the fact that it was gathered by one who was a most liberal patron of native art. This account of it was prepared with Mr. Seecomb's coöperation, before his death.

MUSICAL DEVELOPMENT.

That the inhabitants of Brooklyn are and have been a music-loving people is a statement which needs no argument or proof. Although little record has been made of the earlier associations and clubs devoted to the cultivation of musical art and taste, yet we may believe that this was rather due to a general poverty of chronicles and chroniclers than to any lack of material. Unfortunately, however, that material was suffered to be lost. From the time that de Beauvois, the schoolmaster, taught the choir of the ancient Dutch church to fit the sacred strains of psalm tunes, approved by the Synod of Dortrecht, to the intricacies of the Hollandish vocabulary; from the days when the children of all the "Vans" and the "sens" made melody in praise of St. Nicholas around the Christmas fire, to the time of oratorios and symphonies of glee clubs and philharmonic societies, of operas and concerts, Brooklyn has fostered the love of music and has multiplied opportunities for its study and enjoyment.

About the first and almost the only early association of any prominence about which we have accurate information was the Brooklyn SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY, which gave the oratorios of "Samson" and the "Messiah" at Plymouth Church, and performed the "Seven Sleepers" of Karl Lowe in the hall of the old academy on the site of the present Packer Institute. Of this society the late Luther B. Wyman was president and Paul K. Weitzel was musical conductor.

The organization of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY marked a new era in the musical life of Brooklyn. The initiatory steps were taken in 1857. Theretofore Brooklyn had been dependent mainly upon New York for instrumental music of a high grade. The New York society was organized by the musicians, who divided the net receipts among themselves. If they were successful, theirs was the gain; but if unprofitable pecuniarily, the loss was borne by the individual members. As the principal performers resided in New York, Brooklyn was dependent upon its sister city for them, and they declined to play unless regularly employed and guaranteed the payment of their salaries, an arrangement, by the way, which continued until within a year past. On the evening of April 15, 1857, a company of gentlemen met, pursuant to notice, at the Brooklyn Athenæum to organize an association for the purpose of giving Brooklyn a series of musical concerts similar to those so long enjoyed by the citizens of New York under the auspices of their Philharmonic Society. A committee, composed of Luther B. Wyman, Robert R. Raymond, John Greenwood, Edward Whitehouse, Carl Prox, Leopold Bierwith and Mr. Spies, was appointed to draft a plan of organization and a constitution. On May 5 the committee reported, about one hundred persons being present. Professor Raymond presented a constitution, which was adopted, and a committee appointed to nominate a board of directors. The report having been accepted, the board in turn elected Mr. Luther B. Wyman president of the society with Edward Whitehouse, treasurer. The first executive committee was composed of Messrs. Charles Congdon, P. K. Weitzel, George C. Ripley, W. M. Newell and Charles A. Townsend. The first conductor was Theodore Eisfeldt. He was succeeded by Carl Bergmann, to whom succeeded Theodore Thomas, who held the position until 1891, when the society turned over the entire management to the Boston Symphony Society, under the leadership of Arthur Nikisch. During Mr. Thomas' conductorship, a volunteer chorus of nearly five hundred voices was formed. Mr. Paul Tidden had principal charge of this chorus, which produced the oratorios of "Elijah," the "Creation," Bach's "Cantata" and other important works, with the aid of the grand Philharmonic orchestra. Upon the death of Mr. Wyman, Mr. Henry K. Sheldon was chosen president. George William Warren, then organist of Holy Trinity Church, and now of St. Thomas, New York, was for many years chairman of the music committee, and upon his removal to New York Horatio C. King was chosen and held the office for about ten years, when he retired from the board. Upon the chairman of that committee devolved the principal details of the management. The history of the Philharmonic embraces an almost uninterrupted period of success, the large income being devoted to the employment of the best vocal and instrumental talent almost without regard to cost. The concerts were always attended by the most cultured audiences, and for a generation were the principal musical feature of the city.

ORGAN CONCERTS may be said to have practically originated in Plymouth Church, in 1866, when the church purchased what was then the largest and most improved church organ in this country, second only in size to the imported organ in Boston Music Hall. The use of this magnificent instrument, built by Hook of Boston, with its four organs and fifty-two speaking stops, was not to be confined to Sabbath worship only. Henry Ward Beecher, with his usual liberal spirit, resolved that it should be made to serve the public as an educator in the best organ music. One series of concerts was given in 1867. In 1869 the project was resumed with brilliant success, and was continued for five years, during which were heard the leading organists in Brooklyn, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Rochester, Montreal, Toronto and other large cities. An interesting and instructive feature of the programme was a brief biography of each

composer presented, or a description of the composition performed. The example thus set was imitated all over the country, and the organ was popularized and enjoyed in a manner hitherto unknown in the United States. Staid churches threw open their doors and the people had an opportunity to witness the possibilities of this most magnificent of instruments; among them the Tabernacle (Dr. Talmage's), Trinity and Grace Episcopal churches in New York, and the edifices of other prominent religious corporations. Although the programmes were chiefly of organ music, variety was given by the introduction of vocal and instrumental soloists, some of them already noted and who have since become famous upon the lyric stage.

THE SEIDL SOCIETY was organized in 1889, its leading spirit being Mrs. Laura C. Holloway (now Mrs. Langford), who secured the support of a large number of prominent ladies in carrying out a plan to have a series of concerts in the Academy of Music by the orchestra under the leadership of Anton Seidl and to increase the attendance at the summer concerts at Brighton Beach. Incidentally a fund was provided to entertain poor children at a sea-side home at Coney Island, and facilities were afforded to working girls for the enjoyment of the privileges of the society, including both music and recreation. The receptions by the society, composed of ladies, have been most unique and interesting. Notable among the performances under the auspices of the society was the production of portions of "Parsifal," by permission of Cosima Wagner.

There are other musical associations of note, and at the head of the list is THE AMATEUR OPERA ASSOCIATION. This association has been in existence for about ten years, and, as its name implies, is composed solely of amateurs; but as its character is essentially dramatic the sketch of the association is placed with those of the dramatic societies in the chapter on The Stage.

Besides these there are a large number of societies of a greater or less degree of prominence. THE AMPHION SOCIETY, a chorus of mixed voices recruited chiefly from the eastern part of the city, has had a career of special usefulness. Its officers for 1892 were: Henry A. Powell, president; J. H. Darlington, vice-president; Eugene W. Gomers, recording secretary; C. A. Eabry, financial secretary; W. H. Neidlinger, musical director. THE APOLLO CLUB, a male chorus composed of amateurs, has had exceptional popularity, and its subscription concerts have rivaled the Philharmonic in point of numbers and brilliancy. Its officers are Carll H. De Silver, president; Daniel Wescoat, secretary, and Dudley Buck, director of music. THE BROOKLYN CHORAL SOCIETY, which was organized for the production of oratorios and other compositions of the highest class, has a strong hold upon popular favor. Its presentation of the "Messiah" at the Tabernacle in 1892 was a notable success. Its chief managers are Henry E. Hutchinson, president; William H. Williams, vice-president; Clement Lockett, treasurer; Dexter M. Swaney, secretary of the subscribing members; Frederick C. Buys, secretary of the active members, and C. M. Wiske, musical director. THE BROOKLYN CECILIAN, Mr. Albert S. Caswell, director, is a mixed chorus of about eight hundred young voices, chiefly recruited from the public schools, and has performed a most excellent work in the training of children at a nominal charge. It was organized in 1881. Mr. Caswell has the assistance of William B. Göate, Charles S. Yerbury and Joseph A. Campbell.

The remaining societies are: THE ARION MAENNERCHOR—Peter Bertsch, president; H. B. Scharmann, honorary president; Louis Zoellner, Gottfried G. Kaufmann, secretaries. ÆOLIAN—Benjamin K. Western, president; Henry F. Herkner, vice-president; Otto A. Draudt, secretary. BROOKLYN MAENNERCHOR—Fred Beyer, president; W. E. Blossfeld, secretary; Julius Bode, musical director. Membership, 75. CÆCELIA LADIES' VOCAL SOCIETY—Mrs. Bernard Peters, president; Mrs. Joseph F. Knapp, vice-president; Mrs. Alvah G. Brown, recording secretary; Mrs. Wm. E. Kuster, financial secretary; Mrs. John S. King, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Geo. Essig, treasurer; W. H. Neidlinger, musical director. CECILIA—William Schroeder, president; Gustav Traubmann, secretary; Frank Joa, treasurer; Ernest Sharpf, musical director. CHESTER GLEE CLUB—William H. Nichols, president; Nathaniel B. Hoxie, Jr., vice-president; Wm. J. Clark, secretary; Abiel Wood, treasurer. CONCORDIA MAENNERCHOR—Henry Shirk, president; Hugo Meyer, vice-president; Wm. Essberger, recording secretary; Wm. Werneburg, corresponding secretary; Chas. Noll, financial secretary. CONCORDIA QUARTETTE CLUB—Fritz Brink, president; Chas. Mildner, secretary; Chas. Wonneberger, director. CONCORDIA QUARTETTE—Charles Stucker, president; William Dassau, vice-president; Theodore Bock, secretary; A. Fehmel, financial secretary. CONCORDIA SINGING SOCIETY—Bernard Diester, president; F. Bock, secretary; H. Nekeman, financial secretary; F. Bischoff, treasurer. CHURCH MUSIC SOCIETY—A new organization. Prof. Charles S. Morse, organist of Plymouth Church, musical director. DEUTSCHER LIEDERKRANZ—A. H. Tieman, president; H. Friedlander, secretary. EUTERPE—Dudley R. Andrews, president; George Rawden, secretary; W. H. Hoshke, treasurer; C. Mortimer Wiske, musical director. HARMONIA—Carl Becker, president; Paul Fiebig, secretary. HISSISCHER SAENGERBUND—Ditmas Lange, president; Henry Berchl, conductor. MONDAY NIGHT CHORUS—R. W. Bainbridge, president; John R. Benner, Jr., secretary; Arthur Claasen, musical director. ORATORIAN GESELLSCHAFT—Ernst Lasche, president; Guenther Kiesewelter, director. PROSPECT HEIGHTS CHORAL SOCIETY—Mrs. Frank Mulford, secretary; F. Irving Crane, musical director. SAENGERBUND—George Rehn,

president; Ferdinand Roth and John Brune, vice-presidents; Jacob Michaelis, corresponding secretary; C. H. Koehaas, recording secretary; T. G. Rohrbery, treasurer. THE SAENGERBUND MALE CHORUS is the most prosperous German society, and is a pioneer in the musical contests with sister societies from other cities. SCHWABISCHER SAENGERBUND—Carl Eichman, president; E. F. Kunzelman, secretary; August Bischoff, musical director. SOCIAL QUARTETTE CLUB—Leopold Hartner, president; John Gehring, treasurer; John Munz, financial secretary. UNITED SINGERS OF BROOKLYN—Simon K. Saenger, president; Charles T. Vorgang, vice-president; Bernhard Klein, secretary; Emil Wildner, financial secretary; Samuel Wandelt, treasurer; H. Friedlaender, librarian; Gunther Kieswelter, musical director. WILLIAMSBURGH SAENGERBUND—Charles Vorgang, president; Louis Berton, secretary. ZOELLNER MAENNERCHOR—A. W. Newman, president.

ROBERT THALLON is a musician who has won the praise of critics as a piano performer and instructor of remarkable skill. He was born at Liverpool on March 18, 1852. The family moved to Brooklyn a year



Robert Thallon

or two after the birth of their son Robert, and he lived here until 1864. In that year he returned to Europe and studied music, until 1875. While abroad he was a pupil at the great centres of education on the continent; at Leipsic he was taught the pianist's art by Wenzel, Coccius and Jadassohn; he became an accomplished organist under the instruction of Volckmar, of Homburg; he mastered the chief of all musical instruments under the tuition of such eminent violinists as David, Röntgen and Hermann of Leipsic, Keller, of Stuttgart, and Baur, of Paris; harmony and composition he pursued at Leipsic, Hamburg and in England, under Jadassohn, Volckmar and Hatton; and his voice was cultivated at Florence, Leipsic, Milan and New York, by Vannuncini, Gloggnier, Nava, Romani and Henschel. This varied education has been utilized by Mr. Thallon principally as a means to broaden his work as a teacher of piano playing, that being the essence of his life-work. He labors in his profession because he loves it and not because of the necessity that so

often becomes an excuse for imperfection. With his pupils his instruction is aimed to inspire the artistic idea and musical sense rather than to impart sheer technique, preferring the practical to the mechanical understanding. Those who possess to an unusual extent inherent taste, reproductive memory, and powers of imagination, are given a thorough course of training in every branch of the art, and in each case Mr. Thallon develops, as far as is possible, the individuality of his student. At most of the more important musical events in Brooklyn he figures prominently, and is one of the best known musicians in the city.

In DUDLEY BUCK the city of Brooklyn claims a musician whose reputation extends over his native land and Europe. His ancestors were the Winthrops, Dudleys and Adamases, of New England. He was born on March 10, 1839, in Hartford, and early manifested a taste for music. While a student at Trinity College in his native city he was offered the post of organist at St. John's Episcopal Church and in that capacity earned his first money as a musician. In 1858 he was sent to Europe to acquire a complete musical education. He studied at the Leipsic Conservatory in fellowship with Carl Rosa, Arthur Sullivan and others who have since become eminent as musicians. Moritz Hauptmann taught him harmony and Ernst Frederick Richter composition. He mastered the piano under the guidance of Moscheles and Plaidy, while Julius Rietz, the associate and companion of Mendelssohn, instructed him in orchestration. At Dresden he perfected himself in organ music under the direction of the famous Johann Gottlieb Schneider. After spending three years in Germany Mr. Buck passed twelve months in Paris and returned to America in December, 1862. He accepted an organist's position in the North Congregational Church at Hartford and was soon surrounded by a large class of pupils. His father died in 1867 and Dudley Buck bade good-bye to Hartford in 1869. Prior to this he had acquired a national reputation through the series of organ concerts which he gave throughout the country in 1864. On these occasions he performed many works of his own composition and succeeded, as few others have ever done, in popularizing classical music. From Hartford he moved to Chicago to undertake the direction of the choir of St. James' P. E. Church. After the great fire of 1871 he became organist at St. Paul's Church and at Music Hall, Boston. Here his work and personality drew the attention of Theodore Thomas who, in his concerts, gave prominence to some of Mr. Buck's compositions and, in 1875, offered their author an appointment as assistant conductor at the summer concerts in Central Park Garden. Prior to entering upon his new duties Mr. Buck accompanied Mr. Thomas to the Cincinnati Musical festival. His engagement with Mr. Thomas lasted for one summer, when the concerts at Central Park Garden terminated and Mr. Buck was called upon to compose the music for Sidney Lanier's cantata, "The Centennial Meditation of Columbia," which was sung, under Thomas' direction, at the opening of the Philadelphia exhibition in May, 1876. In 1878 Mr. Buck became organist and choirmaster in Holy Trinity Church in Brooklyn, where he has since remained. To his efforts is due the existence of the famous Apollo Club of Brooklyn, and many of his best known scores have been written for its benefit. Mr. Buck's first published works were in the line of sacred music.

JOHN HYATT BREWER is one of the younger composers and organists, but he is one of the best known. His success as the director of music and organist at the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church during the past thirteen years has given him an extended reputation. Mr. Brewer was born in Brooklyn on January 18, 1856, of Scotch-English parentage. Until his fifteenth year he sang in boy choirs, and studied music under Diller, Navarro, Caulfield and Whitely, becoming in 1877 a pupil of Dudley Buck on the organ and in counterpoint and composition. He was a charter member of the Apollo Club, organized in 1877, under the leadership of Dudley Buck, and has always been its accompanist. He is a member of the Music Club of New York and the Manuscript Society, and is a director in the department of music in the Brooklyn Institute.

As a musician C. MORTIMER WISKE has won a reputation which long has been more than local. During his twenty years residence in this city he has been constantly active in the prosecution of his profession. He has held positions as organist and choirmaster in the First Reformed Church, Hanson Place Baptist Church, Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church and Christ Church, Eastern District, and during the whole period of his service in these several situations he has been absent from his post only one Sunday, and then because of sickness. Probably no one else in the United States has displayed more activity in organizing musical societies, both public and private; in 1874 he was elected conductor of the Brooklyn Choral Union, and remained at its head until it disbanded; in 1880 he established the Amphion Musical Society, consisting of a male chorus and an amateur orchestra, and continued as its leader for eleven years. He was the promoter and manager of the Amphion Academy Company, and he organized the Cæcilia Ladies' Vocal Society, which is still enjoying an active existence. Five years ago he was elected conductor of the Brooklyn Choral, then a glee society with a chorus of seventy-five voices; he has so far improved its affairs that its chorus now numbers 400, and it is recognized as one of the best oratoric societies in America. Mr. Wiske's activity as a musician has extended to other cities than this. In New York he founded the Orpheus and Schubert clubs and the New York Chorus Society. The last of these organizations produced two seasons since three important works, none of which had ever been heard in the United States before.

From the active management of these societies Mr. Wiske's Brooklyn engagements have compelled his retirement. For the four years prior to May 1, 1885, he was chorus master under Theodore Thomas, and had charge of the choruses for the Wagner festivals of 1884; he also aided in training the choruses for the May festival at the 7th Regiment armory in 1882. The Euterpe Society of this city is Mr. Wiske's latest creation. It is an offshoot or reorganization of the old Amphion Society, but is larger in scope than its predecessor. It has a chorus of forty male voices and an orchestra of eighty-five instruments. Mr. Wiske conducts societies at Westfield and Passaic, N. J., and his services as a conductor are much in demand in other musical centres than New York city. C. Mortimer Wiske was born at Bennington, Vt., on January 12, 1853, but when he was six months old his parents removed to Troy, N. Y., where he received his early education. His musical talent developed while quite young, and when twelve years old he was appointed an organist at Tibbett's Chapel, and four years later he was engaged as organist and musical conductor at the Church of the Ascension in Troy, where he remained until his removal to New York city in 1872. The following season he made Brooklyn his permanent home.



C. MORTIMER WISKE.

PERLEE V. JERVIS has place in the van of pianoforte performers and instructors in Brooklyn, and musical culture in the city has derived from his teachings and exhibitions an impetus which has won him distinction in the profession. Combined with native talent, that genius of hard work which is invariably a conqueror, has been the secret of his success. He did not at first choose the calling for which nature had fitted him, but devoted himself to work in a banking house until his artistic inclination asserted itself too strongly to be resisted. Then he became a student of the piano with Dr. William Mason and Mrs. Agnes Morgan, of New York, as his instructors. He studied theory with Dudley Buck, Brooklyn's famed organist and composer. For twelve years he has been a teacher, both in Brooklyn and New York, so excelling in his method of imparting instruction that it became necessary for him to relinquish largely his work as a concert pianist, in which he early acquired reputation. His playing is marked by accurate interpretation, sympathetic touch and artistic refinement in the shading of tones. That which makes him excellent as a performer renders him inspiring as a teacher; the spirit of the natural musician and the technique of the student are blended felicitously in all his work and he infuses in his pupils the earnest, the enthusiasm, and the ardor in work which distinguishes him. His studios at 141 Montague street, Brooklyn, and Carnegie Music Hall, New York, are the resort of leaders in the social world of both cities and the list of his pupils includes the names of many of the most prominent families. He is a member of the Brooklyn Institute department of music and was one of the organizers of that department. He is identified also in many other enterprises for the advancement of musical culture. He is a contributor to the literature of music as a writer for *The Etude*, of Philadelphia, and *Musical Notes*, of New York. Mr. Jervis was born in Brooklyn in 1858, and traces his lineage to the planting in America of the Jervis family, early in colonial times, by the posterity of that Gervaise who, crossing the English channel with William the Conqueror, eventually settled in Scotland and was the progenitor of a family that has figured for hundreds of years in the records of the landed gentry of England and Scotland. The parents of Mr. Jervis are H. C. S. and Mary Jervis and he is their eldest son. He married Miss Helen Hutchinson, of Essex; Conn., in 1890, and their home is at 141 Montague street.

FRANK H. CHANDLER.—For more than two decades the name of Chandler has been associated with music and musical matters in Brooklyn, and Chandler's piano store has been the headquarters of the leading choral and orchestral societies and the favorite resort of musically inclined Brooklynites. Mr. Chandler is practical in his knowledge of the mechanism of instruments, having in early life served his full term of apprenticeship and worked for several years thereafter on both church and parlor organs, and also on pianos, thereby becoming familiar with every detail of their construction and gaining that knowledge which is so essential to the accurate judgment of the merits of the article in which he deals. He was born at West Randolph, Vt., on February 13, 1836, being one of a family of eight sons and five daughters. Both he



FRANK H. CHANDLER.

South Oxford street, this city, where, with his wife and one son, Frank W. Chandler, now nineteen years old, he has resided several years.

and his younger brother, Albert B. Chandler, president of the Postal Telegraph Company, are enthusiastic members of the Brooklyn Society of Vermonters. In 1861 he enlisted for three years in the 4th Vermont volunteers and served in the band attached to his regiment for eleven months, at the end of which time he was honorably discharged by an act of congress, which abolished regimental bands. From that time until 1865 he was in the national government service at the Springfield, Mass., armory, and at the ordnance agency in New York. He spent the two years immediately succeeding the termination of the Civil war in a manufacturing establishment in Barnesville, Ga. In the spring of 1867 he came to Brooklyn and at once interested himself in what has since become his life-work, and in 1869 he began business independently. During all this time he has represented the Chickering & Sons' pianos and at present he has in addition the Fischer, Ivers & Pond, Marshall & Wendell, and many other cheaper instruments. He is recognized, throughout his extensive acquaintance, as a man of excellent judgment, of the highest integrity, and as wholly without prejudice as human nature can be. To his wise counsel and unselfish example many younger men are indebted, in part, for a useful and honorable career. Mr. Chandler's home is at 177

CONSERVATORIES OF MUSIC.

Of local schools for musical instruction there are several of note. The oldest is the Groschel Conservatory, founded by the late Prof. J. W. Groschel. It was formally opened in September, 1864, and in a few months enrolled over two hundred pupils. Professor Groschel was assisted especially by his two talented daughters, Sophie (afterwards Mrs. Chadick) and Louise, both educated in Germany, together with a corps of efficient vocal and instrumental instructors. Upon the retirement of Professor Groschel in 1876, the two daughters continued in the management until 1890, when they transferred the institution to Max Spicker, the present proprietor. His corps of assistants embraces artists of the highest character and distinguished in their several specialties.

MAX SPICKER was a musician born. Manifesting in childhood marked aptitude and love for his art, he resolved at an early age to make it his profession. He gained a classical education at the High School in Koenigsburg, Germany, in which city he was born in 1858. His first musical instruction was received from the famous musicians Louis Koehler and Robert Schwalm, and in 1876 he entered the Royal Academy of Music at Leipsic, and graduated with high honors in 1878. At once identifying himself with musical productions of the highest class, he conducted operas in Heidelberg, Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle and at the Royal Opera Houses in Ghent, Belgium and Potsdam, Germany. During this period he composed many instrumental works for orchestra as well as choruses, all of which received high commendation from the



LOUIS MOELLENHAUER.

critics. His part songs as well as vocal solos, published by E. F. Luckhardt, of Berlin, attained a wide popularity. During his connection with the Beethoven Society his pen was continually active, and his songs have been sung by such distinguished artists as Lili Lehmann, Etelka Gerster, Emily Winant, Antonia Meilke, Ritter-Goetze, Theodore Reichmann, E. F. Powers and Andreas Dippel. His choral works have been performed by our leading American and German singing societies, conspicuous among them being the Apollo Club, of Brooklyn, the Arion, Liederkrantz, Beethoven, Musurgia and Maennerchor, of New York, the Orpheus, of Boston, the Liedertafel and Orpheus, of Buffalo, the Mendelssohn Glee Club, of Rochester, the Germania Maennerchor, of Baltimore, the Arion, of Newark, and other associations, and were presented also



at the state musical festivals in Connecticut and New Orleans. The great orchestral concerts, given in the winter at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, and conducted by him, are prominent features of the musical season, and the concerts by the students of his conservatory are the only entertainments of this character in which the performers have the support of a full professional orchestra. Mr. Spicker is a brilliant pianist and a thorough musician and scholar, and in his social and business relations deservedly esteemed and popular.

The founder of the Mollenhauer Colleges of Music was the eminent 'cello soloist, HENRY MOLLENHAUER. Twenty-four years before his death in 1891, he established his school on Livingston street, near Court, and there gave instruction, founded on scientific basis, to thousands of students, many of whom have achieved prominence in the professional world. His mode of procedure was broadly eclectic, confining itself to no particular author and pledged to no special school.

LOUIS MOLLENHAUER was born in Brooklyn on December 17, 1863. As soon as he was able to handle an instrument, his father placed in his hands a miniature violin, and before he was six years old he was wont to delight and astonish the family's friends by his natural aptitude and the phenomenal acuteness of his ear.

He early appeared in public and was greeted with the warmest enthusiasm, not only on account of his youth, but as one in whom was manifest an inherent talent of great promise. At the age of fifteen he gave several orchestral concerts, and he was also a member of the Schubert and Mollenhauer Quintet clubs, devoted to the exposition of the best classical compositions for five parts. Although Mr. Mollenhauer is less than thirty years old, he may be said to have worked hard as a student for twenty years, playing during that time hundreds of compositions, officiating as orchestral conductor, superintending and drilling the college classes, achieving honors as a soloist, and otherwise fitting himself for the perpetuation of the college, which, since the untimely death of his father, it has devolved upon him to manage and superintend. The success and reputation achieved and enjoyed by the parent institution has rendered necessary the opening of a new branch at 280 Lafayette avenue, where the instruction of the pupils is under the direct supervision of Louis Mollenhauer. In regard to his personal characteristics Mr. Mollenhauer is studious rather than conversational, but on his favorite theme he becomes enthusiastic and speaks with authority. He is very charitable, having contributed much to deserving objects by his performance on their behalf. In addition to Mr. Louis Mollenhauer, the eldest son of the founder of the college, there are Adolph, the 'cello virtuoso, and the three sisters, the Misses Ida, Johanna and Celia, each of whom is a born as well as a trained artist and a skillful teacher, and Master Henry, a boy of remarkable promise.

R. ESTAVA DE STEFANI is the friend of musical culture in Brooklyn, and his Grand Italian Conservatory of Music, at 539, 541 and 543 Fulton street and 452 Gold street, is one of the leading institutions of the kind. The excellence of the instruction given, the perfect system of the management and the comprehensive scope of the school all tend to the full development of the talents and the most complete unfolding of the genius possessed by those who become pupils under Signor Stefani and his corps of assistants. Signor Stefani has acquired European fame as a vocalist. He was born on the Island of Cuba, where his father was prominent as one of the civil officials in the Eastern District. His parents were Spanish, and he was sent to Barcelona, in Spain, to study law, in which he won his degree. The Spanish student's love for music was strongly marked in him and was liberally gratified during his university course. He appeared in a number of amateur performances of opera in Barcelona, and his evident talent for the operatic stage attracted the attention of the director of the Government Conservatory of Music, by whose advice he went to Italy and placed himself under the direction of Professors Roinani and Ronconi. Two years after, in the cast of "Lucrezia Borgia," he made his debut at Alba, Italy; afterwards he sang at sixty-two performances of classic opera during an engagement of three months at the Grand Teatro Carlo Felice, in Genoa, with such success that the king of Spain conferred upon him the royal cross of Charles the Third. He has appeared with such artists as Durand, Gabbi, Tetrazzani, Campanini, Tamagno, Gayarre, Massini, Aramburo and others of great reputation; and he is himself a perfectly equipped artist. His conservatory is planned on a noble scale and is especially adapted for students who are looking toward a career upon the lyric or operatic stage. The conservatory affords a thorough and complete education in every department of music, and Signor Stefani's performances of grand Italian opera, with orchestra, chorus, costumes and scenery, the performers being his advanced pupils, have been heartily endorsed by the press of Brooklyn and New York as indicating one of the greatest successes in musical teaching.

Other music schools of prominence are A. Arnold's Conservatory of Music, of which August Arnold is director; Venth's College of Music, Carl Venth, proprietor; and the Prospect Hill College of Music, under the directorship of F. H. Daniels.



R. ESTAVA DE STEFANI.

5376



